The Impact of Deportation on Deportee, Children and Families of the deportee

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It is clear that this is an area of great interest and passion to you. There is evidence of some relevant research and you have attempted to provide some context to the issue of immigration.

The main concern or area that you must address is the level of legal information that ought to be included in a law dissertation.

There is an expectation of references should be made to immigration and relevant sections of a particular Act. There is very limited reference and or analysis of these aspects during the main part of the paper. The sections towards the end which refer to law and cases, arguably are a bit too late in terms of your analysis and application of the law.

The latter part of chapter two gives some attention to case law and law however you do not make the most of this information in terms of incorporating or by making reference to relevant cases (eg footnotes) and issues discussed earlier in the paper. More importantly you only provide a description of the cases which appear to be predominantly EU rather than UK decided cases on immigration law. If the main emphasis of the paper is EU law, then this would be fine however the context of the paper appears to be UK and therefore this is something that you will need to address. The way in which the cases (EU) that you have included could be used in a more analytical way in terms of e.g. contrasting cases, issues or application that may raise questions relating to the application of immigration laws or art.8. This might be an occasion for reference to judgements etc if it serves to support your discussions relating to children and immigration.

Referencing/citations

You appear to shift between Harvard and footnotes. The norm for legal writing is to use OSCOLA – primarily footnotes. The main issue is that the material used is referenced however, you should aim to focus on one or the other. An issue that you must address in this context is the absence of case citations and sections of statute. For example the reference to statutes should include the year of the Act – there are some omissions, when referring to some aspects of law, one might expect to see a footnote that refers to the section of the statute, article instead of a reference to journal article. This is not a problem per se (ie you should quote the source) however the concern is that it gives the impression that there has been limited direct contact with the appropriate legal sources.

Journal articles are very important and there is clear evidence of your reference to these sources, however there is limited reference to immigration law textbooks – these should be evidenced at salient points in the body of the paper and at the very least in the bibliography.

There are some very good points identified but there are also areas that are quite descriptive and do not necessarily provide a clear idea as to why they have been included –meaning that you might consider how some of the information is included to support or refute your research premise.

Research methodology

Some relevant aspects included. In other areas eg the elements relating to qualitative/quantitative this element appears to be quite general and the connection with your paper was not always clear. What are the prevailing themes etc garnered from the literature in this area? How does it support your research etc.

Your paper begins with a consideration of immigration and children, however this theme is not always prevalent. If the main issue is children and immigration law, this should be a theme/concept that you refer to during the course of the paper to ensure that the material is on point etc. If the issue is immigration in broad terms with particular reference to children and the issues raised during the immigration policy of the hostile environment – you need to make sure that you are applying/referring to relevant law. If not, there is a risk that you might conflate immigration law with social justice issues including BLM. Again if the purpose is to make this link, this OK provided you keep in mind that the context is predominantly law.

Be careful that discussions do not become too emotive.

Overall, the reference to legal aspects needs more attention. For example by the end of chapter 2 there are only a few references to law and even fewer references to sections of statute and up to chapter 2 no case law. These are key features for a law dissertation.

See general comments in the body of your paper and the comments relating to your conclusion.

I hope this helps you

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Chapter 4 – Discussion should not be used as a heading.

# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

The population of undocumented migrants living in European countries has significantly increased over the past decades (Rojas et al., 2017) – usually better to stick to one form of referencing e.g. OSCOLA or Harvard. Presently there are more than 3 million undocumented immigrants residing in the European Union (EU) member states, and most of these individuals have lived in the EU member countries for more than 15 years (Christie, 2013). As a result of this, the EU countries have resorted to applying measures of internal control by limiting undocumented migrants’ access to privileges and services reserved for EU citizens in order to force them to return to their home countries voluntarily. However, a significant number of these immigrants are refuges of war and (take care with spelling etc) poverty from third world countries (Lovato et al., 2018). Some of them migrated to EU with their children whilst others bore children whilst in the host countries.

In accordance with the fourth protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights,(year) no one can be expelled from the territory of the state of which person is a citizen, and no one can be prohibited from entering the territory of his state.[[1]](#footnote-1) In the event that the state is only a host country and is not a home, a person who poses a threat to society may be deported. A deportation order requires such a person to leave the country and entitles them to be detained pending expulsion.

In accordance with current immigration law of UK could refer to specific law in the footnote, a deportation order can also be issued to family members of the person being deported. This can be avoided in cases where the spouse is independent and is eligible for a residence permit in the UK, in case of separation from the deportee.[[2]](#footnote-2) The decision not to deport the child from the country is taken if the child lived with one of the parents separately from the deported parent, if the child is independent and lives separately, and also if the son or daughter of the deported were married before the deportation decision entered into force.

It is important to note that in such decisions, the UK Home Office pays attention to whether the family will be able to live at a decent level if one of its members is deported. Whether they will have to seek help from government agencies for teaching social security or from relatives and friends, and whether the deportation will affect the school-age child and will not have a negative impact on his level of education.[[3]](#footnote-3) Under current legislation, the right to appeal is extremely limited. It is possible to challenge the decision on administrative expulsion in court only if the expelled person is denied asylum. With deportation, the chances of a successful appeal are much lower. The Immigration Service can certify the right to appeal that is, an appeal deportation.

Deportations from the United Kingdom as a whole differ in certain aspects of inequality in regard to race and ethnic differences. For example, in 2018, Asians were the largest group of immigrants.[[4]](#footnote-4) Africans and other non-Europeans are following them closely. Previous research also has shown – you should aim to be specific – provide a reference(s) in the footnote but in general, try to limit the use of this phrase how to produce accurate and measurable reports on the number of immigrants and their nationalities, they could not determine whether which policy was used to drive out every ethnic minority assembly and whether rights were not balanced.

Deportation is a forced removal of foreigner from the one country to another country. Deportation will be conducted when unknown visitors lose their legal residence in the UK. The immigrant has been voluntarily or forcibly expelled from the country under government supervision. The deportation of convicted immigrants will lead to family isolation, affecting 1.6 million children and adults in the European Union.[[5]](#footnote-5) Immigration laws designed to encourage the deportation of illegal immigrants from the country, but it is not significantly overcome immigration rates.

Currently, a large number of immigrant dissidents are demanding to be expelled from the UK in accordance with “Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights”.[[6]](#footnote-6) According to the Article eight it shows, that workers who break the law are allowed to stay in the area only if they have family. Most of the claims related to the expulsion order make use of this right to family life.[[7]](#footnote-7) The only reason illegal workers can stay in the UK should be possible when their life or well-being is under threat in their own country. However, the Interior Ministry is trying to break through the method of expelling illegal immigrants. As a result, the reasons for rejecting the deportation decision were reduced. In addition, unknown criminals may be expelled from the UK for life or property reasons before recruitment.

# *1:2* *Research Problems*

The impact of deportation on families of illegal immigrants residing in continents such as North America and Asia have been extensively studied by (Rojas et al., 2017; Fekete 2005 and Lovato et al., 2018)). However, taking into account the magnitude of the repatriation incidences in Europe, there is an astonishingly limited amount of legal research publications available that explores the problem from the family’s standpoint. When an undocumented alien is repatriated, the deportation impacts both the deportee and also the family that is left behind in various ways. Therefore, this study will analysis the implication of deportation on the children and families of undocumented foreigners living in the UK.

\* grammar - Children immigrant is extremely powerless, many of them suffered trauma and persecution even before reaching Europe. Their rights must be carefully recognised and respected. Some eviction strategies involve the use of power however, cChildren can also be harmed when power is used against adult family members. Recently, Western European countries, mainly Austria, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, hashave been deported forcibly thousands of residents to Kosovo and other Balkan countries. This is the perfect opportunity to rethink the fleeting approach of Children ( why are you using capital C for children?. Children are the most important and social professionals in European countries should always make the most of them. Therefore, this study focuses on the impact of deportation on young people and groups of illegal immigrants living in the UK.[[8]](#footnote-8) You need to tease out the legal issue to be discussed here. What are your aims/objectives? What conclusions do you hope to draw?

The United Nations has repeatedly drawn the attention of US experts to the impact of the so-called “zero resistance” strategy on future generations that are likely to be received by planned immigrants, including carriers. There are tons of unidentified residents entering our country under immigration law, but for whatever reason, they often lose the feeling of staying in the UK and become illegal immigrants.

## 1.3 Background

Since, large numbers of children and families from different countries were sent to most parts of the world to live better lives, but a large number of them survived. Most countries, for example people of the European Union and other most important democratic systems, consider family circumstances and different relationships with the country of origin when making a formal decision to expel.[[9]](#footnote-9) Regardless, the options of UK immigration judges are limited: they are powerless to protect the family or deal with the incredible administrative control that non-residents have over society or the country. Does this mean an inability to draw on art.8?

The recent intention – use a footnote to provide the date/timescale if recent to change UK immigration rules calls for laws against illegal immigrants and criminals to protect children and contain abuse of the protective framework by those who do are not allowed to stay in the UK. In the imminent immigration order, the UK Home Office can deport the immigrant if the immigrant does not have a large number of residences permits in the UK.[[10]](#footnote-10) Whilst, deportation warrants are often used to expel if their actions are considered offensive to the public (criminals), and these requirements allow them to be detained during deportation.

In addition, the deportation order prevents criminals from returning to the UK as long as the request is in force and denies any declaration to remain in the country before or during the migration request. However, in the United Kingdom (given the European Convention on Human Rights) cannot transfer released criminals or refugee seekers to countries where they may be subject to torture, inhuman treatment or other atrocities, these recommendations may still not apply the reason.

## 1.4 Aims and Objectives

1. To explore the Windrush Generation in little work has been done - not sure what you mean here. Presumably this will discuss the legality of any deportation orders in relation to children. Would this qualify as the same issue (adults v children?
2. To review a legal literature and cases on separation of families and evaluate the effects of this separation on household members of the deportee in relation to Article 8 of the ECHR.
3. To speculate (?) do you have a hypothesis about the current issues and their future impact investigate the impact of deportation. Ok but aim to focus on the legal issues/impact
4. To analyse legal implication of enforcing Article 8 of the ECHR in relation to deportation of undocumented immigrants - does this include adults or only children? in the United Kingdom. Re the above points – you have made reference to art.8 is this the only immigration law you intend to discuss? You need to be a little more explicit about the legal basis for the paper. Are there any cases which support/highlight the main issues/difficulties? You referred to UK judges and issues in applying art.8?

What is the overall aim of your paper? To discuss the failure/inequality/remedies etc of UK immigration law?

## 1.5 Rationale ?

Deportation is a legal right granted to the “British Home Secretary”. If a person is not a resident of the UK and is deemed to be, they can deport someone from the UK. The “UK Borders Act 2007” section? requires the deportation of unidentified criminals, but there are some exceptions. Does this Act apply to criminals only or all non documented people?[[11]](#footnote-11) The most common exception is that the removal of people from the UK does not respect their human rights (especially family and personal options). By 2012????, the right to family and security must be balanced with the company’s enthusiasm for applying appropriate standards based on multiple factors.

This method not only gave unknown criminals a chance to move on, it also sparked extensive discussion and analysis. Such as? The government argues that human rights cannot be adequately adapted to social conspiracies and that baseless and credible human rights violations are overrated, leaving Britain with unknown perpetrators.-source? As a result, new guidelines were published in July 2012 outlining the characteristics that family or private treatment must have to overcome public enthusiasm for deportation cases. – refer to the guildelines[[12]](#footnote-12) The updated guidelines also state that strangers sentenced to 4 years or more in prison are not eligible for exemptions based on personal or family life. Furthermore, an expulsion decision can only be overturned if it is convincing. Refer to the relevant guideline You should aim to provide some form of link between the end of one chapter and the start of the next or at the start of the next. This will help with the structure of the paper.

# CHAPTER TWO

What are the issues under discussion in this chapter?

***2:1 Deportation***

In some European countries such as France and Italy, deportation may be accompanied by the confiscation of the deportee’s properties and deprivation of his or her civil rights (Fekete 2005). But, despite the possible differences in wording, deportation from Europe, including the countries of the Schengen zone, takes place according to the general rules and grounds provided for by the domestic legislation of the countries (Rojas et al., 2017). A similar interpretation of deportation is found in most other countries of the Europe. How does this work re the UK?

Deportation is the forcible removal from the country of those citizens whose presence in the United Kingdom is not in the public interest. – is the legal definition? There should be some reference to statute/case law here.[[13]](#footnote-13) Generally speaking, serving the public interest means more than smoking in the wrong place or throwing garbage in an odd order. Usually these are serious crimes that pose a threat to society - any cases to illustrate?. A requirement to leave the country is possible through three processes: aAdministrative expulsion, aAutomatic deportation and nNon-automatic deportation. Relevant section(s)?

Administrative expulsion from the UK can be applied to those who do not have the right to stay, whose visa application for a visa or asylum has been rejected, or those whose visa or residence permit has expired.[[14]](#footnote-14) Return to the UK after administrative expulsion is possible almost immediately, subject to a new visa. Automatic deportation is used in cases of a criminal conviction with a prison sentence of more than 12 months. Deportation is automatically carried out after the verdict by the court. Non-automatic deportation is applicable in cases where a prison sentence of less than 12 months is provided.

**Home Office** in the UK government department responsible for Immigration, Security, Law and Order. The Home Office consists of the following divisions: Border Force, UK Visas and Immigration and a dedicated Immigration Executive Service. The last two units were formed following the dissolution of the UKBA (UK Border Agency) in March 2013.[[15]](#footnote-15) **UK Border Agency** is the Home Office, formerly responsible for immigration control. It has been abolished since March 2013, and its functions are performed by two divisions: UK Visas and Immigration (UK Immigration and Visa Service) and a special division of the Immigration Executive Service. OK but the purpose for the inclusion of this information is not clear – any criticisms re efficiency, complexity etc?

Do not use - Basically, the concept of immigration can be characterised “as one or many movements, the result of which is a change in the habitual residence of the individual between the place of entry and the place of exit. Immigration is the movement of citizens of one country to another country for the purpose of long-term stay or search for permanent residence, it is generally accepted that it has a great influence on all statistical indicators of the population.[[16]](#footnote-16) Immigration is determined by many different reasons, such as socio-economic or military-political.

Immigration control is a series of measures aimed at controlling the migration of citizens of other states and stateless persons. Citizenship is the status of a person who has legal affiliation to the state that has issued this citizenship. It is generally accepted that this is, first of all, a social term, and, of course, a legal one, which implies compliance with the constitution, the institution of asylum appeared in 1948, during the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which regulated the right of citizens and stateless persons to seek salvation from political persecution.

- what study are you referring to here?-The study explains the reasons for the deportation of these people. Common reasons for sentencing are minors and lack of legal documents. A study – which study? When? of the UK Immigration Act (year) found that a clause –which clause? was added that would give local government officials the right to revoke dual citizenship and jeopardise the deportation of an individual.

## 2.2 UK Immigration Act year? You must be specific

The Immigration Act, designed to end free movement,? became the main point of the throne speech of Eliszabeth II. The Queen noted that: “This law will lay the foundation for the development of a fair, modern immigration system that meets global requirements. My government intends to preserve the right of residence here for resident citizens who have linked their fate to the United Kingdom and have made a great contribution to the country’s economy. The law is intended to support this intention”.[[17]](#footnote-17) The proposed law – which law? , with the exception of a few clauses, is similar to the Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill, [published](https://www.freemovement.org.uk/immigration-bill-to-end-eu-free-movement-finally-published/) in December 2018. The main points of the Law: - refer to the relevant sections where possible

* Termination of free movement of EU citizens in accordance with UK law.
* Compliance with the rules for the treatment of EU citizens arriving in the UK with non-EU citizens after January 2021 and maintaining the rules for the treatment of residents until the day of leaving the EU. \*\*
* Clarification of the immigration status of Irish citizens in the UK after the abolition of the principle of free movement.
* Confirmation of the deadline for submission of applications for the Scheme for obtaining the status of settlement.
* Granting EU citizens and their family members applying for settled status the right to appeal the refusal to grant settled status.
* Provide an opportunity to amend the current rules on access to benefits and the coordination of social security for EU citizens.

Try to avoid bullet points/lists. You have included a number of points here but no discussion of any of the points? Which are the most relevant to the aims of the dissertation or you point you are trying to make in relation to the Immigration Act?

It is also argued – source(s)that the bill paves the way for a new ballistic immigration system – meaning?. In addition Priti Patel – who is she? We know, but you should include her official title said that such a system would encourage migrants to seek employment outside of London and the South-East. In addition, the government plans to tighten penalties - expand for foreign criminals who enter the country, thereby violating the deportation order.[[18]](#footnote-18) The law will increase the maximum penalty for foreign offenders who return to the UK in violation of a deportation order. However, it is not yet clear exactly how much the punishment will be tightened, and whether this issue is really a burning issue for the United Kingdom. ?

For the Windrush generation – a brief explanation or footnote as to the meaning of the term windrush generation is needed. This will provide some context as to the impact of the law/policy relevant to the defined group, the Windrush Compensation Scheme (Expenditure) Bill – year provides a legal basis for the existing compensation [system](https://www.freemovement.org.uk/windrush-compensation-scheme/) for Commonwealth citizens. It is worth noting that at the moment, with a majority of [minus](https://twitter.com/GavinFreeguard/status/1183682492760494081) 43, the government is unlikely to be able to pass any of the above laws. – article written in 2016? Which government is described here? [[19]](#footnote-19) However, it is quite possible that the government^ receive a majority in the upcoming elections – Dec 2019? and take a course on the implementation of the announced measures. Presumably this will be updated to reflect this

Migrants are forced to leave the country voluntarily or forcibly under escort. – structure – if this an explanation of the term, this might have been defined earlier? **Deportation is not considered a punishment for a crime; rather, it is a state method of influencing a person. To deport a foreigner, it is enough to fulfil only one condition: there are no legal grounds for living in UK – refer to the law/legal definition.** **Expulsion is just a type of punishment for violation of British laws**, whilst the misconduct does not always concern only migration law. Such a procedure is applied if, for example, a foreigner crossed the border with forged documents, violated customs rules or committed a crime in UK for which an administrative penalty is imposed.

## 2.3 Differentiate between types of Deportation: Automatic and Removal

Forced expulsion of the foreign citizens or stateless persons consists in the forced and controlled movement of these citizens and persons across the State border of the country is known as removal (Lovato et al., 2018). Whilst automatic deportation is forced and controlled movement outside the country or even independent (but no less controlled) departure of a foreigner outside our? homeland. To be deported, it is enough for a foreigner not to leave the Country in the event of a reduction in the permitted period of his residence or temporary stay, or when a previously obtained permit is cancelled altogether. Section 32(5) of the UK Borders Act 2007 mandates that unless certain circumstances apply, the Home Secretary must make a deportation order against a “foreign criminal”, defined in the same Act as a person who has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to 12 months’ imprisonment as a result.

Also, foreign citizens are subject to forced expulsion, in respect of whom a decision has been made that their stay in country is undesirable. Such citizens will be considered both those who entered the territory of the country in violation of the established rules, and those who evade leaving after the expiration of the period of stay, both those who live without the necessary documents confirming their right to stay in the country, and those who have lost such documents and did not inform the authorised bodies about it. By the way, a foreigner who violated the rules of transit through the territory of the country is considered to be illegally staying on the territory of the country, which may automatically entail grounds for his deportation (Berger et al., 2018).

## Deportation is forced return to the country of permanent residence. Deportation is generally used if a person is charged with a criminal offense and if their presence in the country threatens national security. ****Dependent (Dependent, dependent family member)**** is someone who is financially dependent on an immigrant and intends to enter the country with the main applicant. – is this a quotation? If so source, if from a statute quote the section

**The decision on deportation is made by the head? Do you mean the Home Secretary or other? of the Home Office,** for which only one reason is sufficient - a foreigner has no right to stay in UK. The deportation decision is executed within 5 days, the expulsion order from the moment it comes into force.[[20]](#footnote-20) – you must quote from the lawThe appeal in court is possible at different times. – expand. Grounds for appeal? Process? For a deportation decision, 3 months are given from the moment when the migrant became aware of it, for expulsion - within 10 days from the date of receipt.

### 2.3.1 Deportation and Grounds for Expulsion

Deportation from UK is the forced expulsion of a migrant from the country due to the loss of foreigners or stateless persons (stateless persons) of legal grounds for residence in the United Kingdom. The reasons for such a movement of a foreign citizen are often violations of the migration plan:

* Late departure from the country after the expiration of the visa or the visa-free period;
* Cancellation of a residence permit, temporary residence permit, patent, work permit, which confirmed the legality of being in the United Kingdom;
* Reducing the time of residence in the country for a number of reasons;
* Refusal to recognise a foreigner as a refugee, loss or deprivation of such status;
* Illegal entry into the country (with forged documents);
* Undesirable presence of a foreign guest in UK.

Expand on the above - law and case law. There is limited value in lists without some analysis

### 2.3.2 Deportation Procedure

The decision on deportation is made by the person in charge, about which the foreigner is personally informed and a written obligation is taken from him to leave UK.[[21]](#footnote-21) If there is no voluntary execution of the decision, the migrant is placed in a specialised centre and his deportation takes place compulsorily after a court decision. But this is an extreme measure and is used only if the foreigner does not react in any way to the order to leave the United Kingdom. You refer to the procedure but without some further analysis or application this point is descriptive e.e. does this procedure support your earlier aims and objectives? Does the procedure highlight issues?

### 2.3.4 Consequences of Deportation

Deportation by itself does not have serious legal consequences. -epxand An exception may be the categorical refusal of the migrant to leave the country. Then his dispatch takes place after a court decision, already in a compulsory manner, when the officers escort the foreigner under escort to the foreign vehicle. If the migrant leaves the UK voluntarily, then in the future he can return by preparing a visa that corresponds to his purpose of the visit. It is even easier if there is no such visa regime between the countries. But here it should be borne in mind that a repeated violation of migration legislation will lead to more serious restrictions and in the future such a foreigner will be deprived of the opportunity to enter the United Kingdom. A little descriptive you need to

NB be careful of the number of subheadings etc that you have. There is a danger that this will impact on the flow and analysis of the paper.

### 2.3.5 Challenging the Decision to Deport

The decision on deportation can be appealed by a foreigner within 3 months from the moment when he became aware of this. If the case went to court and a court decision was made on the forced expulsion of a foreigner from the United Kingdom, 10 days are given for appeal. To challenge the foreigner applies to the court at the place of residence.[[22]](#footnote-22) Upon written request, the execution of the deportation order may be postponed for the duration of the trial. If the court takes the side of the plaintiff, the deportation decision will be cancelled. It is allowed to appeal without going to court by submitting an application to the head of the department.

**It is possible to cancel deportation if the migrant has good reasons to stay in UK:**

* Married with a citizen of the United Kingdom, have a child or relatives - citizens of UK;
* The migrant works in UK on a legal basis, has a patent or work permit, and has signed an employment contract;
* A foreigner is a student of a British university or other educational institution;
* A foreign guest is undergoing treatment in the United Kingdom;
* At the time of deportation, the migrant had permits (residence permit or temporary residence permit).

Consular and diplomatic staff are not subject to deportation. Refugees and foreigners who have just applied for refugee status, temporary or political asylum cannot be deported. It is forbidden to deport people who have lost their refugee status, but cannot return to their homeland for reasons beyond their control: famine, an epidemic, hostilities are taking place in their country, and when they return, they are in danger of life and health due to religious, racial or political persecution. Expulsion takes place on the basis of a decision of a judge or a responsible person of the border service.

See earlier points regarding bullet points.

### 2.3.6 Expulsion Procedure

**Expulsion is of two types.** Voluntary controlled departure is carried out by the migrant independently, but under the control of the Home Office. In case of evasion, penalties are imposed on a foreigner and expulsion is already compulsory.[[23]](#footnote-23) Forced controlled exit is most often, it is assigned to repeat offenders, persons who have committed an offense for the second time in one year. Until the execution of the expulsion order, the foreigner finds himself in a special centre. The choice of one or another type depends on the severity of the violation, the personality of the migrant and is determined by the judge. Any examples via case law?

### 2.3.7 Consequences of Expulsion

## Administrative expulsion from the United Kingdom of a foreign citizen, as already noted, is a special type of punishment. In addition to expulsion from the country, restrictive measures are also applied to a foreigner. This ban on subsequent visits to UK is a tough and uncontested sanction, it cannot be replaced with a fine and not so easy to challenge or cancel. But such strictness on the part of the state is dictated by the inadmissibility of ignoring British legislation by foreign guests. Expulsion, thus, solves the problem of preventing subsequent possible crimes by the migrant. Simultaneously with expulsion, all permits are also cancelled: residence permit, patent, work permit, and so on.

## Why is this in bold? Is it a quote? Context??

## History and Laws relating to Deportation – structure??

Great Britain is one of the states that, with its policies, has had a great influence on the development of the political process in different countries of the world? rephrase. Government actions in the deportation sphere after World War II and until the mid-1950s indicate that the political class retained the illusion of complete state control over the deportation process (Lovato et al., 2018). The process of formation of British post-war deportation policy reflected the existence of two opposite political and administrative imperatives: 1) preservation of the old relations with the Commonwealth countries; 2) realisation of the interests of the nation-state, which in fact was Great Britain. This led to the inconsistency and inconsistency of government actions in the immigration sphere in the post-war era (Berger et al., 2018). If there is a need for a historical context, this should have come earlier. To what extent are the above issues the driving force of current immigration law?

 - According to the UK Immigration Act 1971, any person who is not a British citizen is well-intentioned? of expulsion from the United Kingdom if Secretary of State thinks that his or her deportation will be for the interest of the country. Section? An individual may also be deported if he or she belongs to a family that has received deportation orders; in this scenario, the affected individuals in most cases are the children (Flynn 2005)\*. Nevertheless, Christie (2013)\* contents that, the Secretary of State has a statutory obligation to protect and promote the well-being of children who live in the United Kingdom regardless of their guardians or parent’s citizenship status. As such, this duty is applicable when making immigration decisions such as deportation which directly affect children. References to children in the IA? You have reverted back to children – some further discussion required here perhaps to link these issues back to your title and research objectives?

On the one hand, the post-war immigration policy of Great Britain was characterised by an equalizing imperative. In the British Nationality Act of 1948 (British Nationality Act) the status of a British subject actually extended to all citizens of the UK and Commonwealth countries (Berger et al., 2018). On the other hand, in the post-war period, the Labour government tried to solve economic and demographic problems through labour migration.

However, in this case, the stake was made on immigrants from European states. The preservation of the status of a British subject in the 1948 Law for the inhabitants of the Commonwealth countries opened the “Pandora’s Box” of large-scale post-war immigration to Great Britain. In addition, the 1948 Act extended the right to work in Great Britain to all citizens of the Commonwealth countries. This was an additional incentive for immigration. At the end of 1961, the Commonwealth Immigrants Act was passed to restrict immigration from the Commonwealth countries and regulate the supply of labour in the labour market.

Currently, the UK authorities intend to change a number of border laws of the country. The changes will prevent migrants and refugees in the country from resorting to protection from deportation (Green, 2019). The British government is working on proposals to curtail human rights law. The measures discussed relate to exceptions to the 1998 Human Rights Act.- year and section. This could deprive migrants and refugees of the opportunity to use the law to avoid deportation, but at the same time protects the British military from accusations related to their activities abroad.

## The Impact of Deportation on the Family and on Children all in line with Article 8 of the ECHR

As per the provisions stipulated in article 8 of the (ECHR), all people have the right to respect their personal and family lives, their homes and their loved ones. Even though the state may interfere with these rights in certain cases for the good of public interest, Kesby (2006) posits that “best interests of the child” clause in the Child Protection Act 1989, should take precedence in where such interference may be justified. The author also maintains that a child should not be made liable for the offences committed by either of his or her parents.

As a matter of fact, deportation can impact a family in a variety of ways. For instance, when a parent is deported, the fear of expulsion trickles into the family of the deportee’s loved ones and the immigrant community he or she comes from. The family members who are left end up isolating themselves from the society’s life due to the fear of being repatriated, and also owing to the lack of financial resources to fend for the children of a deported parent. Thus, the loved ones of the deportee end up struggling to cope with changes in parenting roles and the realities of transitioning to transnational household (Thym 2008). Would such issues be relevant to the basis of a challenge or an appeal to the deportation?

## Impact of Deportation on the Children in Relation to Child Protection Act -year

As per the Child Act 1989 article –do you mean section? 1 (b), the wellbeing of a child is given primary considerations when a court makes decisions (including deportations) that may have a direct impact on the child. Nevertheless, sudden shifts in family structure deeply affect children. For instance, studies (Christie 2013; Van Dijk 1999; Fekete 2005) that focus mainly on the impacts of repatriation on the family have indicated that a child’s welfare is profoundly affected by a parent’s expulsion. The sad reality of losing contact with deported family members makes a child feel vulnerable and insecure. According to Christie (2013), a child is both mentally and emotionally traumatised by a parent’s unexpected departure. This may, in turn, be exhibited through the child’s poor academic performance.

- to what extent can the Child Act be used as a ground against a deportation order?

## The Impact of Deportation on the Family and on Children all in line with Article 8 of the ECHR

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## 2.4 Analysis of Wind Rush Generation – analysis without some context? What is the purpose/issue to be determined here? Have you concluded issues relating to children or is this section a continuation of these points?

On June 22, 1948, Jamaicans landed at the port of Tilbury, arriving in the UK on the Empire Windrush (Green, 2019). This generation of visitors was named after the ship that transported them, and the event itself was the starting point for modern migration to the United Kingdom. The massive influx of immigrants not only changed the ethno-cultural composition of the country’s population, but also led to serious social and political problems.

The Empire Windrush was launched in 1930 in Germany. It was originally called “Monte Rosa” and was intended to transport European immigrants to Latin America, but then it was converted into a cruise ship, and during the Second World War - into a floating barracks and hospital. In 1945 Germany handed over the ship to Great Britain as reparations (Ayón, 2018). A couple of years later, the ship received a new name, under which it went down in history. This is interesting but a little descriptive - how does this heading relate to the dissertation title etc Does it illustrate any failure/criticisms in the law?

The events around [the Windrush](http://digjamaica.com/blog/2018/04/18/what-is-the-windrush-generation-and-why-does-it-matter-to-jamaica/)  helped both Jamaicans and other residents of the region not only learn about the practically unknown and to this day little-discussed period of colonial history, but also confront it. Now the meaning of the concept “Windrush” has become clear to the generation of millennials, at least to those who follow the developments in the news (Ayón, 2018).?

In 1998, in honour of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of modern immigration to the United Kingdom, one of London’s squares was renamed Windrush. The model of the ship was used at the opening ceremony of the 2012 Olympics in London (Vargas and Pirog, 2016). Modern British people realise that immigrants from the former colonies have made a huge contribution to the development of their country, but the lifestyle that migrants lead today does not suit the native inhabitants of the British Isles. Again very interesting but how does this relate to the dissertation?

At the origin of the scandal over immigration policy in the United Kingdom, the anger of the British over the treatment of immigrants from the Commonwealth (the former British Empire) who arrived to rebuild the country after World War II. These immigrants are those of the “Windrush generation”, named after the Empire-Windrush, one of the first ships they landed from Jamaica in 1948.[[24]](#footnote-24) These immigrants, who arrived legally from the Caribbean in the 1950s and 1960s, are subject to expulsion procedures for lack of being able to produce the supporting documents that have been requested of them in recent years.

In 1971, the right to stay was abolished and, at the same time, these immigrants obtained the right to remain indefinitely in the territory – confirmed in any specific legislation?. But some have never asked for proper identity papers.[[25]](#footnote-25) In the United Kingdom, the identity card is not compulsory and those concerned, most of them too modest to travel, have not applied for a passport. With the tightening of immigration laws in 2012 and the establishment of a policy officially titled, “Hostile Environment for Illegal Immigration”, they found themselves treated as illegal immigrants. – some reference to perspectives on this point would serve to illustrate the ‘legality’

Since, the British press has been echoing the difficulties facing the Windrush generation: loss of housing, work, refusal of medical treatment, deprivation of social benefits, threat of eviction. The emblematic case of Sylvester Marshall, a 63-year-old nurse who has been living in the UK for more than forty-four years, who has been denied treatment for his prostate cancer, has sparked outrage in the public. Very true but again you should aim to refer to case law and statute – e.g. when referring to the ‘hostile environment’ what legislation was in place to give effect to this approach? Immigration Act 2014/16??

Was the approach challenged in court?

## The Impact of Deportation on the Family and on Children all in line with Article 8 of the ECHR – repetitive heading?

As per the provisions stipulated in article 8 of the (ECHR), all people have the right to respect their personal and family lives, their homes and their loved ones. Even though the state may interfere with these rights in certain cases for the good of public interest, Kesby (2006) posits that “best interests of the child” clause in the Child Protection Act 1989, should take precedence in where such interference may be justified. The author also maintains that a child should not be made liable for the offences committed by either of his or her parents.

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## Impact of Deportation on the Children in Relation to Child Protection Act

As per the Child Act 1989 article 1 (b), the wellbeing of a child is given primary considerations when a court makes decisions (including deportations) that may have a direct impact on the child. Nevertheless, sudden shifts in family structure deeply affect children. For instance, studies (Christie 2013; Van Dijk 1999; Fekete 2005) that focus mainly on the impacts of repatriation on the family have indicated that a child’s welfare is profoundly affected by a parent’s expulsion. The sad reality of losing contact with deported family members makes a child feel vulnerable and insecure. According to Christie (2013), a child is both mentally and emotionally traumatised by a parent’s unexpected departure. This may, in turn, be exhibited through the child’s poor academic performance.

###  2.4.1 Environment Hostile to Illegal Immigration Policy

The Windrush affair raises many questions about the six years (2010-2016) that Theresa May spent at the Home Office, marked by her determination to reduce immigration.[[26]](#footnote-26) In 2012, the current British Prime Minister launched the environment hostile to immigration policy. It was a question of encouraging owners, employers, and doctors, to control the regularity of the stay of their employees, tenants and patients, the suspects being in fact identified by their skin colour, their accent or their location of birth. Tens of thousands of legal migrants have found themselves caught in the cracks for lack of identification and the necessary documents to prove their decades of presence on British soil.

In 2013, [advertising trucks drove through the streets of London](https://www.francetvinfo.fr/monde/europe/au-royaume-uni-la-riposte-au-camion-raciste-s-organise_387153.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) , displaying a hostile message: In the UK illegally? Go home or risk being arrested?  Faced with the outcry created by this campaign, however defended by the Minister of the Interior at the time, Theresa May, and the Prime Minister, David Cameron, the trucks quickly disappeared from circulation, recalls [Liberation](http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2018/04/29/royaume-uni-la-ministre-de-l-interieur-amber-rudd-demissionne_1646685%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank).[[27]](#footnote-27)  Be careful to avoid emotive language.

### 2.4.2 British Government Reaction to Scandal

After the revelation of the difficulties encountered by the Windrush generation and their descendants, the British government struggled to explain. On April 10, Theresa May’s cabinet refused to receive twelve ambassadors from countries located in the British West Indies, before going back on its refusal under pressure on April 16.[[28]](#footnote-28) In the British Parliament, Labour David Lammy, signatory with 140 deputies from all sides of a text demanding an apology to the Prime Minister, spoke to denounce far right rhetoric.

Finally, the Prime Minister was forced to apologise on April 17 to the West Indian leaders who came to the Commonwealth summit in London. A service dedicated to the regularisation of immigrants of Caribbean origin has been created. On April 19, Theresa May also apologised to the Caribbean community in a letter published in The Voice, the African-Caribbean newspaper in Britain.

When asked about the Windrush scandal by parliamentarians on April 25, the Home Secretary said the UK had no targets for deporting immigrants. Accused of deceiving MPs, Amber Rudd finally tendered her resignation the same day. “I unwittingly deceived the Parliamentary Home Affairs Committee on the objectives of the displacement of illegal immigrants during their questions on Windrush, admitted Amber Rudd in her resignation letter to Theresa May.[[29]](#footnote-29)

The UK Home Secretary quoted lawyers defending immigrants and refugees with traffickers. The legal community is concerned about this statement: representatives of the profession are afraid that aggressive rhetoric against them may turn into physical violence. They sent a letter with a request to stop the attacks to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Leading lawyers working on the protection of the rights of immigrants said they did not feel safe after the latest speeches by the country’s interior minister. On October 4, Interior Minister Priti Patel, speaking at a Conservative Party conference, criticised lawyers who defend the rights of immigrants. In her speech, she linked them to human traffickers who help refugees cross the border.[[30]](#footnote-30)

There is no doubt that those who have learned to play well and benefit from disturbed social order will lecture us on their great theories of human rights. The people defending this disturbed order - traffickers, charities, leftist lawyers, the Labour Party - they all advocate unacceptable things.[[31]](#footnote-31) After that, the Bar Association sent a letter to the British Ministry of Internal Affairs, where it asked to change the wording used by representatives of the department. The head of the association, Simon Davis, said: “Insults against lawyers can go beyond verbal harshness and lead to physical assaults against lawyers for doing their jobs. This undermines the legal system that has evolved over the centuries and which ensures that no one will abuse power”.

QC Stephanie Harrison, who helps release detainees of particularly vulnerable immigrants (people with mental disorders, victims of human trafficking, torture), cites the case of MP Joe Cox, who was killed four years ago for helping refugees and immigrants. Every interior minister who deliberately uses this kind of provocative rhetoric should understand that there are such risks.[[32]](#footnote-32)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs assured that lawyers play an important role in the observance of the law and ensuring people’s access to justice, we are absolutely sure that any form of violence against them is by no means acceptable. At the same time, the department added that they will continue to return those who, having passed through the legal system, were denied asylum and have no legal reason to stay in the UK. And they look forward to working with the legal sector to reform our immigration and asylum systems.

## 2.6 Analysis of different Cases of Deportation

It is good that you have made reference to cases however references to cases ought to be incorporated throughout the paper rather than just one section here. Is the focus of the dissertation on UK or EU law? If both what are the distinguishing features? How does this relate the dissertation? In recent years, EEA citizens have become increasingly interested in the protection of the rights granted to them by the relevant EU regulations.[[33]](#footnote-33) Unfortunately, the judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and domestic law are not able to provide a clear clarification on this issue. The status of those seeking protection from deportation from a host Member State due to a criminal record is also unclear.

However, the recent decision of the Supreme Tribunal still managed to shed light on the question of whether the fact that a person has a criminal record can outweigh the fact of continuous residence in the country for 10 years in accordance with the Directive on the rights of citizens of the Union (Citizen Directive), and, as a result, deprive the applicant of the right to enhanced protection against deportation.

The appellant, a Polish citizen, case name and citation? entered the UK back in 2007 and has lived in the country for over eleven years. However, on July 5, 2018, a decision was made to deport him. The reason for this was six convictions for drunk driving between September 5, 2011 and May 18, 2018.[[34]](#footnote-34) He served his sentence in prison three times. In total, he received 280 days of imprisonment, but spent only 123 days in prison. The judge had to decide whether the appellant’s term of imprisonment (123 days) violated the continuity of residence in the United Kingdom and, as a consequence, whether the appellant himself was deprived of the right to enhanced protection under [Rule 27 (4) of the Immigration Rules (EEA citizens) 2016](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1052/regulation/27/made).

The Appellant appealed the deportation order to the First Level Tribunal. Unfortunately, the judge rejected the man’s appeal. The judge relied heavily on the [Warsame v Secretary of State for the Home Department](https://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWCA/Civ/2016/16.html) precedent, according to which the period of imprisonment is not taken into account when calculating the total length of residence in the country, and furthermore, imprisonment disrupts the continuity of residence under Rule 27 (4).[[35]](#footnote-35)

In this case, at the time of his first prison term (28 February 2016), the appellant had lived in the UK for less than ten years. However, if the period of residence in the country were 10 years, he would also need to prove that the process of integration into the society of the United Kingdom was not violated by this imprisonment.[[36]](#footnote-36) The appellant was granted permanent residency in March 2015 and was therefore granted medium-level protection against deportation under Rule 27 (3), which means that a deportation order should only be issued in the event of a serious threat to public policy and public security.

The man appealed the decision of the First Tribunal on the basis of a legal error. He argued that he was entitled to the highest level of protection against deportation under Rule 27 (4) (a). It was stated that the appellant did not need 10 years of continuous residence in the country until his first conviction. He only needed to confirm active integration into society during the existing nine years prior to imprisonment. The tribunal had to find out whether the periods of imprisonment (123 days of actual imprisonment) were sufficient to disrupt the continuity of residence (which exceeded 10 years) at the date of the decision.

The Supreme Tribunal ruled that in this case one should rely not on Warsame, but on B v Land Baden - Wurttemberg (C -316/16) and the Secretary of State for the Home Department v Vomero (C -424/16) and found that: The Tier 1 Tribunal erroneously emphasized the full period of imprisonment (280 days) instead of the actual time spent in prison (123 days).[[37]](#footnote-37) In the case of Baden, the Wuttermberg and of Vomero, it clear that in deciding whether the appellant is entitled to enhanced protection should be carried out an overall assessment of the extent of its integration into the society of Great Britain. Moreover, imprisonment does not automatically interrupt the integration process.

The Supreme Tribunal made an overall assessment of the applicant’s integration into the country’s society, were taken into account:

1. Use of contractual rights and Period of residence in the UK
2. The nature and severity of the offenses and Illegal conduct
3. Circumstances under which the crime was committed and Term of imprisonment
4. Evidence that he understood the seriousness of the wrongdoing

Taking into account the above factors, the Supreme Tribunal ruled that the appellant’s prison sentence of 123 days, as well as his unlawful behaviour, are not sufficient grounds for stopping integration into the UK society, accordingly, the claim that he has violated the continuity of residence in the country is false.[[38]](#footnote-38) The Supreme Tribunal found that the appellant is entitled to enhanced protection against deportation and that his convictions do not pose a threat to public policy.

### 2.6.1 Law Opposed a Decision in a Complex Case of Deportation

Under EU law, EEA citizens have special rights, in particular the right to freedom of movement. This means that all EEA citizens and their family members are allowed to move and reside freely in the territory of the member states.[[39]](#footnote-39) However, a Member State may well deny a person these special rights if it considers that an EEA citizen poses a threat to public safety and public policy.

The client, a Polish citizen, whose client? You must refer to the legal case and case citation entered the UK in 2006 hoping to improve the quality of life. All the time he lived in the country, he was constantly employed, and in March 2015 he received a permanent residence permit. His family also moved to the United Kingdom. Moreover, here he met his wife and in 2016 the couple had a child. However, in July 2018, a deportation order was issued for client. The reason for the deportation order was a threat to public policy. In the past, the client has had a couple of episodes of traffic violations and, as a result, a short prison sentence. Also, the man was involved in the storage of military weapons.

The Ssecretary of Sstate concluded that the client posed a real, relevant and sufficiently serious threat to the fundamental interests of society, and that there was a risk of relapse.[[40]](#footnote-40) The decision did not take into account either the presence of positive feedback about the client from his supervisor, or the fact of the rehabilitation program. Also, the Secretary of State did not consider that the client had lived in the UK for 12 years and that he was doomed to become homeless after returning to Poland. Sterling Law assisted the client in appealing the deportation order to the Supreme Tribunal. It has been stated that a man is entitled to a higher status of protection against deportation under the EU Directive.[[41]](#footnote-41) The deportation order was successfully annulled. The case set an important precedent for subsequent deportation cases of previously convicted EEA citizens. Is this only case to be considered? What was the legal base for the decision?

### 2.6.2 [The Court Grants under Article 8 ECHR](https://sterling-law.co.uk/ru/%D1%81appeal-allowed-under-article-8-echr-rus/)

 \* see above point The Ukrainian citizen was denied asylum, but the court upheld his appeal under Article 8, which protects the right to private and family life.[[42]](#footnote-42) The applicant arrived in the UK with a fake ID in order to find illegal work. The court questioned the reliability of his testimony and the documents presented as evidence. However, this did not prevent the judge from drawing positive conclusions about the client’s family life. National Health Service (NHS) diagnosed his son with autism and the client acted in the child’s best interest to continue the diagnostic process.[[43]](#footnote-43) Sterling Law attorneys focused on the essence of our client’s case.

During the hearing, it was stressed that the applicant’s son had serious developmental difficulties. The Law explained to the court that it is extremely important that parents attend diagnostic sessions with their child, otherwise they risk being left without treatment. For this reason, the applicant’s stay in the UK was justified.[[44]](#footnote-44) The lawyers have carried out a large study of the status of autistic people in Ukraine and found that this disorder is not met with understanding in Ukrainian society. The relevant evidence was presented in court. The judge concluded that the deportation of the applicant and his family would disrupt the diagnostic process, which hosts the NHS in the UK.

Despite the fact that the applicant’s credibility was undermined, the court put the interests of the child above all else. The judge was satisfied with the fact that the child’s condition in this case is exceptional circumstance. The appeal was granted, taking into account the interests of the child. The Court of Appeal granted permission to appeal the decision in the PK (Draft evader; punishment; minimum severity) UKUT 241 (IAC) case.[[45]](#footnote-45)

Earlier, the Supreme Tribunal ruled that the appellant will be able to obtain asylum in the UK only if his punishment for refusing to do military service, during which he risks being forced to act contrary to basic human behaviour, exceeds the minimum threshold of severity. It was found that the appellant was likely to face a fine. The court considered that the fine did not exceed the required minimum severity threshold.

# CHAPTER THREE – structure?

This study made used of mixed research methodology. Due to Pandemic interviewing has been removed as part of the methodology to be using to gather data and information. Rather documents, journal records were used. Researcher utilised a case study technique in this study. In the case of Windrush, research into Priti Patel’s immigration minister’s record on Windrush case and Black Lives Matters. This assessment followed an inductive approach to assessing the effect of deportation on children and family. Majority of research data were collected using a secondary research strategy. This encourages the researcher to seek a more meaningful and broader perspective on the effect of deportation on children and family (Vargas and Pirog, 2016).

## 3.1 Research Methods

The dissertation seems to focus on qualitative. The approach for a legal paper should have some reference to law, case law as well as relevant literatureThis research used a mixed research method that combines different research methods, such as qualitative and quantitative research methods.(Haj-Bolouri et al. 2017) Researchers use mixed research methods to expand the possible results and fully solve the problems raised. The mixed strategy uses both quantitative and qualitative data. This has prompted researchers to seek a more meaningful and comprehensive understanding of the impact of deportation on children and family.

Researchers believe that using these two methods, quantitative research is useful in determining the environment and relationships of logical results, testing hypotheses, and determining the estimates, attitudes, and practices of large populations. Although qualitative research helps make assumptions and assumptions and describe cycles such as dynamics or appropriate measures.(Glaser and Strauss 2017) Quantitative research can provide valid and reliable data on the results, and these results can usually be extended to a wider population, whilst qualitative research can provide a broad, insightful and informative cycle based on the views and translations of participants rather than researchers.

## 3.2 Research Strategy? It should focus on the analysis of the law?

In this review, secondary data sources were used as a search strategy. The case study is based on articles, newspapers, websites and books.(Brennen 2018) In addition, the protection of information sources can ensure that collective efforts are not made, thereby reducing the possibility of unethical problems.

## 3.3 Data collection

The researcher conducted a collecting data with the aim of collecting multiple sources of evidence with reference to the problem being investigated.(Nathan, Newman, and Lancaster 2019) Researcher made use of secondary sources to collect the data on the cases of Windrush Generation and Black Lives Matters. For the analysis of gathered data, the researcher used different methods such as content analysis to analyse both qualitative and quantitative data. Data is categorised, tabulated, and rechecked to refer to initial suggestions or research objectives

## 3.4 Case Study – relevance?

Case study is a qualitative research method that is used to study modern situations in real life and apply the results obtained to the problem under consideration.(Naderifar, Goli, and Ghaljaie 2017) Case studies include detailed contextual analyses events and their relationships. This provides a framework for applying ideas and expanding methods. It helps the researcher understand a complex problem from previous research.

There are several ways to design case studies, some of which are more successful than others. The case study definition encompasses many different learning structures. Using case studies demonstrates both typical and atypical problems to students and offers discussion and reasoning for these problems. Working with case studies aims to familiarise prospective professionals with the types of situations they will ultimately face in their chosen workplace.(Fletcher 2017) The case-based method is a powerful student-cantered learning strategy that can instil critical thinking in students, communication and interpersonal skills. Students’ work on complex, ambiguous real-life problems engages them in learning, encouraging them to look at the situation from the point of view of action, rather than analyse from a distance. The use of case studies is interdisciplinary and helps students bridge the gap between theory and practice.

### 3.4.1 A Case of Windrush Generation and Black Lives Matter

Certainly a topical issue however this should be considered within the context of the topic of your dissertation which focuses on immigration law and the impact on children? The British government promised a day of homage to the “Windrush generation”, to “right the wrongs” suffered by migrants from the former Caribbean colonies, in full questioning of the colonial past in the wake of the movement of Black Lives Matter.(Ferguson 2018) On June 22, 1948, several hundred migrants from the Caribbean, mainly from Jamaica, but also from Bermuda or British Guyana, disembarked from the ship Empire Windrush at the port of Tilbury, some forty kilometres east of London. The Windrush would give its name to a generation of immigrants who arrived in the UK to help rebuild the country after World War II.

A commemorative day was instituted two years ago after a scandal over the treatment of some of these emigrants, supposed to be British but who were asked to prove their presence in the United Kingdom each year on pain of deportation. On the occasion of 72 years of the arrival of the “Windrush Empire”, the Home Ssectretary, Priti Patel, announced the creation of a working group to right  the wrongs experienced by the Windrush generation and finding solutions to problems “disproportionately affecting black and ethnic minority people”.(Lennon 2017) When did PP become the Home Ssecreatary? – the paragraph/quote is a little confusing. NB stick to one form of referencing – preferred for Law is OSCOLA/footnotes

This commemoration comes this year in the midst of a wave of mobilisation caused by the death of the black American George Floyd, suffocated by a white police officer in Minneapolis. Several demonstrations linked to the “Black Lives Matter” movement have been organised  [in London](https://www.rfi.fr/fr/europe/20200613-royaume-uni-extr%C3%AAme-droite-perturbe-une-manifestation-antiraciste-%C3%A0-londres%22%20%5Ct%20%22_self) and in several cities of the United Kingdom and certain statues symbolising the country’s colonial past have been targeted.(Milkman 2017) London Mayor Sadiq Khan on Monday ( when?) called for an end to the hostile environment facing immigrants.

This was to encourage owners, employers, doctors, to control the regularity of the stay of their employees, tenants and patients, the ‘suspects’ being in fact identified by their skin colour, their accent or their location. of birth, explain by Le Monde (footnote/reference). Tens of thousands of legal migrants have found themselves caught in the cracks for lack of identification and the documents necessary to prove their decades of presence on British soil. After the revelation of the difficulties faced by the Windrush generation and its descendants, the British government struggled to explain. On April 10, Theresa May’s cabinet refused to receive twelve ambassadors from countries located in the British West Indies, before going back on its refusal under pressure on April 16, reports [Libé](http://www.liberation.fr/planete/2018/04/16/antilles-la-generation-windrush-oubliee-par-londres_1643817%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank). (Cole 2017)

In the British Parliament, Labour David Lammy, signatory with 140 deputies from all sides of a text calling for an apology to the Prime Minister, spoke to denounce far right rhetoric.  Finally, the Prime Minister was forced to apologise on April 17 to the West Indian leaders who came to the Commonwealth summit in London. A service dedicated to the regularisation of immigrants of Caribbean origin has been created. On April 19, Theresa May also apologised to the Caribbean community in a letter published in The Voice, the newspaper for Afro-Caribbean people in Britain.(Lowery 2017) Re the above and this section in general. This is very interesting and topical information but what you have here is quite descriptive and without focus in terms of the key aims and objectives of your dissertation. You need to find a way to make this information relevant and analyse/application this to your original premise. Even as a section within the literature review, there should be some efforts to make connections, consider relevant themes.

On October 4, Interior Minister Priti Patel, speaking at a Conservative Party This is descriptive and slightly out of date conference, criticised lawyers who defend the rights of immigrants. In speech, Priti linked them to human traffickers who help refugees cross the border. Asked about the Windrush scandal by parliamentarians on April 25, the Home Secretary said the UK had no targets for deporting immigrants. Accused of deceiving MPs, Amber Rudd finally resigned the same day. “I unwittingly deceived the Parliamentary Home Affairs Committee on the objectives of the displacement of illegal immigrants during their questions on Windrush,” admitted Amber Rudd in letter of resignation to Theresa May.(Richardson and Ragland 2018) and therefore…..?

The resignation of one of Theresa May’s closest allies and loyalists is therefore a further blow for the Prime Minister. The leader must face municipal elections on May 3 as a test for her government, already torn by Brexit and which has a very thin majority in Parliament. It is also the fourth resignation of a member of the government in six months, after those of Minister of defence Michael Fallon and Deputy Prime Minister Damian Green for sexual harassment, as well as Secretary of State for Development Priti Patel.(Ampofo 2016)

## 3.5 Ethical Considerations

OK but there is not much to be gained within the context of your dissertation as there is no indication that you have used interviews etc. to obtain your sources.Various the ethical issues associated with quantitative and qualitative research procedures.(Reddie 2019) Researchers using mixed methods must distinguish between ethical issues usually associated with quantitative research methods (for example, the effects of control conditions experienced by participants) and qualitative research strategies. Often, searches for quantitative polls are designed to keep participants secret. However, if this equivalent system is important to the subsequent mixed approach, the auditor may need to collect information that participants can highlight for the next qualitative step. This forces researchers to legitimise the requirements for identifying information on social events and set up barriers to protect information.

Researchers are clearly committed to complying with SOPs, such as keeping a distance of six feet and using masks and disinfectants to conduct free Covid-19 investigations. Moral reflection is a research development in which researchers can find many moral issues. These tests gave convincing results. Therefore, in this study, the researchers emphasised the need to protect moral issues. Investigators used detailed structures to report their responsibilities. This should clarify the truth and focus of the investigation and reflect the breakdown factors.

# CHAPTER FOUR

Deportation is the expulsion of foreigners from one country to another. If unidentified foreigners lose their legal residence in the UK, they will be deported.[[46]](#footnote-46) The immigrant was expelled voluntarily or by force under state control. The expulsion of condemned immigrants will lead to family isolation affecting 1.6 million children and adults in the European Union. Immigration law is designed to encourage the removal of illegal immigrants from the country, but it has not far exceeded immigration levels.

The UK Government Home Office is responsible for immigration, security, law and order. The Home Office is made up of the departments: Border Troops, UK Visa and Immigration Services and Specialised Immigration Management Services. The last two departments were created after the dissolution of UKBA (UK Border Agency) in March 2013.[[47]](#footnote-47) The UK Border Agency is the Home Office that was previously responsible for immigration control. It has been abolished since March 2013 and its functions are carried out by two divisions: the UK Immigration and Visa Service and a dedicated division of the Immigration Control Service.

The UK immigration law to end free movement became the main theme of Elisabeth II’s speech to the throne. The Queen noted: The law will lay the foundation for the development of a fair and modern immigration system that meets global requirements. The government intends to reserve the right to live here for residents who tie their destiny to Great Britain and make a significant contribution to the country’s economy.[[48]](#footnote-48)?

The British government has promised to pay tribute to the “Windrush Generation” and to “correct the mistakes” of the immigrants from the former Caribbean colonies, completely questioning colonial history after the Black Lives Matter movement.[[49]](#footnote-49) On June 22, 1948, there were several hundred Caribbean immigrants, mainly from Jamaica, but also immigrants from Bermuda and British Guiana, in Tilbury, some twenty miles east of London. Imperial Wind entered the Harbour. Windrush called it the generation of immigrants who came to Britain after World War II to help rebuild the country.

Two years ago, after a scandal that some immigrants were believed to be British, a Memorial Day was held in the country. These immigrants have to prove their existence in the UK every year under the threat of deportation. To celebrate the 72nd anniversary of the Windrush Empire, Home Secretary Priti Patel announced the formation of a task force to correct the mistakes of the Windrush generation and find solutions that disproportionately affect blacks and ethnic minorities.[[50]](#footnote-50) Slightly repetitive

This year’s commemoration was amid a wave of protests that occurred after the death of George Floyd, a black American. George Floyd was strangled to death by a white policeman in Minneapolis. Various demonstrations related to the “Black Life Matters” movement were held in London and several cities in the UK, and statues were erected to symbolise the country’s colonial history. The Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, called on Monday to end the harsh environment in which immigrants live.[[51]](#footnote-51)

This is to encourage homeowners, employers and doctors to monitor the normal conditions of their employees, tenants, and patients, and to identify suspects by skin colour, accent or location. Thousands of legal immigrants are in trouble due to the lack of identification and paperwork to confirm their ten-year stay on British soil. After understanding the difficulties faced by the Windrush generation and its descendants, the British government began to explain. Lieber said that on April 10, Theresa May’s cabinet refused to accept the twelve ambassadors of the British West Indies, and then left under pressure on April 16.[[52]](#footnote-52)

On October 4, Priti Patel, the Home Secretary, criticised lawyers defending the rights of immigrants at a Conservative Party meeting. In his speech, Preity introduced them to human traffickers who helped refugees cross the border. When the Home Secretary asked members of Parliament about the Windrush scandal on April 25, the United Kingdom had no goal of deporting immigrants. Amber Rudd was accused of misleading members of Parliament and resigned on the same day. By asking questions about Windrush, they inadvertently misled the Council’s Internal Affairs Committee regarding the purpose of deporting illegal immigrants.

The UK Home Secretary urged lawyers to protect migrants and refugees who are victims of human trafficking. Lawyers are concerned: Industry officials fear that offensive language against them could escalate into adult violence. They wrote to the Interior Ministry asking them to stop the attack.[[53]](#footnote-53) The chief lawyer responsible for protecting the rights of immigrants said he did not feel safe after the interior minister’s last speech. On October 4, Home Secretary Priti Patel delivered a speech at a meeting of the Conservative party in which she criticised lawyers who defend the rights of immigrants. In her speech, she put them in contact with human smugglers who helped refugees cross the border.

# CHAPTER FIVE

In conclusion, When the British immigration scandal broke, the British were unhappy with the treatment given to immigrants from the Commonwealth (formerly the British Empire) who came to rebuild the country after World War II. These immigrants are known as “Windrush Generation” named after the Windrush Empire, and this was one of the first ships to land from Jamaica in 1948.[[54]](#footnote-54) These immigrants were legally from the Caribbean in the 1950s and 1960s and must follow the eviction procedures. Due to the inability to provide the necessary evidence in recent years deportation itself does not have serious legal consequences. An exception could be the categorical refusal of the migrant to leave the country. They are then sent after an already binding judicial decision if the officials escort the foreigner to the foreign vehicle. If the migrant leaves the UK voluntarily, they can return there in the future by preparing a visa suited to the purpose of the visit. It is even easier if there is no such visa between the countries. It should be noted, however, that a repeated violation of immigration law will result in stricter restrictions and such an alien will be denied the opportunity to enter the UK in the future. Migrant children are extremely defenceless and many of them suffered trauma and persecution before reaching Europe. Their rights must be seriously recognised and respected. Some eviction strategies involve the use of force, but children can also be injured when force is used against adult family members.

The British government has pledged to honour the “Windrush Generation” for “correcting the mistakes” of immigrants from the former colonies. After the Black Life movement, the past of the colony was completely questioned. On June 22, 1948, hundreds of immigrants, mostly Jamaican immigrants and immigrants from Bermuda and British Guiana, were in Tilbury, 40 kilometres east of London. Windrush called it the generation of immigrants who came to Britain after World War II to help rebuild the country.

Your conclusion appears to have abandoned the earlier concepts of immigration law and children in place of

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