
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Psychology of Survival and its Relationship to Post-Traumatic Stress in a Sample of Illegal Immigrants Who Survived Death

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| ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the relationship between survival and post-traumatic stress disorder among a sample of (396) illegal immigrants who survived death by land and sea in the state of Libya, including (156) females and (240) males who were selected randomly, and to investigate Objectives of the study: The researcher used the Survival Psychology Scale and the Post-Traumatic Stress Scale after ensuring the validity and reliability of the scale. To answer the study hypotheses, arithmetic averages, Pearson correlation coefficient, and t-test were used. The results indicated that the feelings of post-traumatic stress are characterized by an increase in feelings of survival. Also, there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of survival between males and females, and this level is higher among females. Moreover, the results revealed that there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of post-traumatic stress, and the level is higher for females than males. In light of the results, a number of recommendations and proposals were formulated that could contribute to improving methods of dealing with illegal immigrants with post-traumatic stress and preventing dangerous illegal immigration routes by land and sea.

| KEYWORDS

Survival, Post, Traumatic Stress, Immigrants.

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

ACCEPTED: 01 January 2024

PUBLISHED: 11 January 2024

DOI: 10.32996/ijaas.2024.3.1.10

1. Introduction

The survival instinct is one of the paradoxes of the mind in the face of the inevitability of death. It is said that the mind is not pure; it is emotionally distorted. In this abstract and emotional mixture, man still wants to survive in an amazing way that raises questions. From an evolutionary point of view, the matter can be interpreted in a negative way by saying that man wants to survive because if it were not so, it would not exist today. Over many years, the genes that lead humans to survival were selected, and those that lead to annihilation were excluded. This is entering the idea from its back door and treating the results by looking at them devoid of their content. Accepting the results as they are is the first and last link in the cognitive chain, and I see this as a great negative that does not quench man's passion for reaching a higher meaning that surrounds his existence.

From another point of view, Freud believes that man has two instincts, the life instinct, and the death instinct, and that he always remains in a constant conflict between them. This postpones the question one step forward, which is why the survival instinct often triumphs over the death instinct. In general, it is to live, not to commit suicide, and here we must talk about suicide, as it is the opposite side. And since the human endeavor to survive is the basis, and suicide is viewed as a sick condition and an abnormal act, the human being must want to survive and even defend that. If it is at the bottom of human homes, then research into the survival instinct must include extensive and lengthy research into the issue of suicide. Many ideas are studied by researching their

opposite first or using the opposite in order to uncover the implications of the other party and inform you of them well. (Naguib Orso: 2022, 88).

As is the custom of Western science today, which is based on matter, suicide is reduced to a symptom of a psychological illness, which in its typical form is depression, and depression is explained as a result of electrical and chemical imbalances in the brain, most notably a deficiency of a neurotransmitter called serotonin, but is it just that simple? Apparently not, because what life looked like inside the suicidal person at that decisive moment in which he took his life? What happened to the survival instinct at that moment? The matter must be studied without fanaticism or ideological tension but rather in a purely scientific manner that aims to research and extract implications.

From a religious point of view, the matter is clear and straightforward. God Almighty created man with a love of life. Were it not for that, man would not be able to populate the earth, strive in it, and multiply on it. Were it not for that psychological miracle that strengthens man to ignore the idea of death, he would not have been able to live a single day. Adonis says that (Life is a trick of fasting, and whoever does not feel death within him cannot feel life) and that man's confrontation with death is one of his conscious attempts to leap beyond the limits of his mind, and perhaps that is why Abdul Rahman Badawi sought (to establish a general doctrine of existence based on the problem of death.) Rasem Al-Nabulsi: 2008:68)

1.1 The Problem of the Study

Some illegal immigrants who survived death after trying to cross to Europe through the desert and sea from the country of Libya suffer from many psychological problems after being exposed to certain death in the desert or sea, and they survived death by God's will, with the resulting psychological and mental disorders such as anxiety, tension, and frustration as a result. Psychological trauma. Previous studies have also confirmed that severe events affect illegal immigrants in the aspects of personality, mood, and social aspects, causing them to lose their psychological balance. The failure and frustration of immigrants in achieving immigration to Europe led them to feel great psychological pressure as a result. Their awareness of staying in Libya or returning to their countries of origin causes them great psychological frustration due to returning to square one, and through my dealings with this segment during the study period, I noticed that most of the sample had special and different dealing methods in their attempt to deal with me with caution for fear of being deported to their countries and asking International organizations, like the IMO, provide them with guarantees before anything else so that they will not return to their countries, and therefore the most important problems that they were exposed to in Libya must be studied, including forced imprisonment, violence, beatings, and torture to demand money more than once.

1.2 Hypotheses of the Study

1. General features: Sense of survival and high feelings of post-traumatic stress
2. There are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of survival.
3. There are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of post-traumatic stress.

1.3 Objective of the study

The main goal of the study is to identify the relationship between survival and its relationship to post-traumatic stress disorder among a sample of illegal immigrants who survived death by land and sea. Other goals are suggested from this goal:

1. Identify general characteristics of survival and feelings of post-traumatic stress after survival.
2. Identifying individual differences between males and females in the level of feelings of survival.
3. Identifying individual differences between males and females in the level of feeling of post-traumatic stress.
4. Proposing some recommendations and proposals that could contribute to assisting in psychological and social classification and developing developmental, preventive, and guidance programs for the honest recovery of illegal immigrants.

1.4 The importance of the study

The study is important in its treatment of a topic that is of great importance to illegal immigrants. Stress and traumatic events leave an impact and symptoms that may last for the individual, especially when it comes to life and death. Knowing that illegal immigrants are affected by psychological effects due to the seriousness of immigration contributes to providing scientific indicators to meet the needs of illegal immigrants in their countries or shelter centers in Libya.

The study seeks to investigate the pattern of the relationship between the emergence of post-traumatic stress illnesses and the sense of survival among immigrants. Thus, it is an important step for the subject, the sample, and government institutions to uncover the factors that led to illegal immigration despite the danger of the roads leading to Europe. This investigation also helps identify the extent to which it is possible to evaluate the results of the study across Arab universities.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study was conducted within the framework of the following limitations: -

1. This study was limited to two tools: The Survival Psychology Scale and the Post-Traumatic Stress Scale. Accordingly, the results are determined by the validity and reliability of the tools used.
2. The results of the study are determined by the sample that was chosen, which is a sample of illegal immigrants who survived death by land and sea in the State of Libya. The study was conducted in the year (2022 - 2023).
3. The results of the study are based on the statistical methods used.

1.6 Definitions of terms: -

For the purposes of this study, the terms mentioned have the following specific meanings:

Survival: Survival can be said to be the average number of additional years that an individual might live if mortality trends continue unchanged. This term is also known as the survival signature at birth or at other ages. (John Leach: 2008:24)

Post-traumatic stress disorder: It can be said that the term PTSD (PTSD) is considered a somewhat complex term and has sparked many discussions, as trauma is defined in the Diagnostic Manual, Third Edition (DSM-111) as an event outside the ordinary or nature, which may cause... High degree of psychological stress. Kan Psychiatric Association, 1999, where the Diagnostic Manual IV (DM-IV) added more details and events that include death, real and serious injury, or a threat to the physical safety of the individual or other people, resulting in post-traumatic symptoms, and they appear in some of the following aspects: disorders for trauma, such as sleep and concentration disorders, and trying to significantly avoid anything that would trigger any memories related to it (Qtric Association, 1999).

It is defined operationally in this study as the arithmetic averages of the subjects' scores on the dimensions of the post-traumatic stress scale used in the study.

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Previous Related Study Results

Below is a presentation of the studies that dealt with the study variables for this research problem, arranged from oldest to most recent.

The study was conducted by Stokensn Levint (2006) and aimed to uncover differences between the sexes of illegal immigrants after a truck was lost in the American desert containing immigrants from Mexico. The sample size was (72) immigrants, and its results showed that there were statistically significant differences between the sexes in favor of females. Nicholas (2009), a study that aimed to test the relationship between the feeling of psychological shock and its impact on life between both sexes of survivors of the Philadelphia floods and on a sample consisting of (297), (171) males, and (126) females. The results indicated that females are more likely to feel Psychological trauma after the incident.

Verna Lauterbach (2014) conducted a study of (440) illegal immigrants who experienced stressful or traumatic events. They suffered from a high degree of anxiety, depression, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, which had a negative impact on them after they were exposed to shipwreck accidents on the coast of Greece. A study conducted by Almoshmosh (2016) on cases suffering from post-traumatic stress symptoms in Syrian refugee centers in Turkey was also proven, as the results showed that the appearance of symptoms depends on several factors, such as the health and psychological status of the individual before the disorder, the extent of the availability of psychological and social support for refugees. Finally, there are no psychological disorders accompanying the cases, and such factors are considered positive indicators if they are high and negative indicators if they are low. A case study (Wang 2023) was also conducted on a sample of immigrants who survived death from the New Jersey tornado inside shelter centers, where the results showed. A percentage (88%) of shelter center residents were exposed to a traumatic experience after surviving death. It was also shown that previous traumatic events and, their stay for long periods in shelter centers and their personal characteristics are linked to post-traumatic symptoms, and that they suffered from the unique symptoms of post-traumatic stress. These include anxiety, depression, and social withdrawal after saving them from death.

Napolitano (2018) was based on a sample of (520) Syrian immigrants in the Niaka Vala camp in northern Greece. The results showed that the continued exposure of immigrants to daily violence, rape, and ill-treatment inside the camps increased their degree of depression, anxiety, and feelings of anger, and they became more aggressive because they lost the development of survival skills, and in a study conducted by Hanzel et al. (Hanzel, Brayaw, Mack. 2008) on a sample of (1465) Mexican immigrants who were exposed to psychological trauma during the sinking of illegal boats in the Gulf of Mexico that were headed to San Diego, the results showed a correlation between experiences. The previous results indicate that attempting to immigrate by sea is a matter

of suicide and survival in Mexico. The results also indicate that the majority of the sample will attempt again to immigrate to the United States of America by sea if they are deported for many reasons, including the low standard of living in their countries.

In David Lion's study (David Lion: 2016), there were warnings of sinking boats in the Mediterranean Sea between Libya and Italy in the winter. The reason was the Italian Meteorological Authority's warning of a rise in sea water levels due to excessive rain, and the sample that was identified was on the coast of the cities of Libya (Azowara - Al-Zawiya - Tripoli reached (8,000) illegal immigrants through the Red Crescent and Red Cross, some of them in government shelters and some in non-governmental headquarters. After the end of the winter, it was found that (80%) of the boats that entered the sea capsized, some of whom died. Some of them survived, but the psychological effects were many as a result of the psychological shock to which the survivors of death were exposed. Thus, warning before the shock occurred did not bring positive results, as was found in the study (Alina Shah 2020) on a sample of (500) princes of Syrian nationality in camps. Women were warned not to attempt to immigrate to Europe in December 2019 and warned against death, rape, violence and tyranny. In October 2020, they returned to shelter centers and Red Crescent camps in the Turkish city of Izmir, and (211) of the women who had been warned were found, and all of them attempted to enter. Among them were those who were arrested, and among them were those who were saved from death. To collect the sample, it was agreed that mystery surrounds our fate, and all that remained before us was the sea and an attempt to reach a European country. The feelings of psychological shock were clear and varied, namely (38%). The level of frustration was high, with the percentage of failure of the solution. Anxiety and stress accounted for 40% of the retry, while depression, isolation, and introversion accounted for 22% due to fear of death.

In a study conducted by (Nijman 2008) on a sample of (364) illegal immigrants in the Libyan city of Sabratha of Abyssinian nationality who had arrived on the Sudan-Libyan Kufra line - until they were arrested on the borders of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, the results showed that many Of the immigrants had been exposed to traumatic events, including (some of them were exposed to violence for money, some of them had their car break down in the desert, some of them were subjected to forced detention more than once, all women were subjected to rape many times, and some of them used the strategy of avoiding expressing their opinion as a kind From a lack of trust in the researcher, the results of the study also showed that women are more expressive of feelings than men, and the sample unanimously agreed that entering the sea is important due to ill-treatment in Libya and Sudan.

Al-Muddathir (2017) also conducted a study aimed at revealing the extent of the prevalence of post-traumatic stress symptoms among illegal immigrants of Somali, Eritrean, and Ethiopian nationalities to cross to Libya and then to Europe via sea, and the sample consisted of (450) illegal immigrants in government headquarters, Its follow-up showed that the prevalence of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in the sample was average (25%) and the reason was the beginning of the journey or they did not reach the Great Sand Sea between Libya, Sudan and the Mediterranean Sea. The results also showed that there were statistically significant differences between males and females in some symptoms. After the shock and in favor of males, there are also statistically significant differences between immigrants who are aware of the danger of the road and those who do not know. The study (R.alnapsi, 2018) was concluded by Rasem Al-Nabulsi which aimed to determine the extent to which the mood traits of a sample of illegal immigrants who escaped death increased or decreased. After making huge inroads into their communities in the Aleppo countryside (2014), the sample size was (418) males and females, and the results showed that the mood traits were similar. Among females, they were high, such as the speed and intensity of the flow of feelings and emotions, and a low level of happiness, anger, and distress, and the reason was the result of psychological shock after meeting them. In the open air, without camps, and for males, the results were somewhat high, as they tried to control their feelings and emotions and tried to avoid the appearance of psychological illnesses and disorders.

The study (Markous 2020) came to know the individual differences between legal immigrants of Mexican and Colombian nationality and those deported from the United States of America after their illegal entry and the effect of psychological shock (frustration) after the failure of the attempt to remain in America. The results showed that symptoms of Psychological trauma are high for everyone, and symptoms of anxiety and stress are more evident among Colombian nationals than Mexican nationals because they had a desire to begin to stay in the United States of America and search for a better life.

Previous studies that dealt with the suffering of illegal immigrants and their difficulties in dealing with real events have concluded that most immigrants have experienced traumatic and stressful factors and events at some stage in their lives. Studies have shown that there is a difference in the severity of the impact of the traumatic events that the immigrant has experienced, some of which led to Symptoms of post-traumatic stress appearing as a result of being exposed to death after surviving it, as it has been shown that experiences include problems in their countries, such as poor living conditions, ongoing wars, murder, and experiencing natural disasters, which may lead to creating psychological effects that affect all aspects of life, and the results of some studies have shown that The feeling of psychological shock after the failure of an attempt to immigrate to Europe was high, especially among females, and the negative impact on survival and its relationship to psychological shock was evident in the characteristics

of many immigrants. There is still a deficiency in Arab studies that deal with the problems of illegal immigrants due to some existing policies.

3. Methodology

The researcher distributed the Survival Psychology Scale and the Post-Traumatic Stress Scale to a sample of illegal immigrants who survived death in shelter centers and humanitarian organizations in Libya.

3.1 Population and Sample of Study

The study population was determined from all immigrants who arrived in the country of Libya illegally, especially those who escaped death in the desert by overturning their car or being lost in the desert for a long time or whose car broke down and they were searched for until they were found.

Desert patrol route (rescue teams) or those who survived death at sea while they were in the sea via the Libyan coast heading to Europe and the boat capsized or broke down at sea and they were rescued by Libyan Howe International Rescue Teams.

According to government statistics, in the year 2022, their number reached (4872) illegal immigrants of different nationalities. The sample of (396) illegal immigrants was selected by random sampling method, including (156) females and (240) males. The random sample is A random and independent sample drawn from an appropriate and available category, and the category chosen is not the best category but rather the most available.

Table (1) The Variables Included in The Sample.

Population		Sample	
Gender	Number	Sample	Percentage
Male	3113	240	13%
Female	1759	156	12%
Total	4872	396	13%

Table (2) The Classification of the Sample According to Nationality.

No	Nationality	Number	Gender	
			Male	Female
1	Somali	88	66	22
2	Eritrean	71	48	23
3	Ethiopian	59	46	13
4	Sudanese	41	39	2
5	Moroccan	40	12	28
6	Chadian	37	10	27
7	Tunisian	28	10	18
8	Syrian	21	9	12
9	Nigerian	11	0	11
Total		396	240	156

3.2 Tools of Data Collect

- First: measuring survival.

The current researcher prepared the scale from 2021 to 2022. The scale consists of (59) items that include a description of the responses to each group of items representing a form of survival and divided by (20) items for the threat field and (19) items for the warning domain. And (20) paragraphs for the scope of the disaster.

1- **Threat:** Threat occurs psychologically when it is recognized that there is a possibility of a disaster occurring, meaning that a disaster will occur in the sense that immigrants know that the catastrophic event will occur and they will be affected by it directly or indirectly during that adventure.

2- **Warning:** During the threat stage, there will be the possibility of accidents occurring upon migration, while the warning stage is the period before the impact of the accident occurs when the imminent danger actually becomes a reality, which is seeing the danger of a disaster that causes death or injury.

3- **Disaster strike:** This period is not preceded by the period before the disaster occurs, as the disaster may come and befall people and cause deaths and injuries, such as illegal immigration, getting lost in the desert, or sinking boats in the Mediterranean Sea. (Peter Band: 2018:56)

3.3 Psychometric properties of the survival scale.

To determine the apparent validity, the scale was presented to a number of arbitrators to examine the questions and determine their suitability for the research. All arbitrators agreed that the scale was appropriate and consistent with some simple observations.

To determine the stability of the survival scale, the researcher used the method of repeating the test at an interval of (12) days on a sample consisting of (40) illegal immigrants. In addition, the researcher estimated the validity and reliability coefficients of the scale, and the results came to the conclusion that the scale's reliability coefficient reached (0.90), by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient. After that, the researcher calculated the validity coefficients for performance by conducting constructive honesty and calculated it on a sample of (40) immigrants. The correlation coefficient between the items and the scale was also calculated, and the result was (0.40), which is a significant correlation at a significance level of (0.05). Therefore, it is considered Reliable and valid for the purposes of the study.

Table (3) The Reliability Coefficient and The Validity Coefficient of Survival.

No	Field	Method	Percentage
1	Threat	Retest	0.770
2	Warning	Retest	0.966
3	Disaster strike	Retest	0.810
4	Threat	Construct validity	0.981
5	Warning	Construct validity	0.799
6	Disaster strike	Construct validity	0.997

- The value for all fields on re-test was (0.850).

- The value as a whole for the domains on constructive validity was (0.925)

These are acceptable and satisfactory values for judging the scale, which does not have the characteristic of stability.

3.4 Statistical methods.

To answer the study questions, the statistical package program (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. The Pearson correlation coefficient, arithmetic means, and standard deviations (T.TEST) were calculated to indicate the differences between two independent samples.

- Second: Measuring post-traumatic stress.

The researcher used the post-traumatic stress test prepared by (Tyrogenson Thayer Dohrv, son, 1999) and developed by (Al-Khawaja and Al-Harrani, 2008), which consists of (69) items distributed into three areas, each of which includes (23) items. (Abdul Fattah Al-Khawaja: 140:2010)

- The first field is the field of emotional symptoms of post-traumatic stress.
- The second field is cognitive symptoms of post-traumatic stress.
- The third field is the field of behavioral symptoms of post-traumatic stress.

This scale was relied upon as a study tool based on the personality criteria contained in the Personal and Statistical Manual of Mental Illness (DSM-IV) so that items were derived from the symptoms that included behavioral, emotional, and cognitive components. (Al-Khawaja: 2020: 136).

3.5 Fields

3.5.1 What makes up the performance:

- **The first field:** The domain of emotional symptoms of post-traumatic stress. It consists of (23) items from (1-23) that reflect the respondent’s emotional symptoms, such as irritability, anxiety, insecurity, and others.
- **The second field:** The domain of cognitive symptoms of post-traumatic stress. It consists of (23) items from (24-46) that reflect the respondent’s cognitive symptoms of post-traumatic stress, such as poor concentration, distraction, and lack of concentration.
- **The third field:** The domain of behavioral symptoms of post-traumatic stress. It consists of (23) items from (47-69) that reflect the respondent’s symptoms of poor ability to work. Weak desire to engage in daily activity, poor achievement, physical weakness, and lethargy.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Performance

3.6.1 First: Validity of Performance.

The validity of the study tool was tested by presenting it to six arbitrators who are specialists in psychological counseling and faculty members at the University of Benghazi from the colleges of arts and psychology departments, where they were asked to indicate the degree of leap appropriate to the field to which each of them belongs, their linguistic correctness, and to clarify the amendments to the paragraphs if they were inappropriate or needed to be amended. Based on the recommendations of the arbitrators, the paragraphs that were agreed to be correct were kept at four or more, the weak paragraphs were excluded, and the wording of some paragraphs was modified, which needs to be modified.

3.6.2 Second: Reliability of Performance.

The reliability of performance was extracted by the researcher by extracting the retest method with an interval of (14) days on a sample of illegal immigrants consisting of (50) immigrants. The reliability coefficient for the three areas of performance was (.0907) and distributed as follows:

Table (4) The Reliability Coefficient and Validity Coefficient for The Post-Traumatic Stress Scale.

No	Field	Method	Percentage
1	Emotional symptoms	Retest	0.770
2	Cognitive symptoms	Retest	0.966
3	Behavioural symptoms	Retest	0.810
4	Emotional symptoms	internal consistency	0.981
5	Cognitive symptoms	internal consistency	0.799
6	Behavioural symptoms	internal consistency	0.997

- The value for all fields on the re-test was (0.907).
- The value as a whole for the domains was on internal consistency (0.860)

These are acceptable and satisfactory values for judging the scale, which does not have the characteristic of stability.

4. Presentation and Discussion of Results.

4.1 Results Related to The First Hypothesis.

The first hypothesis stated: “Feelings of post-traumatic stress are characterized by an increase in the feeling of survival.”

To answer this hypothesis, then calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient between post-traumatic stress and the feeling of survival. It became clear that the relationship between them reached (0.853) and that this relationship is significant at a significance level of (0.01), so there is an essential relationship between the degrees of post-traumatic stress. The degrees of survival measurement indicate that the relationship between shock and the feeling of survival is a direct relationship, as an increase in the degree of shock is associated with an increase in survival, and therefore, the validity of the first hypothesis has been achieved.

4.2 Results Related to The Second Hypothesis.

The second hypothesis stated that (there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of survival between males and females, and this level is higher in favor of females)

To answer this hypothesis, arithmetic means were calculated for the male sample and the female sample, and a t-test was conducted for two independent samples.

Table (5) The Results of the T-Test.

Variables	Males		Females		T	Sig
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation		
Survival	171.3	35.37	189.7	37.71	4.55	0.00

It is clear from Table No. (5) that there is a difference in the level of feelings of survival according to the gender variable, where the value of (t) is (4.55) and that this value is significant at the significance level (0.01) or less, so there are statistically significant differences. Between males and females in the level of feelings of survival, and by referring to the level of arithmetic averages, it is clear that the level of survival is higher for females, and thus, the validity of the second hypothesis is verified with regard to the differences between the sexes in the feelings of survival.

There is also a difference in the level of psychological shock according to the variable of gender, as the (T) reached (3.70 -), and this value is significant at the level of (0.01) or less, so there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of psychological shock, and with reference to the level of arithmetic averages. It is clear that the level of shock is higher for females, and thus, the second hypothesis is true regarding differences between the sexes in terms of the feeling of psychological shock.

4.3 Results Related to The Third Hypothesis.

The third hypothesis stated that there are statistically significant hypotheses between males and females regarding the level of feelings of post-traumatic stress and that the level is higher for females than males.

To answer this hypothesis, the arithmetic averages were calculated for the male sample and the female sample, and a t-test was conducted for two independent samples.

Table (6) The Results of the T-Test.

Variables	Males		Females		T	Sig
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation		
Psychological Trauma	56.90	10.11	53.41	9.91	3.70	0.00

It is clear from Table No. (6) that there is a difference in the level of psychological trauma according to the gender variable.

5. Discussion

5.1 Discussing the First Hypothesis

The results related to the first hypothesis indicated that it was true, as there is a significant positive correlation between the degrees of post-traumatic stress and the degree of survival. This indicates that the relationship between psychological trauma and survival is a direct relationship, as an increase in the degree of psychological trauma is associated with an increase in the feeling of survival. Thus, the first hypothesis may be true, and this result is consistent with some of the results of Verna Lauterbach's (2014) study, which showed that most immigrants experienced stressful or traumatic events and suffered from a high degree of anxiety and depression after they were exposed to shipwrecks and survived. Death and the results of a study (Nijman 2008) revealed that many illegal immigrants were exposed to traumatic events after escaping death, such as violence, financial extortion, forced detention,

and rape after being placed in shelter centers. This increased the indicators of psychological trauma for immigrants, and the results of the study also agreed with (Rasem Al-Nabulsi, 2018 R.alnaplsi). As for immigrants of Syrian nationality, the results among females were high, such as the speed and intensity of the flow of feelings and emotions, a low level of psychological happiness, and a lack of control over their feelings and emotions. The researcher explains that the association between psychological trauma and survival is natural as a result of awareness. The illegal immigrant knows the extent of the danger that will occur at the beginning of the migration from the Libyan desert until he enters the sea via the Libyan coast, and he has a full understanding and knowledge of what happened to previous immigrants in terms of deaths or ill-treatment in shelter centers and illegal immigration centers after rescue.

5.2 Discussing the Second Hypothesis

The results related to the second hypothesis indicated that it was true, as there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of survival, and this level is higher for females. By referring to the arithmetic averages, it is clear that survival is higher for females, and these results are consistent (Stokensn Levint, (2006) revealed the presence of differences between the sexes of illegal immigrants, and these differences were in favor of females, and the study (Napolitano, 2018) stated that the continued exposure of immigrants to the daily distress of mistreatment inside the camps increases the degree of depression, anxiety, and feelings of anger, and they become more aggressive due to their loss of survival. Especially in males, while in females, the level of survival is higher even after being exposed to death and being rescued. As for the results of the study (Hanzel, Brayaw, Mack. 2008), most of the sample had previous experience that trying to migrate by sea is suicide, and most of the sample will try again. Migration by sea is male and female, and the reason is the low standard of living in their countries. The researcher explains this result by saying that the emotional and sentimental aspects and love of life are higher among females than males, and women are affected by the warning of the occurrence of a disaster before migration and after implementation. However, women are always linked to migration with their husbands or sisters in particular. From the Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Somali samples, most of the women refuse to try to enter the sea again after the first experience, which has severe psychological effects.

5.3 Discussing the Third Hypothesis

The results related to the third hypothesis indicate that it is true, as there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of feeling of post-traumatic stress and that the level is higher in females than in males. By referring to the arithmetic averages, it is clear that the feeling of trauma is higher in females in terms of feelings, and this result is consistent with The study (Stanke, 2012) aimed to test the relationship between the feeling of psychological trauma and its impact on the lives of both sexes, as the results indicated that females are more likely to feel psychological trauma, and the results of the study (Alina Shah, 2020) on a sample of illegal immigrant women showed that Feelings of psychological shock are clear, the level of frustration is high, and feelings of anxiety, tension, isolation, and introversion vary due to the fear of death. The results of a study (Nijman, 2008) indicate that many immigrants have been exposed to traumatic events and that women are more expressive of their opinions than men, as they have all been raped several times. Most of the cases intend to try again to immigrate to Europe due to mistreatment in shelter centers and illegal immigrants. As for the study (Mudasir: 2017), the results showed that there were statistically significant differences between males and females in post-traumatic stress symptoms in favor of males and the results of the study (Markous, 2020.) Symptoms of psychological trauma are higher for both nationalities but higher for Colombian nationalities than for Mexican nationalities. The reason is that the Colombian nationality was mostly female, and the researcher believes that the effects of psychological shock have a long-term impact, especially when they plan to do something dangerous to their lives, such as entering the sea to migrate and after rescue. Psychological shock occurs, and its symptoms are anxiety, alertness, flashbacks, and emotional stress. The mind's physical responses include everything the afflicted person remembers about the event and feelings of guilt, especially if the case lost a relative during the sinking of the boat.

The results of (Almshosh 2016) indicated that the appearance of symptoms depends on several factors, such as the health and psychological status of the individual before the disorder and the extent of the availability of psychological and social support for immigrants. These factors are considered positive indicators if they are high and negative indicators if they are low. Those who were exposed to traumatic experiences after surviving death and staying for long periods in shelter centers had their personal characteristics affected and became linked to post-traumatic symptoms, and they began to suffer from the unique symptoms of post-traumatic stress, represented by anxiety, depression, and social withdrawal after being saved from death.

5.4 Recommendations and suggestions:

In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Concern with the political problems associated with the migration of people from their countries across deserts or seas, as governments have become involved in the rescue and relief process for political reasons.
2. Increase research on the psychology of survival and disasters and study the psychological reactions of disaster survivors.

3. Study common violations related to illegal immigrants, such as forced detention, violence, and rape.
4. Concern with the role of international organizations specialized in relief against immigrants and the real humanitarian role they play.
5. Study the violations that occur inside government shelter centers, especially in the State of Libya.
6. Interest in studying the psychological and mental disorders that occur to immigrants after enforcement operations.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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