

CAUSES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

الأسباب والعوامل النفسية والاجتماعية للهجرة غير المشروعة وآثارها

Dr.: Hamdi oumelkheir¹

¹ University Center Tamanrest (Algerian)

¹ o.hamdi@cu-tamanrasset.dz

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Summary:

Illegal immigration is one of the social phenomena dating back to a long time. The human being towards his pursuit of the best is trying to search for areas that allow him to live and settle, as this phenomenon has known a great development in our present time, which made it an obsession that threatens the security and stability of societies, especially as it knew the demand on the part of the different segments of society and their different cultural levels where illegal immigration was found to solve their problems and get rid of the despair and suffering that they experience in their country of origin, as migration is the largest indication of rejection of reality and escape from confrontation on the one hand and psychological and social factors are considered one of the greatest driving force of immigration and the failure of the immigrant to fulfill his dream may affect his mental health and lead him to experience difficult shocks that have a major impact on his psyche. And we will try through this intervention to identify - illegal immigration.

Keywords: Immigration, illegal immigration, mental disorders.

I.Introduction :

The issue of illegal immigration is one of the old modern issues at the same time, and due to its spread recently, it attracted the attention of researchers from various scientific disciplines, as this phenomenon has become very important and this is the result of the increasing number of migrants from African countries to Europe, which is due to the increase in the population, the low economic conditions, the aggravation of social pressures, such as poverty, conflicts, and the spread of corruption at all levels ... etc., are among the problems that have made illegal immigration towards European countries a solution that migrants use in order to improve their living conditions and escape from a society to another has economic , social and security benefits that assure to him a degree of harmony, psychological harmony, and social adaptation. Illegal immigration has extended to all groups of society and their different educational and cultural levels, as it has included even the university classes, the elite and specialists, and this phenomenon has become an obsession that raises the danger and threatens the stability of countries and has become necessary to address it by studying and exploring.

The movement of individuals from one society to another is one of the basic phenomena necessary for human existence, as the human being always searches for a better life to achieve stability, reassurance and psychological security and meets his necessary needs, but the human being, in his attempt to migrate in search for adaptation to the nature to which he migrates to, where means of decent life are available for him and his family members may be exposed to risks and problems that affect their lives and may cause them various psychological disturbances. The exposure to failed immigration attempts and what the individual lives and observes by the scenes as a result of that (the death of a friend, crying, ...) are considered painful and traumatic events that keep a profound impact on the immigrant's psyche, weakens his psychological security, as the latter is considered one of the important needs of the individual according to what Maslow emphasized, which comes after the physiological needs in arranging the needs that constitute the base of the order of the pyramid, and here the illegal immigrant is exposed to psychological pressures that he is unable to confront, and may lead to some mental disorders (Jabr, M. 1996: 26).

Migrants generally escape from their country of origin because they feel insecure from various economic, political, social and especially psychological aspects. Psychologists have been interested in

studying the concept of the self as it constitutes the cornerstone in building the personality and constitutes a reference framework for its concept and from here we must understand the personality of the illegal immigrant focusing on his personality by knowing his perceptions, his outward self, and his unique style of compatibility and achieving one's own self, requires more than just satisfying psychological needs and instincts (2008 07Hein de Haas).

Likewise, if a migrant succeeds in a project of illegal immigration to another country, he may face a number of problems that reflect on him psychologically and socially and make them live in permanent anxiety, in addition to the problem of adaptation in the new society and integration into it, which leads to the social and psychological isolation of the illegal immigrant.

That is why the idea of this study came to identify the most important psychological and social causes and motives that drive illegal immigration and its implications for the psyche of the migrant.

I.1- The importance of the study:

The importance of this theoretical study lies in its being one of the studies that sheds light on one of the most important contemporary issues of illegal immigration, by focusing on the most important psychological and social causes and motives leading to illegal immigration and the implications of this for the migrant and his psyche.

II. Definition of illegal immigration:

The definitions of illegal immigration have varied and varied according to the theoretical background of each researcher, but in general they agree more than they disagree on, most of which are what are considered illegal immigration as a phenomenon defined by international borders, intended to cross the borders without the approval of the attractive authorities and without the transit person meeting the legal conditions for traffic Cross-border, where in this case the exit from the country of origin is an illegal basis and the reason why people resort to the illegal way to migrate is the new technologies of the latter, since it began in the early seventies of the last century to stop the import of labor to work in their countries and since I felt that these workers may continue to remain even after the work contracts signed with them expire, and that they are relatively satisfied with the workforce and for other reasons related to the fear for its security and culture (Kazem, N. 200: 67).

And it is has several names, clandestine immigration, illegal immigration, unlawful immigration, and means that the immigrant enters the country without visas or licenses before or after, and the majority of the countries of the world suffer from the problem of illegal immigration, especially the industrialized countries that have job opportunities (Othman A. 17: 2008).

In general, immigration was called illegal because it takes place according to an illegal framework, as it is intended to violate the legislation and laws in force regulating the entry of foreigners into the sovereign territory of a country, and includes the movement of individuals or groups crossing borders outside the framework of the law that emerged with the beginning of the twentieth century and increased its intensity , especially after the adoption of the policies of closing the borders in Europe in the last century (the seventies)VaisseMaurice, 2000p173).

Immigration, then, is associated with a shift in the place of residence, which is a permanent change in the place of residence from one environment to another in order to settle in the new environment "(Al-Qusour, p. 25: 2006).

II.2 Definition of an illegal immigrant:

Illegal immigrant: is an immigrant who does not have the necessary documents stipulated in the immigration regulations in order to enter, reside or work in a country "(Frija, L: 68).

II.3 Some concepts intertwined with illegal immigration

1. Asylum:

In general, asylum can be defined as: asking for infallibility and protection for a person or group in a place other than his or her original place, and the reason for that is that there is a threat to the person or group or a belief that there is a risk or threat to the latter, whether it is from the spiritual side or on

financial property whether it was in kind or transferred, and that situation is the motivation, cause and responsibility for the asylum of that group or person (Nadim, M. 2008, p. 09).

2. Human Smuggling:

This phenomenon is defined as a measure of unlawful entry of a person to another country that is not his home, or is no longer a permanent resident there, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other benefit. This smuggling may be either an individual activity of a person on its own, small groups using smuggling boats in exchange for certain amounts of money, either professionally organized through organized gangs through global smuggling networks (Noor, p. 2008: 19).

3. Illegal residence:

It means the expiry of the lawful residence period and the continuation of the stay beyond the permissible period, regardless of whether individuals perform productive work during the period of their residency or do not perform these work, the change made with respect to the resident relates to the legal status of the residence (Al-Asqar, A. 2010: 12).

III. Illegal immigration from a psychological point of view:

Illegal immigration is the result of a set of psychological motives and reasons that cause young people to sacrifice their lives and venture with them among the waves of the Mediterranean. For those who succeed get rid of their identity papers in order to obtain a new identity, whereas those who fail end up in sea cemeteries that can contain hundreds, even thousands.

1. It was found through the study of Dr. Suleiman Mazhar that it is not possible to understand and explain the reasons for the involvement and integration of Algerian youth in clandestine immigration, except by meeting several factors, which he categorized into:
 1. Purely psychological conditions for the burning youth personally or at the family level, which generates despair and frustration among the youth at the local level.
 2. The temptation that young people receive from the country or the other region.
 3. The great difficulties and obstacles to legal immigration exercised on the Algerian youth and their right to obtain a visa to visit the western world.
 4. Attraction towards the European style of living, in addition to the absence of the horizon in the mother community of Algerian youth. Dr. Mazhar stresses that, with the exception of the well-being of young people, most of the young people who live somewhat difficult lives pass through a period of congestion and violence, thus he has despair and anguish, and this violence is often caused by the forgetfulness and marginalization that surrounds Algerian youth, and even at the level of neighborhoods, we find it devoid of any respectable recreational space.

In this context, Professor Mustafa Bashin confirms: "Despair is a major motive for illegal immigration. Despair is the last and advanced degree of depression, the latter which is a characteristic of suicide, and thus the state of despair that arises in the burning that can lead him to adventure and immigration.

This is in addition to the extent to which the Algerian youth are affected by the success of the first immigrants, who show signs of wealth and wealth when they return home to spend their holidays such as cars, gifts, investments ... etc., and this is what promotes the spirit of immigration among young people, who live unemployment poverty and aspire to imitation (Tibi, R., 2009, pp. 48-49).

Among the causes of illegal immigration, we also find a feeling of injustice, or what is called defamation, and it is one of the feelings that crystallizes through the accumulation of indifferent and seriously unacceptable behaviors in the concerns and concerns of young people at the level of public and private administrations, along with the spread of favoritism and bribery, for some groups at the expense of others. It is one of the factors that develop feelings of hatred and revenge against everything that symbolizes society (Khaled, p. 2014: 126).

IV. Migration from the standpoint of psychology:

Psychology depends on its interpretation of the phenomenon of illegal immigration on the view of some psychologists who interpret it as due to psychological motives that are the result of unemployment and emptiness experienced by young people, which causes them a state of distress and psychological

depression, which drives them to migrate in search of a better life in the north region The Mediterranean sea, and this phenomenon is only the manifestation of psychological mechanisms, such as defensive tricks used by the individual to escape from a problem and one of these tricks is displacement which is pushing the bad model (Ayyash, A. 2008).

A traumatic experience in which the reactions of the individual are not expressive or noticeable, but its effects penetrate to the depth and the first migration of the individual when he leaves the womb of his mother, and it is a traumatic experience because the fetus returns to the womb and when it comes out begins to hear voices and sees faces, something that requires adaptation to the new reality and the second migration which constitutes a shock to the individual from leaving his mother's breast, which is the experience of weaning, which is a painful and traumatic experience because the child through his mother's breast feels warm and when he is weaned he feels pain and so is the condition of the immigrant, especially the illegal one who is exposed to fears caused by the loss of familiarity with the new rules, he lives deep feelings of fear and much more in isolation and in loneliness,. Some immigrants also suffer from the new language in the new society. Migration, according to psychoanalysis, poses risks to the sense of the identity of the individual migrant, and he needs in his struggle to maintain his own identity and to adhere to elements of his environment such as familiar things, music, memories, and dreams (Grinborgand Grinberg, 1989). 129-134).

Likewise, the psychological causes that cause illegal immigration are generally the absence of conditions that meet the needs of the individual, i.e. full gratification, as migration in its entirety is a transmission or transformation from an undesirable context or position to an inability to achieve psychological and material gratification and social adaptaton, as well as the level of ambition that the individual or group aspires to, as the activity and vitality of the youth and its love to reach quickly on the social ladder, love of adventure and the challenge of the unknown were also psychological engines that led migrants to make decisions about illegal immigration. This factor includes several psychological variables such as the feeling of inferiority and inferiority with the emergence of stratification and social inequality (cautionary, j. 2013: 120).

And confirming what has already been mentioned, the American psychologist theory, Abraham Maslow, which is one of the important psychological theories that examined man from the point of view of his biological, social and psychological needs, where he proposed a theory of the qualitative system for the development of desires. He considered that the desires of the individual grow hierarchically from bottom to top in an ascending hierarchical form. Maslow prefers to use the term need instead of the word desire or motivation and divides a person's needs into five, which are arranged as follows:

- 1- Physiological needs:** such as the need for food, drink, clothing, housing and marriage, which are necessary to keep a person alive. If a person secures the necessities of his life, he will begin to search for a higher goal or other higher need in the pyramid.
- 2- Security needs:** in self, housing, and job. The threat to a person in his pension is a threat to a basic need in his life, and the more he secures himself through regulations and laws, ensuring his right to provide his essential needs the more he feels with his psychological relief.
- 3- Affiliation needs:** for the group and society and achieving harmony with others through love, affection, and righteousness. And at this stage, it is possible to devise a social base that is considered one of the most important pedagogical principles, which is that a person is social, of course, inclined to gather and interact with others.
- 4- Appreciation needs:** from words of praise and honors and honorific titles. This need, like other needs, must be satisfied in the family, school, and institutions that the individual deals with, and sometimes the certificate of appreciation may have strength in influencing as a greater and more incentive in the soul than receiving material rewards.
- 5- Needs of self-realization:** complacency and a great sense of self-happiness after achieving the goals. Thus, praising others and obtaining substance cannot provide happiness in the soul unless a person feels that his self-esteem is a source of his happiness. Maslow emphasizes in his theory that whenever a person fulfills his primary needs he looks to satisfy a higher need and moves from one stage to another, respectively, until he satisfies his needs by achieving himself and many of his goals.

Maslow believes that the development and change of needs of the individual reflects his experiences in satisfying the desire or frustration, if the individual exercises little satisfaction for most of his desires, then permanent gratification will lead to their firmness and stability, and become the starting

point necessary to evoke these desires in his relationship with people and things. An individual whose frustrations of belonging, feeling of dignity, and achieving what he wants will be thwarted in his behavior and his relationships with others by this - frustration -.

Maslow, through his observation of some prominent historical figures, found that few people reach the stage of self-realization, and this stage needs permanent work because it is a continuous process characterized by growth and permanence and calls for maintaining the level of mental health and the achievements that the individual previously achieved, so it may be from them Loss of security and food, whether in the family or in one of the institutions of socialization, and the lack of their tricks and needs push them to rebel against the standards of society and international laws, and they consider illegal immigration with any means to achieve these needs (Talih, n. 2011: 77: 2011).

Psychological defense tricks are the indirect means and methods by which the illegal immigrant young man tries to create psychological harmony in front of the horror of what will be presented to him. And psychological defense tricks are subconscious means and methods on the part of the "individual" of its function to distort and denigrate the truth with his mind until the individual gets rid of the state of tension and anxiety resulting from frustration and unresolved conflicts, which threaten his psychological security and its goal of protecting oneself and achieving psychological comfort (Zahran, H.1977/14).

V.Among the types of these defensive tricks, we find:

Defensive withdrawal or defensive means: recoil, disassociation, imagination, justification, cancellation, and negativity.

Attacking offensive or aggressive defense: such as projection aggression and containment.

A common defense case: It is non-violent and assists the individual in solving his psychological problems and achieving his psychological compatibility.

Defective defense defect: It is violent and resorted to by the individual. We fail his defensive normal scams, and his behavior appears satisfactory.

Those interested in studying the psychological factors behind encouraging the individual to migrate illegally add a set of other psychological tricks, such as displacement and denial that are used psychologically to overcome the psychological struggle experienced by the illegal immigrant .(Zahran, H. 1977: 42).

In general, the resort of illegal immigrants to such tricks expresses a defect in the psychological composition of the migrant.

VI. Illegal immigration from a sociological point of view:

The social trend views clandestine immigration as a social secretion resulting from the various manifestations of behavior, interactions and social processes that occur within society. This concept has two basic aspects. The first links changes to the rate of clandestine immigration in the social structure, including social transformations and systems. In this regard, the social researcher discusses the link between secret immigration rates with some social variables such as social mobility, cultural conflict, social hierarchy system, economic and political factors, population density, wealth distribution, income and employment, among others. The second aspect connects clandestine immigration and the interaction that takes place between individuals within the social structure. Sociologists also concluded that clandestine immigration occurs according to three dimensions:

- 1- The individual dimension:** lies in the internal psychological pressures that directly affect the individual and pushes him into behavior for illegal immigration.
- 2- The social dimension:** It is established as a result of the existence of social organizations or gangs that consider secret immigration a legal behavior that meets a shortage of manpower for some industrialized countries in the areas of services, construction, agriculture, and in general marginal occupations.
- 3- Situational dimension:** it arises as a result of sudden events that expose individuals to harsh environmental pressures, with which it is impossible to think wisely and choose good behavior. Secret migration according to this perspective occurs gradually, the journey begins with alienation and a sense of isolation and oppression in the local culture, and begins with initial attempts, passing through harsh societal reactions (on the one hand, society responds to the behavior with

punishment and on the other hand, specialized gangs that provoke social violence), the journey permits the exchange of feelings of hatred and contempt between the parties participating in it, and ending with the stigma of delinquency and criminality on the illegal immigrant, and at this stage all possibilities are possible (Btqah, etc. 2014: 45).

In general, the social factors that cause the phenomenon of illegal immigration have been linked to economic factors, as poor economic and social conditions constitute expelling factors and can be limited to the trinity of unemployment, underdevelopment, and poverty, they are conditions that always exist, and if Europe is the destination of migrants to provide factors that attract them to it, the arrivals to it, even if they are from different regions, but they share many characteristics, perhaps the most prominent of which are the weak level of individual income ,in addition to unemployment and the weak standard of living in return for what the individuals see as remunerative wages in the countries of the West, and other factors that attract individuals and cease visit to these countries (Adolescent Memorandum: 93).

While the Eid (2010) study examined international experiences in combating illegal immigration and concluded that unemployment, lack of real job opportunities, low wages, high prices, corruption, tyranny, and the admiration of young people in source countries to life in the diaspora are among the drivers of illegal immigration.

VII. The psychological effects and disorders facing the illegal immigrant:

The immigrant is exposed to a group of disturbances and effects, which are reflected on his psychological life, including:

1-Adaptation disorders:

Illegal immigration is linked to the problem of adaptation and social integration, as the problem of integration in the new society and adaptation to it, as Kurdish and al-Kanani see, (2002, 45) generates another problem that is the social and psychological isolation of the illegal immigrant as a result of his transfer from the environment and society that he composed to another new unfamiliar with the matter that generates a sense of deprivation accompanied by feeling and longing for the homeland, thinking about it and restoring its memories. It may be accompanied by sadness, insomnia, loss of appetite and instances of anxiety in the early stages, as it has already been referred to, and fear of the unknown in the new country. This pushes him to ask for psychiatric medical treatment request.

Also, many studies indicated that migration represents a threat to the sense of self-identity and the identification of it as a group of privileges that individuals possess, and contribute to making them achieve the status of uniqueness from others, and these characteristics may be common to a group of people, whether within society or the state. Another definition of the term identity is that everything is shared by members of a specific group, or a social group that contributes to building a general environment for a country, and those individuals are dealt with according to their own identity.

2-Personality disorders:

Illegal immigration may weaken the personality, which reflects negatively, making life appear difficult, accompanied by the feeling of some immigrants with their great loss, such as the loss of some of their homes and their money, close friends and relatives, and this generates a feeling of loss of independence, loss of decision-making, loss of reassurance and psychological security, and some are affected by the view of others to their identity, hardship and difficulty increase because ordering a new beginning in different areas of life is required, the first of which is learning a new language, something that sometimes leads to psychological pressure that may develop into a crisis.

Al-Saeed and Adwan (2013, 230) indicate that the social position that a migrant can obtain may cause a disturbance of his psychological balance, as some illegal (secret) immigrants had respectable social status professors, doctors, administrators, etc. where the migrant finds himself after the adventure thrown in reception centers with the marginalized and those with various types of psychological and mental disorders (Al-Kurdi, H. 2015: 22).

3- Nostalgia and subconscious mourning:

The phenomenon of homesickness, that is, remembrance of the beautiful past is closely related to the phenomenon of migration, which is natural and does not in itself constitute a pathological condition or psychological anomaly, but it can constitute a kind of relaxation processes that restore the individual's activity. The danger lies when nostalgia turns into a form of recidivism as an emotional defensive reaction to frustration and painful reality, and as an expression of the need for lost warmth and safety. As a reaction to existential loss. In this case, the past can turn into a prison for the immigrant to leave, and nostalgia becomes an excessive memory activity to evoke topics and times impossible to retrieve. A duck with an emotional dimension loaded with pain. What is dear and what is expensive and from here begins the dream of returning to the homeland.

4- Depression and psychosis:

This is accompanied by a state of a sense of the loss of social norms that he learned between his family and the usual cultural milestones that he was brought up with, as a person's transition from an environment and society that he knows and familiar with and knows how to behave into another society that is ignorant of its values, laws and culture often generates fear for the unknown and displacement of doubt and caution from everything that surrounds him and a constant feeling of anxiety and tension.

And if it continues along the state of nostalgia, sadness and anxiety, the migrant enters into a state of depression, and this depression is often emotional because of psychological causes of origin due to the difficult conditions experienced by the migrant, on the one hand, and on the other hand, psychosis is one of the most important psychological disorders that a migrant can suffer, as it is limited to a feeling of inferiority and persecution, delusion of disease, impairment of value, and repeated demands for stolen rights.

5- Psycho-somatic diseases:

The state of tension and anxiety that the migrant lives continuously makes him more vulnerable and vulnerable to blemish disease, for example, we find that many immigrants complain of lack of sleep, turmoil, appetite disorder, digestion, joints and chronic headache. Psychological studies monitored many cases of mental/physical illness among immigrants and are caused by manifestations of depression reaction that manifests in disorders and speed of heart rate. Stomach and duodenal ulcers. Chronic pain and colon disorders. Migraine, liver and stomach pain. Other studies have also indicated the prevalence of sexual mites, mental weakness, fatigue, and transformative diseases among Migrants dominated the most.

6- Addiction cases:

One of the problems of psychologically illegal immigration is the use of alcohol or drugs, as many studies have agreed that one of the reasons for abuse lies in the attempt of some to reduce anxiety, stress, depression or escape from problems (Demerdash, p. 1983: 69).

Illegal immigrants may use alcohol or drugs in a desire to keep up with the societies to which they moved, especially if their acquaintances and friends preceded it, so the matter of their participation remains possible, and others may resort to abuse in the belief that they obtain an enjoyable experience.

And when the migrant feels distress, boredom, and boredom, he rushes to use in an attempt to alleviate his distress, and this is consistent with studies that indicated that the spread of alcohol or drug abuse is in times of unemployment and poor economic conditions, and this is what can happen to the illegal immigrant.

One of the effects of consuming alcohol or drugs is dependence or addiction, which is indicated by several studies, which is a case of periodic or chronic poisoning that damages the individual and society, and it is a psycho physiological phenomenon and not only a physiological phenomenon

(Muslim, H. 1980: 5).

IV- Conclusion:

Accordingly, through the previous proposal, we adopt the role of psychological and social factors in pushing individuals to migrate from their country of origin to another place. Therefore, to limit the spread of the phenomenon, we had to control these causes, improve living conditions, and raise the rate of life satisfaction with individuals in their original homelands

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