# "The reality of the new global transformations on the societies of the Maghreb countries: Irregular migration, motives and repercussions".

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## Abstract:

The world today is witnessing major repercussions on the economic, social, security and political levels, through the fluctuations of the phenomenon of irregular migration as well as human trafficking at the international level, especially in the Maghreb society, as it is an important pole of transit areas or a source of immigrants from their countries to other foreign countries. It is evident that globalization has exacerbated the crisis: unemployment, widespread poverty and inequality, the breakdown of social assistance systems, insecurity in the present and fear of the future;  resulting in a growing problem of life for the individual and society, misery, deprivation, and growing political, economic and social problems. Irregular migration has become a problem that worries the receiving countries, and even the countries of transit, because of the problems they have created that have not found those policies and integrated solutions to push them and limit their exacerbation.

These conditions have been exploited and invested by the criminal organizations in obtaining a lot of money from the large irregular smuggling operations in the range of the various forms of human trafficking and others. There is no doubt that the difficult conditions surrounding the individual and society

increase the severity of the social disintegration that weakens the individual's connection with his society and subject him to the forces of "push" and "pull", as well as the active forces that have social forces in the individual's actual control of the social system. In light of the formation of the images of human trafficking through the same paths of irregular migration, we present the most important problems and factors of irregular migration, as well as the effects and implications of the two phenomena, "irregular migration, and human trafficking in light of global changes".

**Keywords:** irregular migration ; human trafficking ; global changes.

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## Introduction:

The contemporary world has witnessed in recent times many transformations and changes that have taken place at the social, economic, cultural and security levels, and there is no doubt that these transformations have known stages in their formation within the functional context of the foundations of transformative impulses in every society, and the Maghreb has witnessed through these transformations a change in the axes of the integrated buildings of society, which led to the collapse of the interconnected ladder at all levels, as these transformations and changes established a set of patterns that express the trends of the new world and its implications for social structures through channels of dismantling community ties, and from all this interdependence reflected on the social structure concepts and practices formed within the societies of the Maghreb, following the new patterns that came by the polarization of the features of disintegration and division within societies.

## "The reality of the new global transformations on the societies of the Maghreb countries: Irregular migration, motives and repercussions".

There is no doubt that among these patterns produced by the reality of reflection is the prevalence of irregular migration in the Maghreb, and given this reality and the motives for this phenomenon, the failure of countries' strategies in development and the exacerbation of domestic and international economic crises, within the scope of indebtedness and unstable conditions, and the implications of globalization, sends signs and results that are complementary to a tense and crisis reality, which are similar to social ills of various plurality, as well as violent patterns in which reality plays the axis of the crisis as a psychological effect and a driver of violent motives, and other dangerous criminal patterns represented in human trafficking and others that fall within the scope of the creation and organization of the criminal act.

Irregular migration in the Arab Maghreb countries has two sides, one of which is the immigrant sending country, the other one is the migrant receiving country, and both have the same repercussions and repercussions on national security as well as the social structure and the structural system of society. The reality of the social problems of irregular migration comes out mainly from vital indicators within immigrant societies from them to other countries. The international community and international organizations are aiming with all their weight in order to combat this phenomenon, as it represents an obstacle to the human security issues of each country, especially the problems it causes to the countries it seeks. Migrants and countries of transit, which leads to an increase in crime rates, human trafficking, the spread of epidemic diseases, as well as striking the social fabric, as the danger moves from a primitive, uninhibited circle to a strategic danger that threatens the societies of the Maghreb. Among the diagnoses of this phenomenon, its implications and its motives; it is imperative to uncover the

effects that the reality of transformation produces on societies as a result of the reality of new global variables, as well as revealing the patterns of repercussions for social, economic, cultural and security life in the Arab Maghreb countries.

**First:** **The significance of the concept and aspects of the historical connection**

**1**- **The concept of immigration**:

Migration in general means "moving from one place to another, with the intention of staying in the new place for a long time, with the exception of a visit for tourism, medical treatment or otherwise, this migration might be from one country to another country, or continent to continent (the so called international migration)" (Othman Lahsan and Yasser Awad, 2008, page 15).

Immigration is also defined as "the movement of an individual or group from the region of origin or the region of dispatch to the area of reception or destination" (Othman Lahsan and Yasser Awad, 2008, page 16). From this general description of the meaning of the concept we come to mention the rooting in this regard:

**Migration in the language meaning**: In the tongue of the Arabs, migration is "going out from land to land, and the origin of immigration among Arabs is the Bedouin's departure from the desert to the cities, except that the meaning broadens to be the land of departure or arrival, it is said: I deserted something if I left it and neglected it" (Gharbi, Fouka And Morsi, 2014, page 20).

**Immigration idiomatically**: it is defined as "moving to live from one place to another with the intention of staying for a long time" (Al-Sarrani, 2010, page 10).

Migration expresses that movement that is carried out by in the form of individuals or groups in order to reach the best place that takes care of the social, economic and security aspects, for the

sake of an ambitious and liberating life free of restrictions and impediments that hinder the emergence of individuals naturally.

**Migration from a sociological perspective**: The phenomenon of migration is defined in sociology as follows: "a change in social status, such as a change in trade or social class, etc." (Gharbi, Fouka, and Morsi, 2014, page 21). There is no doubt that the social dimension appears through the axis of social change, according to which it is based on moving the compass in a congruent manner in the ladder of upgrading the social conditions of the individual or class, and this is what expresses the transfer of the social status of each of them in the pace of social change.

**Migration from the legal and political perspective**: It is "the movement of individuals from one country to another with the intention of permanent residence there. It includes immigration from the country of origin and taking the new place of residence and permanent residence, and immigration enters the scope of the provisions of domestic law and international law together (Gharibi, Fouka, and Morsi, 2014, Pages 21-22). This explains that the rule of domestic law stipulates that each country shall regulate immigration from its territory according to its interests only, and not others, while the aspect related to the provisions of international law stipulates the right of the individual to immigrate and determine the legal status of the immigrant and his relationship of each of the two sending and receiving countries of immigration (Gharbi, Fouka, Morsi, 2014, page 22).

**2 - Irregular migration**

The phenomenon of irregular migration has more than one meaning, and it is possible to mention the most important uses of the concept of irregular migration from a legal point of view that takes into consideration in the first place, and the significance in this domain expresses many meanings, namely:

- It means "a person entering the borders of a country without legal documents indicating the approval of this or that state, and this is often done by infiltration on land, desert or mountainous areas, or across seas and coastal areas" (Elasfar, 2010, page 10).

- It also means "a person entering the borders of a country with legal documents for a specified period, and staying in it after the specified period has passed without the legal approval of that country, such as if the purposes of his entry for the first time are tourism or visiting relatives, and then stay and settle in the host country" (Elasfar, 2010, page 10).

Irregular migration includes in its folds the chain-of-the-chain aspects of limited illegal bypass, which means illegality of entry and failure to adhere to the principles of licensing of the host countries.

It is worth mentioning in this regard that irregular migration is known to young people and those practicing irregular migration in the Algerian case as "harga", which means escaping and passing by any illegal and irregular means to enter the country to which it is sought, in order to escape from a certain undesirable living situation inside the country of origin to other countries, in pursuit of the lowest dignity and human freedom, even without legal documents authorized to do so.

When looking at the term irregular migration, it becomes clear that it consists of two terms: "immigration" and "irregular", which in its meaning denotes the violation of applicable laws and legislation in regulating the entry of foreign nationals into the sovereign territory of a state "(Mourice, 2000, page 173 ).

**A** - **Irregular migration idiomatically**: It is difficult to come up with an accurate international concept that gives the actual significance of irregular migration, and this difficulty is mainly due to the multiplicity of concepts, their overlapping and

sometimes contradictions for many considerations depending on the different purposes and objectives (Rashid, 2011, page 14).

The significance of irregular migration is seen through the differences between it and regular migration. "Irregular migration is a series of different phenomena and includes people who enter or stay in a country of which they are not citizens, contrary to what is required by the internal laws of that country, and it includes immigrants who enter or stay in a country without a permit, they are victims of illegal trade, human trafficking, rejected asylum seekers, and people who circumvent immigration controls through a pre-agreed marriage or what is known as interest marriage "(International, 2005, page 35).

B - **Irregular migration according to general international law**: While the general international law of irregular migration has been expressed as being fully linked to the smuggling of migrants and the operations of organized crime, he stressed the need to pursue all international and regional efforts to prevent this type of practices, which constitute the focus of the security threat and other repercussions affecting countries. International law also affirmed criminal justice procedures for combating organized smuggling of irregular migrants in many parts of the world (Al-Shahawi, 2009, pages 60-61).

C - **Irregular migration according to the International Commission for Human Rights**: Through what the world is witnessing today of closed-mindedness to a reality that prevents immigration towards it, as due to the policies pursued by these countries of closure policies, it has led to the spread of the phenomenon of irregular migration due to its exit (i.e. the receiving countries for migrants) on the legal framework provided by international human rights organizations (Bouzid, 2016, p. 20). As the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in "Article 14 of it, that everyone has the right to seek

refuge in other countries and to enjoy it free from persecution" (Bassiouni, 2003, page 29).

**Second: The historical problems of irregular migration**

Irregular migration has formed many of the axes that would present a new thought and an alternative to the old trends that coincided with an era that this pattern of migration was known only in advanced ages, and this is what we observe from the impact of this phenomenon that affected large areas of the countries of the world, where it foretells with the magnitude of the problems and conflicts that countries and societies face, and from here we stand at the most important historical paths that followed the historical path of irregular migration.

**1** - **The natural correlation path of the functions of human societies**: The human transition is one of the basic phenomena inherent in human existence, and it is a natural phenomenon that appears in the contrast of the features of the habitat from which he is moved and moved to, and this is due to the needs of the person who wants to improve the conditions of his life and his family members and his family (Elasfar, 2010, Pages 5-6). However, what appears to be the different aspects of the modern era, it is evident through the complexity of organization and other charters that have become the principle of political, economic and social guardianship over a specific spatial space, and perhaps among the complications that the migration path carried on the reality of human societies, it was manifested through following:

- Complying with the administrative and regulatory requirements of the state in the scope of immigration and migration matters.

- Presenting the country to the destination to estimate only the interests of public benefit to the state**.**

**2 - The path of industrial development and spread**: This path links the changes that took place in Europe as a result of the
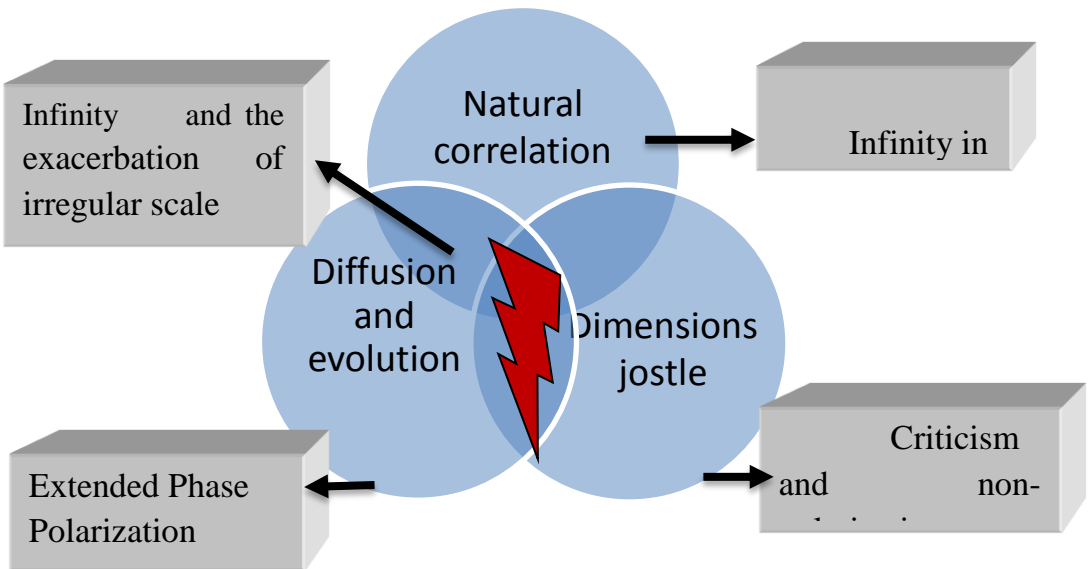
industrial developments that began to form, and began to attract all sects from different parts of the world, and in particular what happened to the Algerians, Tunisians and Moroccans to go to France through the facilities provided by the countries of Western Europe, in the face of seeking to advance the process of industrial expansion and to enter the scale of industrial development. In this regard, an important axis that has been mentioned previously becomes clear to us, which is that these countries operate on the principle of utility which they consider necessary to complicate or facilitate the achievement of their broad objectives, which is what happened through direct control over these countries and winning the race towards economic supremacy (Elasfar, 2010, pages 6-7). The principle of proliferation may fall within the framework of the utilitarian multiplicity of an expanded country that serves the actors, and it does not matter the aspect of the pre-complexity, which often depends on the formation of the interim scope of control and control.

**3** - **The post-proliferation path and the features of crowding dimensions**: This path came in response to the contradictions that arose after the inability of states to absorb migrant workers. During this period, there was a group of manifestations that showed the extent of competition between immigrants and the inhabitants of the countries themselves. European countries have taken strict measures against illegal immigrants, and since then the issue of illegal immigrants has become a security issue that has prompted European countries to adopt a strict security policy by implementing decisions (the application of the new immigration law), which is based on adopting strict measures regarding the issue of family gathering, and the conclusion of

agreements with the countries of the South regarding the deportation of illegal immigrants "(Elasfar, 2010, pages 8-9).

Through what was done in the "Schengen Agreement" between France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, according to which the free movement of people belonging only to the European space was allowed without others, but all this stress, we note that the legal procedures and measures in the phenomenon of irregular migration were not able to solve the problem, but it rather had negative effects that led to the exacerbation of the phenomenon and the emergence of new means of illegal entry to these countries.

Natural correlation

Infinity and the exacerbation of irregular scale

Infinity in

Diffusion and evolution

Dimensions jostle

Extended Phase Polarization

Criticism and non-

**Source: Third: The drivers of irregular migration and the problem of alienation and inequality**

The phenomenon of irregular migration has recently become a bitter reality from which societies and states suffer, and there is no doubt that the countries of the Maghreb are among those affected by this phenomenon, which has

exacerbated and increased in size for various considerations. Under the banner of internal and external causes, and through internal causes, we find that there are dimensions and indicators demonstrating the status quo of the situation of irregular immigrants, and they are formed in particular from the internal local causes related to the negative situations in the economic, social, political and security fields on the one hand, and from the external causes of attraction associated with progress on the other, in the means of communication, the strength of the administrative and political systems, and the diversity of attractive economic opportunities.

**1**- **Internal factors (repellant):**

The internal factors are related to the expulsive homelands that arise within the country of origin that fails to meet the demands and needs of individuals and society, so individuals become in a state of dissatisfaction with the prevailing situation, due to his lack of optimism about the present and the future, and frustrating factors can be detected in the following areas:

**A** - **Economic and social factors**: The social situation plays an important and sensitive role in driving irregular migration. Peoples are now looking for social welfare and dignity of life, and as this factor expresses the problem of the demographic explosion that produced the problem of unemployment, as many of those who migrate are not the irregulars who have a complex with employment and work, as this justification has become sufficient to enter this section and make it a vehicle for escape, and this is due to the countries' policies in employment, the policy of sponsoring the unemployed, the extent of applying social welfare and the like.

"It is noticeable that unemployment affects individuals of all scientific and professional levels, even those with higher degrees. The inability of the national labor market to secure

these urgent demands for work makes individuals turn to their demand abroad, even in difficult circumstances" (Francis, 2011 page 4).

There is no doubt that the context of the economic motive is considered the main driver of the act of irregular migration or migration in general, due to the relative breadth of the economic process, which is due to the fact that the majority of immigrants seek stability in the countries of immigration, whether their emigration has taken the regular or irregular form (Rashid, 2011, page 56).

From this standpoint, the economic level is clear for the various countries expelling and receiving immigration, where the axis of variation is evident in the extent of the fluctuation in the pace of development, which is a pivotal pole that directly affects the level of the labor market.

**B** - **Political and security factors**: "Political factors are among the most prominent factors that have led to the occurrence of many migrations, and it is noticeable that international migration is being directly affected by political factors" (Awad, 1995, page 70), that drive migration and irregular migration is represented in lack of democracy, the prevalence of a dictatorial regime, and the push of people to prison through arbitrary practices without cause or a fair trial, and this applies specifically to prisoners of conscience. There are also some emergency conditions such as imposing international sanctions on a society as one of the main factors causing migration (El-Fil, 2000, pages 41-42).

Perhaps among the factors that are taken in the security aspect are the irregular migration movements, which are more precisely the displacement of refugees, individually or collectively, resulting from insecurity, the outbreak of conflicts and conflicts, and the increase in trouble spots in the region, and this is what characterized the end of the twentieth century in

many regions. Undoubtedly, security factors are among the main causes of migratory movements that force individuals to flee from insecure areas towards safer areas (Bouzid, 2016, page 49).

## 2 - **External factors (attracting):**

Attractive factors are those related to the receiving countries, which arise from the positive conditions formed by the immigrant, as well as the supportive and stimulating conditions that fall into the space of the psychological and political aspects, and this aspect expresses the preparations to go through the stages and the obstacles that push towards this matter through the means to help in bringing the situation closer the actual reality of foreign societies, and accordingly they are as follows:

A- **The factors subject to positive conditions from the immigrants' point of view**: They are as follows (Gharaibeh, 2014, page 170):

- The geographical proximity between the Arab, African and Asian countries to the European continent makes it easy to move across the Mediterranean, and this movement came as a natural reaction to the European countries closing the doors to regular and political migration, as these measures encouraged the pace of irregular migration.

- The high level of per capita income in European Union countries.

- Providing job opportunities, especially in some sectors that are not attractive to the citizens of the receiving country.

- Low population growth rate in the receiving country.

B - **Supportive and stimulating psychological and political factors**: It includes the following axes (Gharaibeh, 2014, pages 170-171):

- The development in the field of modern communications and transportation, where residents of poor countries can easily and

easily know the standard of living in developed countries, and compare that with the standard of living of the local immigrant.

- The image of the social success shown by the immigrant upon his return to his country to spend the vacation, as he dedicates himself to showing the manifestations of wealth.

- The existence of a specific demand for work in the receiving countries. This request responds according to the worker's employment standards, and his flexibility in accepting difficult undesirable jobs.

- The restriction practiced by most of the countries of the Maghreb on the public freedoms of individuals.

In sum, irregular migration takes many aspects in understanding the size of the dimensions problematic to the reality of this phenomenon, as it leads us to a path in which the size of polarization and the size of payment for the fate of the future aspirations of immigrants and those who desire them grows, and on this basis the map shows the direct and indirect paths of irregular migration in average.

**An overview of the problem of alienation and inequality**:

The controversy of irregular migration and alienation is formed within the axes of modern changes that are pushing forward violently, leaving many complex and new social problems, as this controversy turns into a social phenomenon that can mess with local culture and traditional institutions (Al-Arabi, 2014, page 15). In this respect, the Maghreb Countries have become, in our present time, negative aspects that affect the personality and the entity of the society, and create the features of the new aggressive and authoritarian culture, "which pushes the human being to the circles of alienation that leads to unpleasant behaviors which will reflect negatively on society" (Al-Arabi, 2014, page 15).

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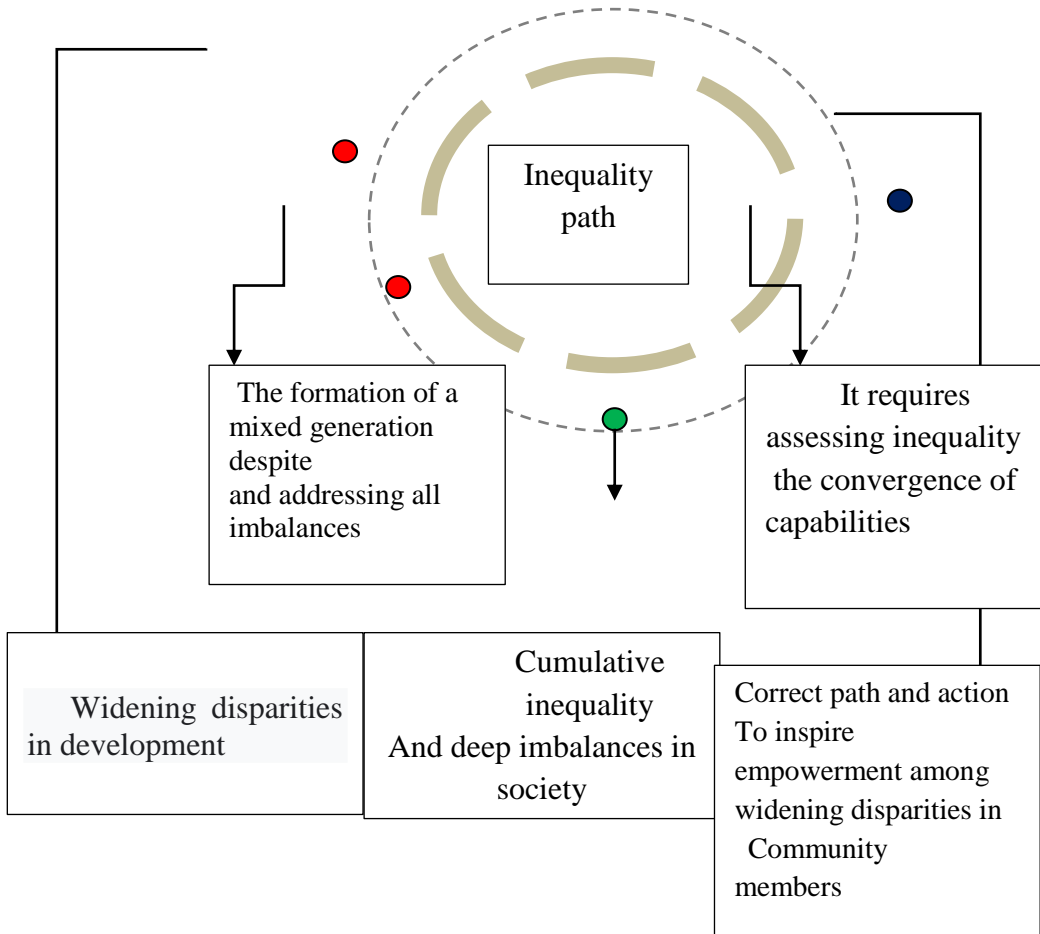
Irregular migration has become a global phenomenon, and it ranks third due to the size of its danger after drug and weapons trafficking. The phenomenon was exacerbated during the post-Cold War period due to technological development in the field of communication and means of transportation, as well as fragile border controls, together with internal conflicts between developing and underdeveloped countries, which pushed people to migrate in search of a better life that would guarantee them a decent life and secure their stability.

**A**- **Irregular migration and social change**: The process of social change and its repercussions on the reality of human life has increased the intensity of needs, aspirations and all expectations, and accordingly, the social structure in the process of change raises three levels: the social pattern, the culture pattern, the personality pattern. In the midst of this, irregular migration in light of these dimensions and modern variables shows three indicators, all of which have a direct relationship to the extent of resettlement of irregular migration, its logic on the reality of societies (Al-Arabi, 2014, pages 26-27).

Migration is an essential actor in maintaining the dynamic equilibrium of the social system as a whole. It is considered as compensatory mechanism for individuals who face problems in their original culture. Furthermore, it is widely seen as one of the special values against the repercussions of social change.

**B**- **Accumulations of inequality and irregular migration**: With regard to this aspect, we find that inequality within societies imposes a fertile range of disparities, reinforces social disparities, and increases the severity of the accumulations that lead to a turbulent reality and the complexity of damages and risks. There is no doubt that inequality creates aspects of the social, cultural, economic and political diaspora, all of which are emerging tensions for a situation that is closely related to the

reality of development for local countries, whose members are forced to migrate from them, looking for real opportunities that guarantee them the principles of equality and participation in the local development process. The following is an indication of the main messages sent by the reality of the accumulation of inequality within societies, which inevitably push their members to a reality other than the reality that they are content to live in in light of the exacerbation of local inhibitors to development:

Inequality
path

The formation of a
mixed generation
despite
and addressing all
imbalances

It requires
assessing inequality
the convergence of
capabilities

Widening disparities
in development

Cumulative
inequality
And deep imbalances in
society

Correct path and action
To inspire
empowerment among
widening disparities in
Community
members

**Source:** Human Development Report Office (at the disposal of the researcher)

**Fourth**: **Irregular migration and the crime of human trafficking.**

The world today is witnessing a set of changes and discharges that have been sent within the scope of global societal transformations at all socio-economic, political and security levels. Dangerous phenomena have spread in the last millennium as a result of previous phenomena, and there is no doubt that the phenomenon of human trafficking today came as a result of a set of interactions and pivotal intersections. The phenomenon of irregular migration, which constituted a new parameter for new criminal shifts within the framework of the pleading taking place today from a changing world, according to the modern means of communication contained in this world, as well as technological development permeating in all fields today, where many patterns appeared in the form of organized crime that includes smuggling operations of all kinds, and the multiplicity of its means, as well as trafficking in sex and other activities that exhausted countries in knowing the basic nature of this kind of link between irregular migration and the phenomenon of human trafficking. On this basis, this axis came to find out the relationship that binds the two phenomena together, and to investigate the truth of this link and the effects resulting from that.

 1- **Human Trafficking and the scope of the flow**: Through data obtained from criminal justice, despite its attempt to understand the size of the flows, it is still unable to understand the size of the flows of human trafficking, but it can give an idea of the countries of origin and countries of destination, and the number of victims can also be revealed, and the perpetrators in these countries. Although 32 countries have reported human trafficking internally or the exploitation of citizens in their country of origin, according to the exacerbation of the phenomenon, the majority of the victims are foreigners. Foreign

victims were in almost all cases more numerous even in countries that reported cases of internal human trafficking (Costa, 2009, page 9).

In this context, there is still a central question that is often repeated, which is: "What is the extent of the problem of human trafficking in the world exactly"?

Unless the scale of this problem is understood, there is no way to prioritize the issue of human trafficking in comparison to other local or transnational dangers (Costa, 2009, page 10).

Cross-border flows do not necessarily occur over long distances, as most cross-border human trafficking activity takes place mostly between countries in the same region. The phenomenon of human trafficking has formed a set of precursors that have prompted the process of organized crime on a large scale across national borders, and it is surprising that victims from East Asia are exposed in more than 20 countries in various regions of the world, including Europe, the American continent, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa. This indicates that human trafficking has entered a wide range to include multiple forms and various patterns (Costa, 2009, page 9).

**2** - **The extension of the two phenomena and the proximity of the distance to criminal activity**: In this aspect, smugglers often bargain with migrants at high prices in order to get them to the exact place they are required to go to. Migrants may be exposed to criminal operations in which they are victims by falling into the hands of criminal gangs that carry out activities with specialized criminal organizations, and among the criminal images that occur on migrants, are those that are represented in the scope of human trafficking, trafficking in human organs and others, and such crimes occur as a result of some drugging irregular migrants in food and drinks and then exploiting them in the organ trade, by handing them over to gangs specialized in

carrying out these illegal operations, so they seize their organs then give them to others in exchange for huge sums of money (Al- Sarrani, 2010, page 21).

3 - **The nature of the common effect and patterns of rapprochement:** The phenomenon of irregular migration and human trafficking finds its victims through participatory dimensions that express one reality and conditions that are identical to the other. All manifestations of violence, poverty and corruption drive both trends, as the victims of irregular migration and human trafficking share the same main characteristics that characterize a society that suffers from the exacerbation of the phenomenon, as the repercussions are connected to the same degree that threatens the entity of society and dispersed its foundations, except that the two phenomena differ in the goal and each phenomenon has its purposes and means, except that sometimes they share the same method on what falls out of convergence in the merging process that links them, namely smuggling, which combines the means in one method with a multiplicity of purpose behind that

**Fifth:** **Irregular migration and human trafficking and their repercussions on the** **societies of the Maghreb**.

The world today is witnessing major repercussions on the economic, social, security and political levels, as a result of the fluctuations produced by the phenomenon of irregular migration as well as human trafficking. Together, they have formed many axes that carry within them the growing problems of the life of the individual as well as societies. Irregular migration has become a problem that plagues receiving countries, as immigrants consider it a safe haven for their difficult conditions. In light of the formation of the images of human trafficking through the same paths of irregular migration, many fundamental questions arise that fall within the scope of the double stacking

of both phenomena, and on this basis from the effects that each of them have close to each other and vary in the degree of specificity of the scope of action and purpose. In this context, we present the most important effects and reflections of the reality of the two phenomena in light of global transformations, as follows:

**1** - **Considerations of the economic impact according to the given of organized crime:** This act is practiced for both phenomena under the tutelage of organized gangs or, more precisely, organizations whose organizational structure is based on exporting and smuggling migrants and possibly trafficking with some of them in many forms that are substituted for the purposes of direct action, and the degree of the huge return resulting from that trade. Organized crime groups threaten the regional and global economy by interfering, especially in countries that are in the process of transitioning their economies to a market economy, where they intervene positively by laundering their money and proceeds from their illegal trade, as taxes are not paid on that money, which leads to deprivation those states includes additional financial resources that could have been employed in public and investment projects, in addition to the negative impact of pumping that money on the financial and banking systems and the stability of exchange rates ”(Salam, 2010, page 244).

**2** - **Social impact considerations according to the given of organized crime:** Among the implications are summarized as follows:

- The social aspect is affected by organized crime because of what these groups exercise in controlling formal and non-governmental social organizations by interfering in informal ways (bribery, providing aid and facilities, etc.), in order to establish their ideas and recruit weak souls in charge of these

organizations to implement their objectives (Salam, 2010, page 248).

- Exceeding norms, customs, and social heritage by persistently violating the rules of custom or social control (Al-Hamid, 2005, page 379).

- Engaging in criminal groups that support the orientation paths of the criminal act for those who enter it for the first time.

**3**- **Security impact considerations according to the given of organized crime:** Organized crime has produced many types of crime in terms of the method and manner of commitment, and even the type of specific crime. In this regard, its reality is different from the reality of the covenants of traditional crimes whose scope and information were clear to the security bodies that have the characteristics of combating them and preventing them from exacerbation. However, this crime and this type in particular fall in the form of the new and emerging crime, and in this aspect we give the most important security effects that occur on societies, which are as follows (Peace, 2010, pages 251-251):

- The impact of this type of crime on societies lays in the emergence of the professional criminal who professions criminality as a means of his livelihood, which is reflected positively on his performance, as he seeks to develop himself in the hope of obtaining more remuneration.

- The security impact on the human right is reflected in his most basic rights (freedom of personality), as these organized groups resort to using the impoverished poor classes that are driven by their personal circumstances and the factors surrounding them (pressures of life, unemployment, social oppression, and so on) to promote and abuse the scourge of drugs and alcohol addiction. So, these gangs have the opportunity to seduce them by working with them, abuse them and finally trade their bodies.

**Conclusion:**

In light of the repercussions produced by the phenomenon of irregular migration on states and societies, especially the Arab Maghreb society, as it is an important pole of transit areas or a source pole of immigrants from their countries to other foreign countries, and in light of what the world is witnessing today of the repercussions of globalization and widespread exacerbation (unemployment, the deepening of poverty, inequality, the collapse of social assistance systems, insecurity in the present and fear of the future), has given many concepts that must be considered and corrected policies that are still standing in various fields. From this standpoint, irregular migration is like other phenomena that came about as a result of cycles of misery and deprivation and the growing political, economic and social problems, and for this, it has become clear that the problems of irregular migration did not find these policies and integrated solutions to push them and limit their aggravation, and perhaps among what we conclude are the following:

-The social problems in the Arab Maghreb countries are getting more apparent and exacerbated, and perhaps the aspect that is most evident is the gap that exists between them and their counterparts in developed countries, and this is what makes immigrants always display similarities between the country of origin and other countries, an auxiliary aspect of this realm of irregular action.

In light of these policies, we conclude that there are margins exploited by criminal organizations that seek to exploit such policies to pass their objectives through these particular circumstances, as they are conditions that greatly help to make considerable amounts of money, as well as benefit from large, irregular smuggling operations in the range of multiple forms of trafficking of human beings and others.

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 - There is no doubt that the surrounding difficult circumstances exacerbate the severity of social disintegration, as the individual's attachment to his community becomes much weaker compared to the forces of push and pull, as well as the active forces that have social forces by effectively controlling the feelings and emotions of citizens.

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