

The Impact of illegal immigration on Individual Identity and Education in the Mediterranean basin

أثر الهجرة غير الشرعية على هوية الفرد وتعليمه في حوض المتوسط

¹ Dr. Ahmed Nachef / د/ أحمد ناشف ، ² Dr. Abdelkader Berrim / د/ بريم عبد القادر

¹ Algiers 2 University-Abu Elqassim Saad Ellah, ahmed.nachef@univ-alger2.dz

² Tiaret University-Iben Khaldoune, abdelkader.berrim@univ-tiaret.dz

Corresponding author: Dr. Ahmed Nachef, ahmed.nachef@univ-alger2.dz

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Abstract:

This paper comes in the context of examining the phenomenon of migration and illegal migration, which has become a worrying issue, both for the country of origin and for those receiving huge numbers daily, through all ports, especially seaports. We mention in particular the countries of North Africa, as they are located on the southern shore of the Mediterranean basin. It is natural for migration to be directed north, due to several considerations, including the desire of young people for a better life, compared to other migrations that are for the purpose of discovery, study, etc. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon us to provide an educational approach that is more effective, in the event of local investment in youth by activating educational programs that make the phenomenon of migration a normal matter.

Keywords: Migration, Migration, Mediterranean, Education, Africa, Youth

الملخص :

تأتي هذه الورقة في سياق بحث ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية، التي أصبحت موضوع مقلق، سواء بالنسبة للدولة المهاجر منها، أو تلك التي تستقبل أعداداً هائلة يومياً، عبر كافة المنافذ خاصة البحرية منها، ونذكر بالأخص دول شمال إفريقيا، بوصفها تقع في الضفة الجنوبية لحوض المتوسط. ومن الطبيعي أن تكون الهجرة متجهة إلى الشمال، نظراً لعدة اعتبارات من بينها رغبة الشباب في عيش أفضل، مقارنة مع بقية الهجرات التي تكون لغاية الاكتشاف، أو الدراسة وغيرها. وعليه يقع علينا تقديم سبيل تربوي يكون أنجع،

في حال الاستثمار المحلي في الشباب عن طريق تفعيل برامج تربوية تجعل من ظاهرة الهجرة أمراً طبيعياً، ولكنه غير ملح لدرجة ركوب أمواج البحر والمغامرة المفضية للهلاك. فبرامج التربية هذه يمكن اقتراحها في المدارس والكليات ليس فقط لتعزيز الهوية، ولكن تقديم المعنى، وتعزيز بعض قيم العمل وربط الشباب بالتكوين على اختلافه

الكلمات المفتاحية: الهجرة غير الشرعية، البحر المتوسط، التربية، الفرد، الشباب

1. INTRODUCTION:

Migration and illegal migration is a very important topic, not because it spills the ink of the media and propaganda, but because it has turned into a worrying phenomenon, which is of concern to the countries of North Africa and the Mediterranean Basin, so it became necessary for academic studies and research laboratories in the Mediterranean Basin to study this dangerous shift in the phenomenon of migration, from a natural subject to an adventure with unintended consequences, which deviates from every legal classification, legislation or loyalty treaty. Illegal migration has overshadowed the scene.

There is an urgent need for thoughtful educational programs in North Africa and in the post-colonial countries that suffer from this bleeding. Regardless of the nature of migration itself, these countries are still below par in their forward-looking and strategic treatment of the issue of migration and how to take advantage of it for local and regional development.

In order to revive the hope of our youth and bring them out of this cycle of despair and hopelessness and thus limit this phenomenon and protect them from its evil, we must look for real - strategic - solutions that provide them with a professional, familial, economic and social atmosphere in which their sense of fear, marginalization and inequality is eliminated.

This preventive strategy is what we aim to illustrate through this modest intervention after we look at the concept of migration in general and the concept of illegal migration and its causes, and propose educational projects in this regard.

2 - The concept of migration and illegal migration :

Before we delve into the concept of illegal migration, we must first look at the concept of migration in general, in language and terminology, in order to distinguish it from other types of transportation that may have taken its form.

2-1- The concept of migration :

2-1-1 Language :

Hijra " is a noun from the verb to abandon, we say abandoning a place, i.e. leaving it, and migration is the departure from one land to another and leaving the country for another »¹. According to the Arabic language, « abandonment is the opposite of connection, and migration is the departure from land to land, and the origin of migration among the Arabs is the departure of the Bedouin from his desert to the cities ».²

In the Kafi Dictionary, migration means « *expatriation or departure from one land to another, or moving from one land to another in pursuit of livelihood* »³ or any other benefit.

In the French language, the word immigration is divided into two words : « *immigre : a person who enters the territory of the receiving state as an immigrant or an expatriate, and the same meaning applies to the words Migrant/Immigrant* » The second term is Emigré : « *a person who leaves the territory of his country to migrate to another country* ».⁴

1-1-1 Terminology:

Migration in terminology means « *moving to live from one place to another, with the intention of staying in the new place for a long time, excluding tourist visit, treatment or otherwise, and this migration may be from a country to a country, or from a continent to a continent, called international migration, or it may be from a city to a city within one country or from a village to a city or so on, called internal migration* »⁵

« *It also means that a person leaves the territory of his state or the state in which he resides to another state with the intention of residing in the latter state permanently* »⁶. It is, as explained by public international law, the movement of individuals from one state to another with the intention of permanent residence⁷, « *In it, as it includes migration from the original state, and the adoption of the new home as a permanent residence. In addition to this, it is also defined as "the movement of a person from his place of residence and his natural and social*

environment to another natural and social environment, whether within or outside the borders of the state »⁸

The concept of migration, in addition to moving from one country to another or from one city to another city, is associated with the inability of the migrant person to live in his original home due to the circumstances surrounding him, so migration is defined accordingly as « *a type of population movement whereby a change in the place of a person from his original home to another place in which he finds himself able to practice some works and jobs that he may not be able to do in his original place as a result of some reasons such as: Low wages, which the person seeks to improve in order to overcome the harshness of life and the difficulty of the matter that pushes him to migrate to another place »⁹*

All these terminological definitions about the concept of migration almost agree that migration is the movement from one area of residence to another, and it is either internal or external, but internal migration is not subject to prior authorization and does not require the issuance of visas, unlike external migration, which requires this in most countries of the world, otherwise it is illegal.

3 - The importance of migration in human life and its motives :

Migration is a civilized human behavior that bears beneficial fruits on the individual and the group, as the person after migration is not the same before it, and the group after migration is not what it was before it, for example, the Arab migration had fruits that reflected positively on the Arab-Islamic civilization, and the clearest example of this is that the Arab nation before the conquest is not the same after the conquest. The migration after the advent of Islam is a turning point in the entire nation, in all cultural, social and exploratory fields, through their contact with other peoples and knowledge of their beliefs, knowledge, customs, traditions and various arts, as migration is the hand that extends to bring peoples who were separated from peoples and people to people who were separated by barren seas.

Migration has been linked to human life in a fateful way, as it was the means by which he seeks a life that guarantees continuity, through which he tries to get rid of the fears that may be caused by the conditions of the place where he lives, and through which he also tries to realize his hopes, ambitions and goals in the new land to which he migrates.

In ancient times, the tribe traveled from one land to another, fleeing from aridity, barrenness, and harsh environmental conditions, in search of water,

pasture, and grazing land, or because of wars between tribes, which was the case of the people of the desert in general. In modern times, rural people migrated to the cities in search of good job opportunities and better living conditions than those offered by rural life, which suffers from poor services, lack of resources, and lack of job opportunities.

Migration from one country to another has also emerged, and some of the most important reasons for it are: The deteriorating economic conditions that affect the country of origin of the migrant, which may be caused by corrupt governments, or the weak capabilities of that country and its lack of wealth, and wars and conflicts, which is one of the most dangerous causes of migration, because it leads to sudden mass migrations, without planning and preparation by the migrants, which causes major social, psychological and economic issues.

3-1 Motivations for migration :

The scientific study and proper understanding of the phenomenon of migration in general requires accurate knowledge of its motives, so that the phenomenon can be addressed scientifically. It is a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon, and knowing the motives of migration may shed a great deal of light on the effects that may result from it, whether these effects are negative or positive, and whether they are in the migrant community, the transit community or the migrant community, as well as for the migrants themselves.

Through this element, we will clarify many factors to study the motives and causes of migration, and this means that there is a set of related and interrelated factors, including political, economic, social, psychological, geographical and demographic factors that control it, and most studies have emphasized that the motives for migration are summarized in the expulsion factors in the country of origin and the attraction factors in the receiving country. There are many motives that push a person to migrate and leave the homeland, including the following :

3-1-1. Political motivations for migration :

They can be summarized as follows :

-Increased political and social awareness among many individuals, which prompts them to consider migration.

-The absence of some basic human rights and public freedoms, or the attempt by some countries to restrict political freedom and make the citizen's

exercise of it within the narrowest limits. The loss of the right to exercise certain freedoms or public rights, such as the right to express one's opinion. Also, people feel insecure in some countries because of their political affiliation, which is often contrary to the general political trend in the country.

-Wars and armed conflicts between countries and the resulting terrorism, killing and displacement of citizens, which leads to forced migration from the country, as happened in Iraq in 2003 after the war, where many people were forced to migrate abroad. Internal unrest and armed conflicts between the people of the same country, and the loss of security and tranquility, as is the case in Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon.

3-1-2. Economic motives :

Some of the most important economic reasons for migration include the following :

- The concentration of wealth in some rich countries, which makes them a target for many migrants who suffer from poor economic conditions in their home country.

-The disparity in the economic level between receiving and expelling countries, due to economic instability and fluctuating and sometimes declining development processes.

-The low standard of living and economic standard of the individual and his income from the national product, in contrast to the high standard of living of the country.

-High unemployment rates in the home country lead to the migration of young people abroad in search of a job opportunity to improve their lives and the lives of their families. A wise man, Alfarid Soufi, a French demographer, said :
« *Either the wealth will move where the people are, or the people will move where the wealth accumulates* »¹⁰

3-1-3 Social motives for migration :

There are many and many reasons, some of which are specific to the person himself and some of which are general to society, such as :

- The social contradictions that some societies suffer from, such as the nature of family relations or the relationship of women to men.

- Some people, especially young people, feel that there is no complete freedom, which makes them often in psychological conflict and constant frustration between the prevailing societal values in their countries and what they aspire to in terms of freedom and openness.

- Differing views on some social issues, which leads many to protest against the current situation and discontent with the reality they live in. Some point to the undeveloped education systems, which do not meet the ambitions of many, prompting them to emigrate in order to obtain a more advanced education that keeps pace with the requirements of life today.

3-1-4 Environmental drivers of migration :

Due to poor environmental conditions, the reasons for migration are many and varied and can be summarized as follows :

- Living in a bad environment that is not suitable for housing or work or due to environmental damage that may result from climate change, such as desertification, floods, and others.

- Losing the basic means of decent living in the home country due to some environmental factors such as drought, desertification, and high temperatures.

- Major climate disruptions such as hurricanes, devastating monsoons, or major floods, as happened in Sudan recently.

- Environmental pollution and the toxic and non-toxic waste left by some factories and laboratories may make life in these areas difficult, prompting some to migrate and leave their places of residence.

4- The concept of illegal immigration :

Illegal migration is defined by several definitions, including the following :

It is « *the movement of individuals or groups from one place to another by clandestine means in violation of the immigration law as internationally recognized, and in Algeria in particular it means heading towards the northern shore of the Mediterranean Sea without official documents through death boats or with forged visas and going to tourism without returning* »¹¹, It means that migrants enter the country without visas or prior entry permits¹² The term *harga* comes as a synonym for illegal immigration, « *considering that illegal immigrants rush beforehand to burn their identity papers in the hope of acquiring a new identity* »¹³

It is also defined as « *migration that is carried out in illegal ways, due to the difficulty of traveling and the difficulty of legal migration, as travel procedures are complicated, and legal migration has become almost impossible* »¹⁴

The concept of illegal immigration is not limited to entering a country without legal documents, through death boats or sneaking across land borders, but

it has other forms. For example, a person may enter a country with official documents for a limited period and then stay there after the expiration of this period without the consent of that country, such as the purposes of entering for the first time are tourism or visiting relatives and then staying or settling in the host country¹⁵

In addition to the concept of illegal migration, « *the term clandestine migration is used to denote entering the territory of the state clandestinely, at a distance from the eyes of surveillance and control at border posts, and taking advantage of the flaws in the monitoring and control process at the points of contact between countries* »¹⁶ and this appears in an individual or paralytic unorganized manner sometimes or in an organized manner through highly organized networks at other times

The term « *infiltration is also used to denote the covert entry into the borders of the state, just as in the case of clandestine migration, but with the addition of goals and objectives that are not necessarily carried by the concept of migration, such as political, social, security and others...* »¹⁷

The terms clandestine migration and infiltration, while conceptually different from illegal migration, are two of its facets since they mean that an individual or a group of individuals enter the borders of a country illegally and without its consent.

5- In the immigrant's social and cultural identity :

By the social and cultural identity of the immigrant, we mean the original cultural and social accumulation that the immigrant has acquired, all the experiences, education and practices, and the values that he will acquire in the new society in the country to which he immigrates, and it will not be easy, as he will make a double effort to adapt to similar situations and begin to integrate, if the conditions of the new country allow him to integrate and provide him with the means to do so.

The immigrant is not given a choice between opening up to the culture of the country that received him or not. He is required to integrate in order to adapt and feel a sense of belonging to a new human community on the one hand, as well as to provide himself with a decent living, professional and social integration, and the process of daily life, language, culture, communication, and new customs different from those in which he lived before¹⁸

Migration researchers focus on the social and cultural elements of the migrant due to their importance in the migrant's environment and life. The cultural and social component is a distinctive feature of the migrant, and may have both positive and negative impacts on the receiving societies. These challenges require finding appropriate solutions to the multiple requirements of migration, including providing a suitable environment for migrants and working on their cultural, social, professional and political integration. Education for migrants is promoted as a means to achieve cultural integration and connect with the people of the host country.

It is important to note that the immigrant does not necessarily give up his cultural and social identity due to the circumstances of migration, and the immigrant's habitus remains a characteristic that distinguishes him, and this is particularly noticeable in North Africa and the Maghreb, especially in France. Studying the issue of the social and cultural identity of migrants is difficult and complex due to the breadth of the phenomenon spatially and socially, and the fact that it is a dynamic and constantly changing phenomenon¹⁹

The development of the concept of the migrant's social identity was monitored by Algerian sociologist Abdelmalek Sayyad, who defined the migrant's social identity as his entire trajectory from the moment he left his country of origin until his arrival and settlement in the receiving country. The immigrant remains in a state of conflict between his original culture and the culture of the country of residence, and returning to the country of origin is a goal sought by many immigrants, especially the first generation. On the other hand, there are those who decide to stay and settle in the country of residence for various reasons, such as getting married in the country of residence.

Host countries seek to involve migrants in cultural life and ensure their positive interaction in the new society by establishing laws and programs aimed at promoting social and cultural integration. These programs include providing linguistic and educational support to migrants, providing employment and vocational training opportunities, promoting cultural understanding and directing mutual respect between host communities and migrants.

In addition, the media plays an important role in shaping the public image of migrants and its impact on culture and society. The media should work to

present a true and balanced image of migrants and promote communication and understanding between different communities²⁰

Moreover, education plays a crucial role in enabling migrants' social and economic integration. Migrants should be provided with appropriate educational opportunities, including learning the local language and learning the host culture. Education can contribute to enhancing employment opportunities and improving the status of migrants in society.

Overall, migration efforts should be multidimensional and integrated, focusing on finding solutions to the social and cultural challenges faced by migrants, and promoting cultural and social integration to ensure sustainable and productive coexistence between different societies. Of course ! Here is some additional information on the sociocultural component of migration :

5-1 Social challenges :

Migrants often face various social challenges in the receiving country. These challenges can include difficulty finding suitable housing, difficulty finding jobs, discrimination and racism, and difficulty adapting to new social values and traditions.

5-2 The cultural component :

The cultural component of migrants is an important aspect of interaction with host communities. Migrants carry a variety of values, traditions, languages, and cultural practices that differ from those of the receiving country. This cultural diversity can create tensions and challenges in communication and mutual understanding between different communities.

5-3 Cultural integration :

Cultural integration refers to the coexistence and interaction of migrants with the host society in a way that respects local culture and values. Cultural integration requires mutual understanding and respect for cultural diversity, the ability to adapt to social and cultural changes, and active participation in community life.

6-4 Communication and understanding :

Effective communication and understanding between different communities is essential for cultural and social integration. Communication and open dialog between host communities and migrants should be promoted, fostering mutual understanding and respect.

7-5 Potential benefits :

The social and cultural component of migrants can contribute to the enrichment of host communities. Migrants can bring new skills and experiences, promote cultural and linguistic diversity, and contribute to the development of societies and economies.²¹

6- Migration policies :

Migration policies and legal framework play a crucial role in promoting the social and cultural integration of migrants. Migration policies vary from country to country and may include measures such as providing social and educational support and services to migrants, promoting employment and vocational training opportunities, and encouraging peaceful coexistence and cultural interaction. The social identity of migrants poses many challenges and questions about multiculturalism. Receiving countries have made great efforts to assimilate diverse communities. With the increase in the demographic growth of migrants and the failure to fully integrate them, it is necessary to prioritize the cultural and identity dimension of migration. Especially with regard to religious and cultural balance, as poor compatibility in these two aspects leads to the deterioration of social cohesion and the erosion of national identity bridges.

A new issue has emerged, namely racial discrimination and the political exploitation of migration by political parties in Western countries and North America in general. An example of this is the policy pursued by USA President Trump, who has made anti-immigrantism, whether Arab, Muslim or South American, one of his political priorities. *«Today more than ever, the Mediterranean must be seen as a place where the unresolved issues of the coastal peoples converge, whether they are political in nature (distinctive crises in some regions, the consolidation of fundamentalist movements within some Muslim countries, ethnic conflicts shaking some sensitive areas in Europe) or economic, such as the deep state of crisis in which some countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean find themselves »*²²

Therefore, when discussing the social identity of migrants, we should pay special attention to the pathways of transformation and continuity from both the environment of origin and the host society. We should take into account the cultural aspect that shapes the social identities and value system of migrants.

Migrant identity conflict is a psychological and social issue faced by individuals who move from their country of origin to another country to live and settle down. This conflict can arise as a result of the cultural, linguistic, and social differences between the two countries, and the challenges faced by the individual in adapting to the new culture, values, and traditions

The migrant individual is exposed to many pressures related to identity, he may feel stressed and confused in his attempt to integrate into the new society and understand its rules and traditions, and may face difficulties in communicating in a new language, forming social relationships, and dealing with various daily challenges.

This conflict can lead to feelings of alienation and emotional turmoil. The individual may feel the loss of their previous cultural affiliation and have difficulty determining their social status in the new society. They may find it difficult to strike a balance between maintaining their original identity and fitting into the new culture.

To deal with an immigrant's identity conflict, the process of adaptation and integration is important. The individual can seek social and cultural support from the local and immigrant community, engage in activities that promote communication and interaction with others, in addition, the individual can maintain contact with his/her original culture and retain the values and traditions that are important to him.

Psychosocial support should be provided to migrant individuals to deal with identity conflict. Local institutions and organizations can provide support and resources that help individuals adapt and build their new identity in a healthy and balanced way. The migrant individual's identity conflict should be understood as a dynamic and individual process that varies from person to person, and experiences or expectations on how to deal with it should not be generalized. The migrant individual's identity conflict is a thorny and complex issue.

Migrants face many challenges in defining their new identity while trying to preserve part of their original identity, which may relate to culture, language, religion, social and national affiliation, values and beliefs. « *Solving such issues is now a matter of crucial priority for all Mediterranean countries, because today more than ever, in the current context of globalization, states cannot ignore the situation of migrants, but must work with them to find solutions to issues that are considered common* »²³, One of the factors influencing a migrant's identity struggle is the clash between the culture of origin and the new culture.

There may be a conflict between the values, traditions, and expectations in the country of origin and those in the host country. The migrant individual can feel confused and disoriented, leading to uncertainty

There may be a conflict between the values, traditions and expectations in the country of origin and those in the host country. The migrant individual can feel confused and disoriented, leading to uncertainty and emotional stress.

Moreover, migrants may face social pressures to adapt and fit in with the new culture. The migrant individual may be ignored or excluded or face social prejudice and discrimination. There may also be difficulties communicating in a new language, which reinforces feelings of isolation and alienation. To deal with an immigrant's identity conflict, some successful strategies may include

6-1 Find a balance :

The immigrant individual must seek to find a balance between maintaining aspects of their original identity and adapting to the new culture. This can include maintaining the original language, traditions, and customs as well as gaining new experiences and learning about the host culture.

6-2 Seek social support :

Getting social support from other immigrants or from the local community can be helpful. Social networks, community organizations, and cultural centers can offer support, help with adjustment, and provide opportunities to network and learn about the new culture, of course ! Identity conflict for an immigrant is a complex and varied issue, and its impact and experience can vary from person to person. Here are some other important aspects of understanding this struggle.

6-3 Tension between the original identity and the new identity :

Tension can arise between maintaining one's original identity and culture and integrating into the new culture. The individual may face pressures to change their behavior and appearance and adapt to social expectations in the host country. The individual can face challenges in defining what is known as “*dual identity*” or “*multiple identity*,” in which they feel a sense of belonging to more than one culture.

6-4 Psychological impact :

The migrant individual may experience feelings of loss, sadness, and depression as a result of identity conflict. They may feel disconnected from their

origin and feel alienated and isolated in the new country. A sense of fear may arise from the loss of identity and social and cultural integration.

6-5 Cultural disruptions :

An immigrant individual may have difficulties in understanding the social and cultural expectations in the host country. There may be differences in values, customs, traditions, and beliefs between the two cultures, requiring the individual to adapt, learn, and interact with these differences.

6-6 Language transition :

The migrant individual may have to adapt to a new language in the host country, and this can be a major challenge. The individual may feel unable to fully express themselves or understand others, which affects communication, social interaction, and integration.

6-7 Sexual and cultural identity disturbances :

Immigrants belonging to communities with different gender or gender identities can face additional challenges. There may be tension between indigenous cultural values and beliefs and gender and gender orientations and transitions in the host country. This can lead to internal conflict and additional stress in accepting oneself and adapting to the new culture.

The task of the immigrant individual is to achieve a balance between preserving the original identity and culture and integrating into the new culture. This conflict can be alleviated by connecting with the local community, learning and interacting with the new culture, and seeking support from the immigrant community and available resources.

Host communities can play an important role in facilitating the adaptation and integration process, by providing social, cultural and linguistic support. These efforts can include providing education programs for the host country's language and culture, providing employment and training opportunities, and promoting cultural understanding and coexistence between different cultures.

Understanding an immigrant individual's identity conflict also requires attention to their individual experiences and respect for the diversity of cultural identities and experiences. There must be a balance between preserving the original identity and adapting to the new culture, and this requires patience, respect and understanding from everyone.

7- Migrant education :

The problem of educating immigrants is an important issue facing many countries. Immigrants face many challenges in obtaining a good and appropriate education for them. Among the common problems in educating immigrants and some suggestions to overcome them are:

7-1 Language:

Language is a major barrier in education for immigrants. They may have difficulty understanding academic content and communicating with teachers and colleagues, so intensive language courses should be provided for immigrants to learn the local language and enhance their communication skills.

7-2 Culture:

Educational culture and educational methods differ from one country to another. Immigrants need to understand the education system and different expectations in the host country, to offer special educational programs for immigrants that introduce them to the educational system and local values and traditions.

7-3 Displacement resulting from conflicts:

There are many migrants who flee their countries due to conflicts and wars. They may have difficult previous experiences and suffer from psychological trauma. Psychosocial support must be provided to immigrants to help them adapt to new circumstances and achieve better educational success.

7-4 Recognized documents:

Some immigrants may have difficulty documenting their educational level and obtaining the necessary documents to enroll in schools or universities. The process of document authentication should be simplified and facilitated and migrants should be provided with the necessary support in this regard.

7-5 Social integration:

Social integration is an important part of the success of immigrant education. Programs and activities should be provided that encourage social interaction and peaceful coexistence between immigrants and local students. Career guidance and guidance for migrants can also be strengthened to help them choose the educational and vocational path that is most suitable for them.

7-6 Discrimination and bias:

Some immigrants may experience discrimination and bias in the education environment. Equality, respect and a safe and inclusive environment

must be promoted for migrants. Awareness programs can be implemented for students and teachers about the cultural value of diversity and peaceful coexistence.

7-7 Economic Challenges:

Some immigrants may face economic challenges that affect access to education. Financial support and scholarships should be provided to immigrants who face financial difficulties in obtaining a quality education.

To solve the problem of migrant education, governments and educational institutions must work in collaboration with the local community and non-governmental organizations. Adequate resources must be allocated to provide appropriate educational programs and comprehensive support for immigrants. Education should be available and appropriate for all individuals regardless of their cultural or social background.

There are many educational programs that governments and educational institutions use to help immigrants learn. These programs vary from country to country and depend on local policies and needs. These are some examples of immigrant education programs:

8- Learning and personal development:

The immigrant individual must strive to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to adapt to new circumstances. There are specific educational programs used by governments to assist immigrants with education. Some of these programs include:

8-1 Immigrant Language Programs:

Governments offer free or conventionally priced language courses for immigrants to learn the local language. Immigrants can learn the language of reading, writing, communication, and actual expression.

8-2 Specialized educational programs:

Governments provide specialized educational programs for immigrants to help obtain the necessary qualifications to work in certain fields. As models, immigrants can train in the fields of health systems or new technologies.

8-3 Capacity Enhancement Programs :

Governments provide capacity enhancement programs for immigrants to develop their basic skills in reading, writing, and numeracy. Immigrants can also move from basic education to secondary or university education with these types of programs.

8-4 Vocational Guidance Programs:

Governments provide vocational guidance programs for immigrants to help in choosing the appropriate educational and vocational path. Immigrants can get assistance in finding suitable work jobs and obtaining the necessary qualifications for them.

8-5 Educational programs:

Governments offer educational programs to immigrants to help with social integration and learn about some cultural values and local traditions. Immigrants are allowed to join educational programs that are free or available at a traditional price to learn about some important topics in daily life.

8-6 Religious Education Programs:

Governments offer religious education programs to immigrants to help preserve their culture and integrate with local cultures. Immigrants can join free or traditional religious groups to learn about important topics in the religion.

Immigrants can benefit from these programs to help integrate into their new country of residence and obtain the necessary assistance for education, so immigrants should search for and benefit from these programs to help learn and expand into new areas:

8-6-1 School integration programs:

Some countries offer special programs aimed at integrating immigrants into the local educational environment. These programs include exploring local culture, learning about values and traditions, and encouraging social interaction between immigrants and local students.

8-6-2 Psychosocial support programs:

Psychosocial support services are provided to immigrants to deal with the psychological and social challenges they may face. These programs include psychological counselling, social support, and emotional workshops.

8-6-3 Financial assistance programs :

Some governments and institutions provide scholarships and financial assistance programs to immigrants who face financial difficulties in obtaining a quality education. These programs are provided to ease the financial burden and encourage immigrants to continue their education.

9- RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Perspectives of Mediterranean partners on migration and its challenges :

The dialogue between the North and the South has continued to vary according to the common or special interests of each country, and just as this applies to the fields of economics, industry, education, culture, and technology, it also applies to the phenomenon of immigration, which has turned into a disturbing matter, and has begun to worry not only the countries and societies of the southern bank of the Mediterranean, but also Europe, a country that attracts large numbers of immigrants annually.

«The debate on migration and development has moved from one extreme to the other several times : development optimism in the 1950s and 1960s, neo-Marxist pessimism in the 1970s and 1980s, and a move towards more nuanced and pluralist views in the 1990s. This analysis argues that these shifts in the debate on migration and development need to be understood first and foremost in the context of broader paradigm shifts in social and development theory »²⁴

However, empirical evidence, by revealing the heterogeneity of migration impacts, challenges this classic opposition between optimistic and pessimistic perspectives. By integrating and reviewing contributions from the new economics of labor migration, livelihood analyzes from development studies, and transnational perspectives from migration studies (all of which share many common conceptual underpinnings that have not yet been captured)²⁵.

As a result, the heterogeneity of interactions between migration and development must be taken into account. At the same time, it reveals the naivety of modern perspectives that link migration to “*bottom-up*” development based on self-help. « These trends are essentially the result of an ideological position that pays little attention to structural constraints and the crucial role of states, which must create the right conditions for migration to have a positive development impact »²⁶

This is because the process of peace and stability achieved within the European Union can and must be applied to the Union's neighbors in the future. The European Commission's recent proximity policy is a step in this direction: we need to develop a new political perspective with our neighbors in order to create a mechanism for cooperation and participation in a common area, even if we do not belong to it or share its institutions. This would increase the intensity of relations between the Union and its neighbors in the Mediterranean region, and the

possibility of achieving mutual benefit in terms of stability, growth and security. In order to realize this ambitious project, new partnership tools could be created alongside those that already exist. An intergovernmental council for the Mediterranean could be established, accompanied by a “*Bank for the Mediterranean*” based on the model of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).²⁷

For all countries interested in the current economic development process in the region. This Council can and should define, in an intergovernmental context, the conditions and instruments for economic development; It can and should assess the reception capacity of countries receiving migration flows, and should agree, in particular, to ensure their control; Finally, he can and should include migration policy within economic and security cooperation measures in the region. Of course, this principle of sharing some mutual values and advantages can also be extended to other realities in which the policy of proximity can represent qualitative support for the possibility of implementing reforms capable of improving new and more advanced stages of development. The “*EU acquis*” are the result of European choices. In terms of development, Europe has changed not through physical geography, but through political and economic geography. The community model has expanded and will continue to expand. Its rules are now evolving towards a more complex legal and political dimension required by the crucial context of the new European Constitution. The sub-concept of citizenship is being expanded to include it, and it must be fully shared by those who, such as immigrants, share it only in certain aspects.²⁸

10- Conclusion:

Dealing with the phenomenon of migration must therefore be renewed in accordance with the renewal of the phenomenon itself, on the one hand, the countries located in the Mediterranean Basin, and on the other hand, the security approach alone is not the best solution to prevent the negative aspects of migration, especially in the part of illegal immigration. Then, the Maghreb countries must change their traditional ways of managing issues of immigration and immigrants, and consider that the migrant human element can become an economic, tourism, and development actor, and that the cultural, identity, and social aspect must not be overlooked. The migrant person, as much as he needs

social care and care from the receiving country, needs training to integrate into life, and needs to be proud of his identity roots. In order to protect our children from this dangerous phenomenon, we must not be satisfied with mobilizing society with all its institutions and means to raise awareness of it and its danger, and we must harness the material, human, legal, cultural, and forward-looking capabilities, and here the academic presentation and treatment will have a real reflection on the ways to manage immigration problems.

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