Sociological Approach to the Phenomenon of Illegal Immigration in the Algerian Society

طرح سوسيولوجي لظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية في المجتمع الجزائري

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Abstract:

This study aims to shed light on the phenomenon of illegal migration in Algeria, exploring its motivations and the underlying factors driving young people to embark on such endeavors, It also presents examples of Algerian youth who have attempted immigration.

The descriptive method was employed to elucidate the true meaning of this phenomenon, examining its effects and identifying its causal factors.

The study concludes that economic motives are paramount among the reasons for illegal immigration, alongside the absence of prospects in Algerian society for its youth. Furthermore, the phenomenon continues to pose a significant threat to society due to the lack of serious focus on new levels of solutions beyond mere security or superficial economic measures.

Keywords: Immigration, Illegal Immigration, Clandestine Immigration, Economic Factor, Social Factor.

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية في الجزائر ودوافعها والأسباب التي تدفع الشباب إلى المغامرة. وكذا عرض بعض النماذج من الشباب الجزائري الذي قام بمحاولات الهجرة.

تم استخدم المنهج الوصفي وذلك من خلال وصف الظاهرة وصفا كيفيا بتوضيح المعنى الحقيقي لهذه الظاهرة والوقوف على آثارها وتحديد العوامل المسببة لها.

خلصت الدراسة إلى أن الدوافع الاقتصادية تأتي في مقدمة الأسباب بالإضافة إلى غياب الأفق في المجتمع الأم للشباب الجزائري، كما أن الظاهرة ما زالت تشكل خطرا محدقا بالمجتمع نظرا لعدم التركيز بشكل جدّي على مستويات جديدة من الحلول غير الحلول الأمنية أو حتى الحلول الاقتصادية السطحية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: هجرة، هجرة غير شرعية، حرقة، عامل اقتصادي، عامل اجتماعي.

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1. Introduction

The phenomenon of illegal immigration, known as "*harga*" is a global issue that is prevalent in all countries worldwide: in America, Arab countries, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and Africa. In Europe, illegal immigration has gained unprecedented media attention, especially in the past 15 years, becoming one of the pressing issues for countries, governments, and non-governmental organizations in the Mediterranean region. Despite the multiple reasons leading to immigration, determining its actual scale has been challenging due to its unofficial nature. Statistics provided by various entities on the number of illegal immigrants often vary. The International Labor Organization estimates the size of illegal immigration to be between 10-12% of the total migrant population worldwide, which according to United Nations estimates, amounts to approximately 180 million people. The International Organization for Migration estimates illegal immigration to the European Union at 15 million people.

It is worth mentioning that this type of migration is not a recent phenomenon; it existed in the 1960s. Many of these immigrants came from Spain, Portugal, and the Arab Maghreb. After this period, Europe enacted laws prohibiting illegal immigration and adopted legal measures to fight it. Furthermore, the phenomenon takes on additional dimensions when we consider that clandestine immigration, or "*harga*" has found investors in the lives of youngsters and networks abroad promising them a bright future. However, these dreams often end in tragedy, highlighting the serious danger and horrific consequences of the phenomenon for those involved and the people surrounding them.

All of this prompts us to ask a series of questions:
- What is the concept of "*harga*" in Algerian society?
- What are the reasons driving individuals to embark on this adventure and search into the unknown, and what are the characteristics of those who engage in clandestine immigration?
- What are the individual and social impacts of this phenomenon?
- What are the practical solutions to address this phenomenon?

2 -Problem Analysis

Clandestine immigration, also known as illegal immigration or "*harga*" is not a coincidental phenomenon; often, national newspapers report the arrest of dozens of "*harraga*", with some being rescued while others being

retrieved as cadavers. Relying on official statements, this problem requires analysis and further research, especially considering that those engaging in clandestine immigration come from all social classes. This phenomenon has worsened in recent years, especially after the security crisis the country witnessed over the past 18 years, leading to a decline in living standards and the emergence of numerous social problems, most notably unemployment and poverty.

According to (Nasser Jabi,) a sociologist, clandestine immigration has significantly increased in recent years, reflecting the desperation among Algerian youth, who prefer risking their lives at sea to solve their crises. He added that the reasons for illegal immigration stem from the dire economic conditions these youth face, coupled with the uncertainty clouding their future. Jabi stressed the urgent need to find radical solutions to this phenomenon, as it threatens our youth, who prefer death at sea over unemployment.

Illegal immigration is a global phenomenon present in many countries, especially developed ones. However, immigration to Europe has become a particularly concerning issue, with economic motives often at the forefront. Many youths see immigration as a final solution after growing tired of unemployment. Therefore, they resort to illegal immigration routes to reach their final destination in Europe, often through Spain and Italy.

3- Concept of Illegal Immigration:

Given that illegal immigration is part of the broader concept of migration, let's first delve into the concept of migration itself.

Migration refers to leaving one place for another in pursuit of livelihood, education, healthcare, or any other benefit. It generally entails moving to live elsewhere with the intention of staying for an extended period.(Mu'jam, 1994, p. 105)

It is a noun derived from the arabic verb "*hajara*," which means to leave or abandon. When we say "*hajara al-makan*," it means leaving it. Migration is the act of moving from one land to another and leaving one country for another(Al-Firuz abadi, 2013, p.157)

As for the term illegal immigration, it is composed of two words : "Immigration" and "Illegal"; it refers to actions that contravene the laws and regulations governing the entry of foreign nationals into a sovereign territory. It encompasses any movement across borders that does not comply

with legal requirements. This phenomenon emerged in the early 20th century and flourished after the adoption of border closure policies in Europe during the 1970s(Vaisse, 2000, p.173)

The term "illegal immigration" is synonymous with several other terms, such as clandestine migration. It signifies burning one's identity documents at sea to avoid identification and to seek political asylum. This act symbolizes burning all ties with one's family, origins, and identity.

In the broader context, illegal immigration entails human movement from one place to another, whether individually or collectively, for political, economic, social, or security reasons. It can be distinguished from legal immigration, which is regulated by laws and authorities issuing visas and residence permits. Illegal immigration occurs outside these legal frameworks and is not subject to delivering residence permits(Al-hawwat & others, 2007, p.02):

- A slogan among "*harraga*" or illegal immigrants is: "IGive my body to the fishes of the sea, but do not leave it for the worms of the grave."

- "Harraga" often set sail on boats without licenses, fully aware of the dangers they face.

4- Sociological Approach to the Phenomenon of Illegal Immigration:

The sociological approach to this phenomenon suggests that it is linked to several dimensions, including:

- Environmental pressures and the resulting breakdown of social control mechanisms and social ties. This is manifested in the fact that illegal immigrants often reside in socioeconomically disadvantaged environments.

- According to the sociologist Ibn Khaldoun, as mentioned in his book "*The Muqaddimah*," "The defeated are eager to imitate the victorious in his slogan, clothing style, creeds and all aspects of life." Indeed, illegal immigration is a new tax among the burdens of dependency drowning countries of the South, including Algeria. The admiration for the other, his way of life, and the desire to emulate him in the context of exile and the search for lost identity and the fragmented identity rejecting the original country, aspiring to achieve the identity of the host European country, all together lead youth to sacrifice and risk their lives amidst the waves of the Mediterranean. Those who are fortunate enough to survive rush to discard their identity documents to acquire a new identity, while those unable to

reach their destination face nothing but watery graves, accommodated for hundreds if not thousands of dead.

- According to the theory by Emile Durkheim, immigration is classified into three types(Bukhoush & saray, 2010).

4-1- Secret immigration as a selfish suicide:

This behavior arises due to extreme individualistic tendencies and the individual's detachment from the culture they live in. This type of behavior emerges as a result of the weakening of social solidarity within society, where the illegal immigrant finds no support when he faces any problem, thus illegal immigration becomes one of the vital strategies they design for themselves.

4-2- Secret immigration as altruistic suicide:

This situation occurs when the individual is closely associated with groups or individuals deeply entrenched in the idea of illegal immigration.

4-3- Secret immigration as anomic suicide:

Secret immigration occurs in this case when:
- Social, cultural, and moral systems in society dissolve.
- Political and economic life in society becomes disturbed.
- A cultural gap emerges between goals and means, between personal ambitions and what is actually available.

From Durkheim's interpretation of this phenomenon, we can conclude that the clandestine migrant feels incapable of accessing legitimate means to achieve the goals set by society for its members, either due to a lack of job opportunities or an inability to integrate into societal culture.

- Contradiction of Values and Standards: This is behavior is common among the majority of people in society. In this regard, clandestine immigration is interpreted as deviant behavior, and thus society attributes deviance to the clandestine immigrant.

- Imitation: Secret immigration arises under the influence of a model that is emulated, and the media plays a significant role in triggering personal motivations, where individuals inclined towards immigration are strongly driven by imitation towards engaging in this behavior. They are compelled to withdraw, and this stance is considered a pattern of nonconformity. A study conducted on the reasons behind this phenomenon reveals that the

involvement of Algerian youth in clandestine immigration cannot be understood and explained except through several factors, including:

- Purely psychological conditions concerning the *harraga* youth either personally or at the family level, which generate feelings of despair and frustration felt by the youth locally.
- The fascination received by the youth from the other country or shore.
- The significant difficulties and obstacles to legal immigration imposed on Algerian youth and their right to obtain a visa to visit the Western world.
- The attraction towards the European lifestyle, in addition to the lack of prospects in the home society for Algerian youth. Dr. Madh'ha emphasizes that except for the youth from affluent backgrounds, most of the youth living somewhat difficult lives go through a period of frustration, prompting them to seek a dignified life and job opportunities, which serve as attracting factors for illegal immigrants.

Moreover, the extent to which Algerian youth are influenced by the success of early migrants, who show signs of wealth upon their return home during their vacations, such as cars, gifts, investments, and more(BIN SHARIF, 2008, p.50)

The psycho-social analysis of this phenomenon indicates the existence of some factors in the migrants' environment that internally provoke a feeling of disaffection from their original environment and drive them to seek a new environment where life conditions are expected to be better than those they experience in their home country.

5- Factors and Reasons for Illegal Immigration:

Illegal immigration is no longer a simple phenomenon, which necessitates a great deal of attention to control it by eradicating the driving reasons behind it. Therefore, researching the causes of immigration is of great importance in studying, as any solution reached without addressing them will remain sterile and bear no fruit.

5-1- Economic Factor:

The economic factor is considered the most important factor leading to the emergence of this phenomenon, representing not less than 70% of the reasons leading to illegal immigration. If social factors represent the primary impetus for immigration, then economic reasons constitute the cornerstone(Al-Zakawi, 2010, p.15).

Literature on economics emphasizes the role of geographical income disparities as a driver for external immigration. Continuous and varied disparities between population growth rates and economic growth rates, which govern the creation of job opportunities, contribute to the rise in unemployment rates of all kinds: temporary, structural, and technological(GHARAIBI, 2012, p.54).

The economic motive for immigration is characterized by its significant influence on the decision to migrate or not. According to statistics from 2005, there are approximately 190 million immigrants distributed in varying proportions across continents (34% in Europe, 23% in North America(Sameer, 2006), 28% in Asia, 9% in Africa, 3% in Latin America, and 03% in Australia). We find that 60% of migrants settle in the most advanced and affluent societies, reflecting the weight of the economic factor as a driver for immigration. Moreover, the economic factor determines the nature of migration as permanent or temporary. When economic motivation is the driving force for migration, the majority of migrants settle in host countries, whether through legal or illegal means.

For example, the Maghreb community is characterized by a high percentage of working-age individuals (15-64 years), accounting for about 54.6% of the population. It also has a surplus of youth energy, unlike European countries that are recipients of these migrants and suffer from an aging population. The population aged over 65 years represents about 60% of the society. A study by the United Nations in March 2000 indicated that Europe would need 47 million migrants to halt population decline and 77 million to maintain the active population. In contrast to developed countries, the countries from which migrants come face a significant shortage of job opportunities despite a high percentage of the working-age population. Thus, unemployment affects a large portion of the population, especially young people with university qualifications. The unemployment rate in Algeria, for example, is estimated at about 23.7% according to the National Economic and Social Council. This pressure on the labor market fuels the "desire to immigrate," especially in its illegal form.

One of the reflections of the unemployment phenomenon is the increase in poverty levels. For example, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in Algeria is about 10%. Wage disparities also serve as a motivating factor for immigration, as the minimum wage exceeds three to five times the level found in some countries(HAMDI, 2009, p. 29).

While in Europe, there is a scarcity of the workforce alongside numerous job opportunities, with an unemployment rate not exceeding 6.5%. Maghreb labor is cheap and capable of working in all fields, even those rejected by Europeans.

Regarding Algeria, the distribution process of national wealth is associated with many problems, especially among university-educated youth and those with vocational training certificates. The community's institutions fail to accommodate this huge number of young people, as around 230.000 students graduate from Algerian universities annually. Failing to achieve their minimum aspirations leads to increased individual frustration and collective anger, making individuals more inclined to engage in marginal culture. Thus, clandestine immigration is considered an aspect of this culture(Ramadan, 2009).

5-2- Social Factor:

The low living standards and declining quality of life in developing countries, especially among Arab youth, are among the most significant driving factors for immigration to the West, creating a phenomenon of poverty that the majority of inhabitants of developing countries experience. Studies by the Arab Council for Childhood and Development have indicated that over 80% of the Arab world's population lives in dire poverty. More than 230 million people in Arab countries live on an average annual income of no more than $1.500. According to World Bank data, the real per capita share of gross domestic product in Arab countries has not exceeded 6.5% over 24 years. Additionally, social problems such as poverty, famine, and disease plague people's lives, prompting individuals to seek better income even in difficult conditions and search for solutions to their social problems. Youth in developing countries continue to suffer from poverty due to irregular employment and a lack of job opportunities in the organized sector. In 2013, 38.8% of young workers in developing countries lived on less than $2 per day.

5-3- Political and Security Factors:

The causes of illegal immigration cannot be limited to economic reasons alone, as security and safety also play a significant role, especially in Arab countries at present. This is evident in countries like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and even neighboring Tunisia, which have been plagued by conflicts and bloodshed. Additionally, in African countries, ethnic, tribal, and clan conflicts fueled, governed, and financed by colonial forces dreaming of re-

establishing their dominance over the African continent are prevalent, as seen in Rwanda, Somalia, and Liberia…(Obied Azintani Ibrahim, 2008, p.151).

Political factors include widespread population exchange operations between numerous countries. Political factors manifest themselves in population immigration to counter armed invasions. Many international bodies and organizations have been established and continue to work to assist during such population movements, especially those occurring among refugee populations worldwide. Examples of these organizations include the International Labor Organization and Amnesty International(Awad, 1995, p.70).

Moreover, local political pressure also leads to immigration. In most developing countries where democracy is lacking, and dictatorships prevail, people are driven to prisons and detention centers without cause or trial. Internal revolutions, military coups, and local wars also lead to migration abroad. Additionally, some emergency situations, such as international sanctions on a society, contribute to immigration (AL-Fayl, 2000, pp.41-42).

Since the late 1980s, wars, conflicts, and foreign intervention in many parts of the African continent have caused political instability throughout the region. This has led to deteriorating conditions in all aspects of life for African citizens, who have no choice but to venture into legitimate and illegitimate ways to achieve a kind of stability and security. In recent decades, due to increasing internal political unrest, serious conflicts, and misunderstandings between neighboring African countries over borders and natural resources, much of this unrest and conflict can be traced back to the remnants of European colonization (Fayyad, 1992, p.31).

Illegal immigration is, in fact, an expression of discontent with the situation that young people in their countries live in. The countries that are sources of migrants are characterized, for the most part, by political deprivation, individualistic systems, the loss of freedom of expression, lack of democratic principles, and the absence of respect for human rights and public freedoms. Individuals feel a state of psychological and social instability and the desire to seek a safe refuge that ensures human dignity, freedom of opinion and expression, democracy. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the most authoritarian and repressive countries in the Third World, where the number of migrants using any means possible to escape the existing reality increases(Al-Zaydi, 2010).

5-4- Historical Factors:

The majority of countries that are sources of illegal immigration were once colonized by the receiving countries, which created a sense that these countries were responsible for the tragic situation experienced by these poor countries due to the depletion of their resources. South countries believe that these countries should compensate for the damage they caused throughout history in favor of southern countries, which are forced to immigrate towards Europe, whether legally or illegally.

When we talk about French colonies, we can say that, in addition to the historical colonial ties linking the countries of the Maghreb with France, we find that the number of migrants has significantly increased due to the poverty and deprivation experienced by the peoples of North Africa, newly occupied by the French. After this period, they emerged economically and socially exhausted. Once immigration doors were opened to their youth, they primarily considered it a refuge from the miserable conditions left by

France, which led to the exacerbation of immigration towards it, whether through legal or illegal means(fadil Daliou, 2003, pp.79-80).

5-5- Geographic Factor:

Geographical proximity to the European continent also facilitates the influx of large numbers of migrants to it. For example, Algeria constitutes a main gateway and a link between the African continent and Europe. This geographic proximity has facilitated the movement of Africans in general and Moroccans in particular to the northern Mediterranean shore. Additionally, the vastness of the Algerian borders exacerbates the phenomenon, spanning 7011 kilometers.

This geographical factor significantly aids youth immigration. For example, African countries benefit from geographical proximity to the Mediterranean Sea basin and southern Europe, especially Tunisia and Libya towards Italy. Due to this factor, the movement from the African continent to the European continent has become very easy. The same applies to the immigration of Mexicans to the United States and Indonesians to Malaysia(Malkhadmi, 2012, p.26).

In addition to these important factors, we briefly mention some factors that are no less important than the main reasons, such as the breakdown of family ties experienced by some families suffering from fragmentation and

lack of communication, along with the feeling of inferiority experienced by some individuals resulting from exclusion in terms of work and status.

Youth who have failed in their studies, unemployed residents of deprived suburban areas, marginalized individuals, and those who suffer from social integration problems are highlighted, illustrating the phenomenon of frustration as a problem of social integration. This is something we cannot overlook.

6-Examples of Some Algerian Youth Who Attempted Illegal Immigration:

- Here we pose the following question: Who are those who risk their lives?

They are young people in the prime of life, with moderate qualifications, or even university graduates, often suffering from poor economic conditions, seeking to escape from harsh lives.

- The journey of return: the suffering of arrest, fear of the unknown, the dream that vanished.

- The return: disappointment, facing family, blackmail.

- Psychological state: traumatic experience, feeling of failure, frustration and despair, exacerbation of family conflict, low self-esteem. Most of them engage in drug use.

Some experiences:

• **Case N°1:**

Mohammed, 43 years old, father of two children, attempted illegal immigration four times, once before marriage and three times after. The reason was between two fires, the fire of terrorism and the fire of security, as he said, "There was no stability" in society. The deteriorating security situation in Algeria was one of the direct reasons behind the phenomenon of illegal immigration.

• **Case N°2:**

Bilal, 30 years old, believes that paradise is in Europe. He graduated from university without finding a job, so he believes that the only solution is to embark on the adventure of illegal immigration to Europe, where he will find work. He risked his life twice and failed, expressing his hope to reach there one day, and he confirms that he will repeat the process no matter

what it takes because he is tired of living in Algeria due to unemployment since 2002, the year he graduated.

• **Case Nᵒ3:**

The story of a young man who, along with his friends, bought a fishing boat, each paying \$600 to the owner to use it for immigration. However, the coastal guards discovered them, chased them, and returned them to the shores. He does not regret the attempt and will repeat it if the opportunity arises.

• **Case Nᵒ4:**

Samir, 25 years old, said that he attempted illegal immigration by boarding a cargo ship bound for Marseille, but the ship's guards discovered him and returned him to his homeland. He wants to try again because he did not find a job and chose the adventure he failed in, confirming his intention to repeat the attempt until he succeeds.

• **Case Nᵒ5:**

One of them gathered a sum of 1500 euros, the necessary amount for clandestine travel, and contacted a person specialized in smuggling youth to the port of Marseille, France. He sneaked aboard the ship with the help of one of its crew members, and although the border police did not discover him, the difficult conditions he experienced inside a hideout no more than half a meter wide made him lose consciousness.

• **Case Nᵒ6:**

Another young man, an engineer in computer science, wants to immigrate. He says, "My country provided me with free education at all levels, but I don't understand why free education is guaranteed, and all the burdens of education are borne for several years, but it does not care about holders of higher degrees after their graduation, so they are not guaranteed positions suitable for the academic level they have reached."

• **Case Nᵒ7:**

Abdulrahman, a young man in his twenties, obtained his baccalaureate in 2020. His university studies coincided with the spread of the corona virus, and with the strikes and disruptions in university studies, he engaged in parallel activities as temporary work on days when he did not have classes, which provided him with a decent income. After a year in university, Abdulrahman decided to leave his studies at the university and

continue working. He managed to save a considerable amount of money through which he could start his own business. Like other young people, he dreams of a promising future that he sees beyond the seas. Although successful in his work, he occasionally told his parents that he would attempt to achieve that dream. This was realized one morning in 2022 when he called his father and told him that he was in the middle of the sea with a group of young men. Abdulrahman and his friend had agreed to collect a sum of money to undertake this journey with a group of young men from different regions who had purchased a boat and all the supplies for the trip with the facilitation of the person who coordinates these adventures. He asked them each for a sum of 500 000 dinars to help them and provide for the needs of their journey and ensure its secrecy. Their destination was a Spanish island. After a while on the journey, while Abdulrahman was taking a rest on board the boat, he suddenly woke up to the screams and fear of his colleagues, repeating "We will die, the fuel has run out." Since the chances of survival were minimal, Abdulrahman decided to attempt what could be a lifeline for him and his companions. He dove into the sea and swam, as he was a skilled swimmer. He continued swimming across the sea for long hours until his colleagues were certain of his death, feeling despair, fear, and panic. Meanwhile, exhaustion overcame Abdulrahman due to swimming long distances until he spotted a ship from afar. He began whistling and waving his hands in the hope of rescue, and indeed, the miracle happened, and he and his colleagues were rescued after he asked them to save his friends. They were taken to the nearest island, where Abdulrahman and his friend headed to the Netherlands, and the rest of the youth to France. Abdulrahman and his friend stayed in a center for the care of Syrian refugees. One day, Abdulrahman woke up unable to breathe and was subsequently transferred to the hospital. The doctor informed his friend that he had contracted pneumonia due to marine parasites as a result of swimming in the sea for long hours. He was admitted to the intensive care unit, and his parents in Algeria were informed, receiving the news as if struck by lightning. The doctor informed them that if he survived the crisis after 48 hours, he would be able to survive. Those hours passed for Abdulrahman's family and friend as if they were years. Thanks to God's care and protection, Abdulrahman overcame this ordeal that almost ended his life. He gradually recovered, and after about three years of Abdulrahman's immigration, he represents an example of Algerian youth attempting illegal immigration or suicide.

This is an example of thousands of cases that recur every day with different individuals and multiple scenarios, which serve as models for many similar and diverse cases. Coastguards thwart many attempts of illegal immigration, whether on the eastern or western coasts. Coastguards have also recovered several bodies of illegal migrants. Spain and Italy are considered destinations for illegal migrants due to their proximity to Algerian coasts. The dream of immigration, which represents an incomplete dream for youth who embark on this experience, leads to some being rescued while others meet their demise.

In this regard, it is worth noting that France alone hosts 90% of Algerian migrants, including 20,000 individuals who lack personal documents. According to some, Europe provides security to its citizens and ensures suitable conditions for its workers, guaranteeing their rights regardless of their nationalities, unlike backward countries that mistreat their workers without any respect.

-Conclusion

Illegal immigration, in its general sense, involves crossing borders by land or sea and residing in another country illegally. It has become a global phenomenon, ranking third in terms of criminal danger after drug and arms trafficking. Despite the efforts of the Algerian government authorities to curb this dangerous phenomenon, it still poses a looming threat to society due to the lack of serious focus on new levels of solutions beyond security or even superficial economic solutions.

Legal measures and strict security procedures alone are not sufficient to address this phenomenon and its negative effects. Otherwise, its exacerbation will increase in the future, and we may witness even harsher tragedies than death ships. Poverty, low living standards, and deteriorating levels of human security are the main drivers of illegal immigration in Algeria.

While the negative economic effects of illegal immigration appear quickly, the social and cultural impacts are delayed but gradually strengthen, becoming difficult to control at some point. Here, we refer to the other side of immigration, which we have not addressed, namely the transformation of Algeria into a receiving country for migrants and its long-term social and cultural impact if not rectified. Citizens' dealings with people they know nothing about in terms of health, morals, religion, and security pose a danger to the social system. Thus, illegal immigration contributes to the

growth of various dangerous social phenomena, including drugs, immorality, murder, and the resulting diseases, undermining the social security of Algerians. This necessitates the Algerian state to take all necessary measures to confront this dangerous phenomenon by pushing authorities and economic institutions in sending and receiving countries to find practical solutions to this phenomenon.

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