

Analysis and Assessment of illegal immigration in urban security (The case study: The city of Zabol)

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Abstract:

As a social phenomenon, immigration has different economic, social, cultural, environmental consequences and reflections. Its relationship with the security, political, economic, cultural, environmental dimensions and etc is one of the main issues in the immigration debate. In this regard the aim of this study is to evaluate and analyze the role of illegal immigration in urban security by using of prioritized model of AHP in Zabol. The method of this study is descriptive-analytic based on field studies. The results show that the item of the impact of illegal immigration on economic security with the criterion weight of 0.319 is in the first place and the item of the impact of illegal immigration on environmental security with the criterion weight of 0.197 will be placed in last place.

Keywords: Illegal immigration, Urban security, Zabol, Border

Introduction

Maintaining and expanding of border security and border areas is constant concern of countries that have long borders with its neighbors. Immigration is one of the important issues and schemes in border areas. Migration can be seen as a total of processes with different dimensions that will be occurred in both foreign and domestic or international form in general although both domestic and international dimensions of migration has positive results and negative consequences but the security dimension of international migration for the countries is fully featured than internal migration (Zarghani and Mosavi, 2012, 7). This has caused that the migration has been became a sensitive topic in political discussions of nations and it has have a special importance for countries authorities. On the other hand, a look at the process of international migration shows that this type of migration, especially from developed and developing countries to developed countries is increasing. In the past, most studies were done on the role and impact of migration on physical capital and issues of redistribution of income, redistribution of labor and human capital and skills that are the national reserve (Ben-Gad, 2004, 183). But from the 1960s onwards, by broadening of the scale of migration and an increase in the diversity of its models, an increase in the number of international institutions, as well as the number of countries involved in inter-national migration consequences, the concept of immigration has been very complex and other economic views alone would not be sufficient for understanding and analysis. So, immigration can be studied in terms of political, security, economic, social and related issues such as political stability, the ideologies of immigrants integration (assimilation and integration) feelings of xenophobia-related violence (Boyle, 2009, 311), cultural identity, lack of integration, conflicts and ethnic conflicts - ethnic,

demographic and ... (Anoil, 1992, 17). All of these factors with direct or indirect influence on national security will led the analysis of the concept of immigration to security perspectives. At the same time, threatening the national security in any of the above aspects of immigration by itself can lead to new migration.

So, the aim of this study is to investigate the role of Illegal immigration in urban security of Zabol. Knowing the threats, security pathology, capacity and designing appropriate pattern in accordance to the geographical coordinates are actions that should be paid attention for the establishment of security. The need to identify, assess and evaluate the problems and consequences of migration in the city of Zabol and practical approach to optimal control strategies of the issues and consequences are the main and underlined factors in this study.

The history of the research

Mojtehedzadeh (2002) believes that that border security has been one of the main and constant concerns of man throughout the history and he has resorted to various strategies and procedures to achieve sustainable security in the region.

Mosavi, and et al (2012), in a research entitled the study of the effect of security on functions of border cities, the case study of border cities of west Azerbaijan province have concluded that the cities of Avajigh, Gardkashaneh, Siahcheshmeh, Oshnaviya, Piranshahar and Sardasht with 77/6 percent of urban population of border cities have been known as secure cities and cities of Rabat and Tazashar with 8/8 percent of population as semi-secure cities and the cities of Bazargan, Silvana, Poldat, Mirabad with 13/6 percent of population of border cities of West Azerbaijan province have been known as unsecure cities.

Razai and Keshavardost (2013), in a research entitled a look at Geopolitical developments in Iran's northern borders, Seek to use data such as maps, tables and statistics to identify geopolitical developments in Iran's northern borders and study these changes with a scientific approach and a retrospective view.

Also in relation to Border Security, Mostafai (The Security of border cities and geopolitical dimensions) and Yequbi (The Efficient Security by relying on internal capabilities and native communities in the border cities) and Farahani and Hoseini khah (The Security of border areas) have done some researches.

Jones and Valyd did extensive field research in border areas between 1992 and 1993 in East Germany and West Germany after the reunification of the divided Germany. The results of this research published in a paper in 1994. In this study, changes in the spatial structure of development on both sides of the former border between Germany before and after the removal of the political boundary were analyzed.

Skeldon knows the immigration as a historical movement that it will reckoned as a description of the history of human strength to survive and thrive and escape the insecurity and poverty.

The necessity and importance of research

Immigration as a social phenomenon has the different economic, social, cultural, environmental consequences and reflections. Its relationship with the security from different political, economic, cultural, environmental aspects is one of the most important issues in immigration debate. In another word, international migration, particularly illegal migration has different political and security consequences and reflections. Up to now, numerous articles and studies about immigration and its dimensions have been written

about the causes and contexts of migration, rural-urban migration, migration of elites, economic and social impact of migration, etc.

But political and security consequences of migration, especially in the international migration and its impact on urban security is an issue that has been studied less. So, in this study, the impact of migration in border areas with emphasis on urban security has been studied so that the importance of further migration on the security of the region may be emphasized.

The goals of the research

- Increase security in border towns to create prosperity.
- Security and politic Understanding and the importance of migration of the borders.
- Determining of intellectual and practical framework to manage migration in border towns.
- Modeling method to increase security in border towns.

Theories

Immigration

There is no accepted and comprehensive definition for immigration. Definitions In this case is often vague, controversial or contradictory and this stems from the fact that the use of the term of migration from one country to another, or even within each country is different (UN, 2008). However, migration can be the sum of the processes by different dimensions which refers to cross the politic borders of a country individually or with family or a group (waters, 2009, 298). So that these movements lead their stay in a new Geographical position (Boyle, 2009, 103). Overt Lee knows immigration as permanent or semi-permanent change of residence without any limitation on the length and nature of the voluntary or forced migration as well, without any distinction between internal and external migration. There is another definition of immigration and separates internal migration and international migration is the change of the place of residence, while crossing political borders for more than a year (Vahidi, 1985, 11).

National Security and Immigration

Over the past two decades, the question that what is the security really has been followed by a lot of academic debate. Some believe that the security is discussable in non-military fields such as economic and environmental fields. In contrast, some will insist on its military fields. Wiver from Copenhagen School, by illustrating of illegal immigrants, smuggling, drugs and the like as security threats, argues that after the Cold War, because of emergence of new threats, new security prospective has been tended from military security to social security. He believes that the security is a relative concept that needs to be investigated thoroughly and its different dimensions (Ackleson, 2005, 165).

From the perspective of most experts, national security, refers to the conditions that the national interests and internal values of the nation are kept out against internal and external dangers and threats. In other words, the ability to sustain the national interests and taking advantage of the internal values away from internal and external threats is called "national security" (Mojtehdzadeh, 2002,78). In sum, national security can considered as a state that, one nation keeps its national identity, language, religion and cultural value regardless of the threat and the fear of losing all or part of the territory, population, economic prosperity and regardless of losing regime.

Immigration is a historic movement and it is a description of the history of human strength to survive and thrive and escaping from the insecurity and poverty (Skeldon, 2008, 12). In current circumstances, a significant number of people experience migration in their lifetime. It is an important event that makes infrastructure of daily living and will cause that the study of various dimensions and consequences of migration will be done with pondering (Boyle, 2009, 109). According to academic research, the issue of immigration to the initial investigation by the Chicago school on settlement patterns of immigrants, Social integration, communication, and issues such as the repatriation in America, was considered by scientific communities (waters, 2009, 307).

The relationship between migration and security

In past, most of studies were done about the role and impact of migration on physical capital and issues of redistribution of income, redistribution of labor and human capital and skills that are national reserve (Ben-gad,2004, 183). But since 1981s onwards, by widening the scale of migration and increase in the diversity of its patterns, the increase in the number of international institutions, as well as the number of countries that have been involved in consequences of international migration, Migration is a very complex concept and other economic perspective would not be sufficient for understanding and analysis alone. Therefore, migration can be studied according to political, security, economic, social and related issues such as political stability, and the ideologies of immigrants' integration (assimilation and integration). Violence caused by feelings of xenophobia (Waters, 2009, 311) Cultural identity, lack of integration, conflicts and ethnic conflicts - racial, demographic, etc (Anoil, 1992, 17). All these factors have led the analysis of the concept of immigration to security perspectives with direct and indirect influence on national security. At the same time, threatening of the national security in any of the above aspects of immigration by itself can lead to a new migration.

Area of study

Zabol is located the geographical coordinates 31 degrees north latitude and 61 degrees and 2 minutes and 39 minutes east. The extent of Zabol is 2084 hectares, which is equal to 0.13 percent of the area encompasses the city. Zabol in term of land distance is 210 km from Zahedan city in southeastern, 1538 km north of Tehran, 366 km North West of Birjand and 834 km from Mashhad and thus be associated with the centers of neighboring provinces and other parts.

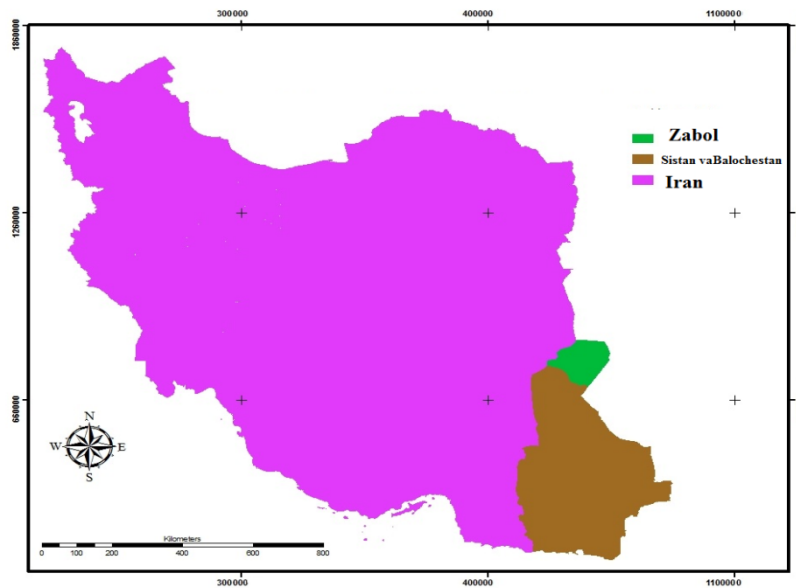


Figure (1); position in the region, Sistan-Baluchistan province.

The research method and data analysis

The approach of the research is quantitative and qualitative and the type of the research is applicative. In this case a comprehensive study on the indices of research has been conducted in the study area then the AHP model was used to analyze the data.

Methods and data collecting tools

Methods and Data collection are based on library, documentary and questionnaires and field studies. Library studies have been used for obtaining the contents of the Iranian and foreign books and articles and also the need contents will be collect by using of web.

Statistical population and number of samples

The border town of Zabol in Sistan and Baluchestan is the statistical population in present study that the impact of migration on urban security is examined in it. Sample society for the model AHP is 20 experts and professionals in the field of research.

Discussion and conclusion

Prioritization of the items of the impact of immigration on the security of Zabol using AHP model

First, the problems of converting a hierarchical structure that includes a three-level hierarchy of objectives, criteria, and be choices.

Table (1): the items of impact of immigration on the security of Zabol

Criteria	items
A	The impact of illegal immigration on economic security
B	The impact of illegal immigration on environmental security
C	The impact of illegal immigration on cultural and social security

D	The impact of illegal immigration on the political - military security
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Source: search results

Comparison matrix to determine the binary parameters (A = a_{ij}) question are results and their importance and expertise of specialists in this field is used.

Table (2): Matrix A couple of indicators

D	C	B	A	Criterion
2	2	4	1	A
1.3	1.2	1	1.3	B
1.2	1	3	2	C
1	1.3	3	1	D
5.5	5.5	11	5.3	Σ

Source: search results

Matrix pair (two for binary) index is obtained as follows:

It is to fill this matrix; scale of 1 to 9 is used to determine the relative importance of each element relative to other elements.

Table (3): 9 scale quantitative comparison of binary options

Intensity of importance	1	3	5	7	9	2-4-6-8
Definition	Equal importance	Weak importance of one over another	Essential of strong importance	Demonstrated importance	Absolute importance	Intermediate values

Source: search results

After forming the matrix of paired comparisons and values should be the norm. For this purpose, the value of each column of the matrix corresponding to the sum will be divided.

Table (4): Paired comparison matrix normalized relative indicators and weights

D	C	B	A	Criterion
0.363	0.363	0.363	0.188	A
0.236	0.218	0.090	0.245	B
0.218	0.181	0.272	0.377	C
0.181	0.236	0.272	0.188	D

Source: search results

The logical consistency of judgments

Now the same steps for all choices of (a, b, c,) we do. This step must be calculated to determine whether the inconsistency rate between paired comparisons we are compatible or not. Here are just a couple of inconsistency rate for comparisons of account we choices of similar operations to be performed on every indicator. Inconsistency rate can be obtained from the following relationship be:

$$I..R. = \frac{I..I.}{I..I..R.}$$

Inconsistency rate (IR): the table below is extracted:

Table (5): the table below is extracted

N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>I.I.R</i>	0	0	0/58	0/9	1/12	1/24	1/32	1.41	1.45	1.45

Source: search results

So the inconsistency rate calculations in the present study, 0.051. Since IR= 0.051 smaller than 0/1, then the paired comparisons, there is a remarkable consistency All calculations of the eigenvector (eigenvector) is carried out .In the questionnaire, and explain briefly introduce the measure compiled and presented in Table values for comparison of paired preference, paired- comparison was requested to be completed. The sample questionnaire, and program managers are urban planners. After collection, analysis and verification questionnaire, the following results were obtained:

A (L: 0.319) B (L: 0.197) C (L: 0.262) D (L: 0.219)



Inconsistency = 0.051
 With 0 missing judgment

Figure (2). Results obtained from hierarchical analysis using expert choice: Source: search results

Table (6): Final prioritization indicators impact of immigration on the security of Zabol

Indicators	Criterion	Weight	Rank
A	The impact of illegal immigration on economic security	0.319	1
B	The impact of illegal immigration on environmental security	0.197	4
C	The impact of illegal immigration on cultural and social security	0.262	2
D	The impact of illegal immigration on the political - military security	0.219	3

Source: search results

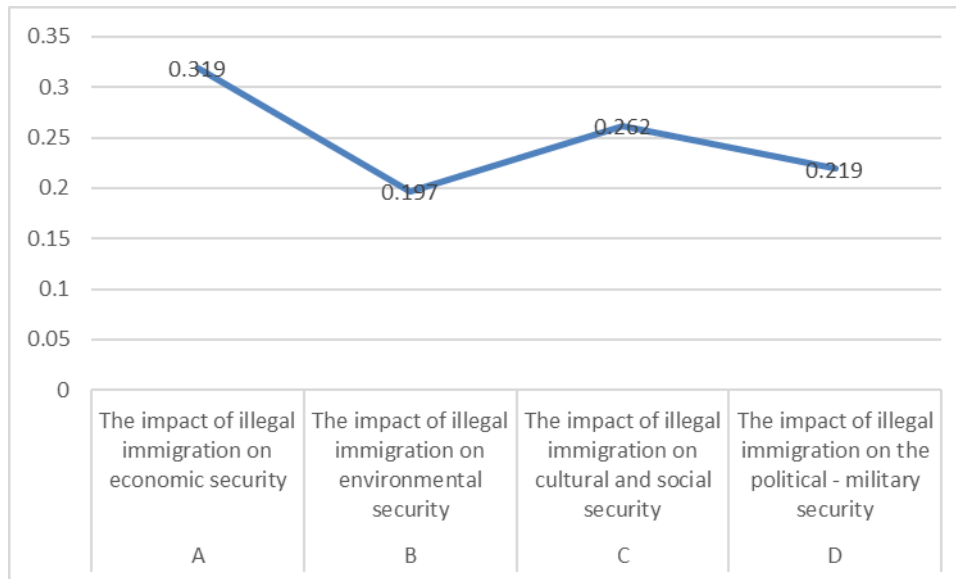


Table (3): Final prioritization indicators impact of immigration on the security of Zabol

The final results show that the AHP model :

- Index (A): The impact of illegal immigration on economic security: in the first place
- Index (C): The impact of illegal immigration on cultural and social security: in second place
- Index (D): The impact of illegal immigration on the political - military security: in third place
- Index (B): The impact of illegal immigration on environmental security: in the fourth place.

Conclusion

A look at the process of international migration shows that this type of migration, especially from underdeveloped and developing countries to developed countries is increasing. The percentage of international immigrants from the total population of developed countries has reached to 10.5 percent in 2010 from 7 percent in 1990. While in developing countries this figure is declining. The fact is that immigration has different positive and negative consequences for both origin countries and destination countries. As if scientific progress and economic development of countries in the developed world, be known largely due to international immigrants to these countries we have not exaggerated. In contrast, international migration can threaten national security in various economic, political, military, social and environmental dimensions. Apart from some positive and negative effects of international migration that are visible in all countries, it seems that the relationship between immigration and national security is contradicted. To be more precise, the international migrants to origin and destination countries can also be both a threat and an opportunity.

In this regard the aim of this study is to evaluate and analyze the role of illegal immigration in urban security by using of prioritized model of AHP in Zabol. The method of this study is descriptive-analytic based on field studies. The results show that the item of the impact of illegal immigration on economic security with the criterion weight of 0.319 is in the first place and the item of the impact of illegal immigration on environmental security with the criterion weight of 0.197 will be placed in last place.

Suggestions

- Use of immigrant labor input to aid economic growth.
- Increasing cultural exchanges to enhance social capacities
- Strengthening defense and border security to fight illegal immigration
- Benefiting from the successful experiences of other countries in the fight against and prevention of illegal immigration
- Increasing international cooperation to prevent illegal migration

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