



The role of social media platforms (Facebook) in influencing Algerian youth to facilitate illegal immigration.

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Abstract:

The issue of illegal immigration, known as the 'harraga project' among Algerian youth, has reached a critical point. Our youth are increasingly preoccupied with reaching the other shore, believing it will fulfil their aspirations for a better life, improved social and economic conditions, and a higher standard of living. This trend, driven by various motives and reasons, is closely linked to the surge in the use of social media platforms. These platforms, particularly Facebook, have become a means to facilitate illegal immigration by sharing videos, photos, and information on how to undertake such journeys. The creation of pages dedicated to illegal immigration further persuades and instils in young people the belief in the success of this endeavour. This discussion will explore the negative aspects of social media, particularly Facebook, and its adverse influence on inciting youth's emotions and increasing their desire for illegal immigration. It will also examine how this virtual reality translates into the actualization of illegal immigration and reaching the other shore.

Keywords: illegal immigration; harraga; social media; Facebook.

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1. Introduction:

The phenomenon of illegal immigration has become a global issue, troubling most European, Arab, and African countries due to its multifaceted impacts on security, economy, society, and culture. Amidst technological advancements and the widespread reach of social networks, particularly Facebook, which has become a medium of communication across various countries and allows rapid access to information without restrictions, these social networks have recently emerged as a means of promoting illegal immigration, known as "harraga", especially in Algerian society. These social media platforms have come to host pages specifically dedicated to promoting and encouraging illegal immigration by showcasing videos of successful journeys, costs, departure points, and other related aspects, thereby illustrating the negative influence of such media on the minds of young people and their promotion of illegal immigration as an accessible option that requires little effort or time but exerts a powerful influence. Therefore, this discussion will attempt to address:

- The concepts related to the study, namely illegal immigration and social networks (social media).
- The global reality of illegal immigration.
- The reality and history of "harraga" in Algeria.
- The role of social media in enhancing the desire for illegal immigration among youth.
- The exploitation of social media by illegal immigration traffickers to deceive and incite youth towards illegal immigration.

2. The Problematic:

Social networks have witnessed significant popularity worldwide, transforming the world into a small village due to the ease of communication. This is evident in the diversity of social platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. These networks have contributed to the dissemination and blending of cultures. However, the new trend in these networks is their use to promote illegal immigration, with Algeria being one of the countries where its youth exploit these platforms to facilitate and promote illegal immigration. This has complicated the phenomenon, as these networks, especially Facebook, showcase videos and images depicting the success of safe illegal immigration, further encouraging it. This issue is explored through the following question:

- How have social media platforms (Facebook) influenced Algerian youth in making the decision to illegally immigrate?
- What are the features of social networks have facilitated the promotion of illegal immigration on their pages?



- What is the relationship between illegal immigration traffickers and social networks, and how do they exploit these platforms to encourage illegal immigration?

This study, being theoretical, employed the descriptive method, which we deemed the most appropriate and fitting for such a research endeavor. The study revolves around the role of social media platforms in influencing youth towards illegal immigration. The descriptive approach was adopted to elucidate the reality of illegal immigration in light of the extensive use of social media platforms and the influence of Facebook pages on young people. This conclusion is drawn from literature and previous studies examining the impact of social media on the youth's decision regarding illegal immigration. It is, therefore, a purely theoretical and descriptive study.

2.1. Importance of the Study:

The urgency of our study is underscored by the alarming rise in illegal immigration, particularly among the youth, in the wake of recent economic, social, and technological advancements. The exploitation of technology, especially the widespread use of social networks, has led to the creation of specialized Facebook pages that promote all aspects of immigration, thereby exacerbating the situation. Our study is crucial in investigating and revealing the negative impact of these social networks in promoting illegal immigration, emphasizing the need for immediate action.

2.2. Study Objectives:

The study aimed to achieve the following points:

- Uncover the critical features of these social networks in promoting illegal immigration.
- Explore the relationship between these social networks and illegal immigration and how they have managed to promote and contribute to its increasing prevalence.

3. Concepts Related to the Study:

3.1. Concept of Illegal Immigration

Here, we will delve into the concept of migration, as it is imperative to address the general concept before tackling its specific form, starting from the broader view and then focusing on the particular.

Migration: This term encompasses various definitions, depending on the perspectives of scholars and researchers who have examined it.

Another definition by Indian demographer Chandra Eskabar describes it as voluntary migration, involving the desire to improve one's economic or social status, or forced migration,

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which involves fleeing from undesirable conditions in one's home country, such as religious persecution, racial conflict, deprivation, or conditions of war and occupation (Esteteh, 2013, p. 154)

In sociology, migration is seen as a change in social status, such as changing one's profession or class. Thus, the movement from a poorer class to a wealthier one reflects migration within the sociological framework (AL Makhmadi, 2012, p. 15)

Illegal Immigration: This involves an individual moving from their original place of residence to another country through illegal means, such as without obtaining a visa, using a forged visa, overstaying a legal visa, engaging in unauthorized employment, or entering the country through smuggling via air, land, or sea (Abu Alyan, 2021, pp. 112-113).

It is also defined as irregular migration, which refers to movement outside the regulatory frameworks of sending, transit, and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, illegal immigration involves entering, staying, or working in the country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration laws. From sending countries' perspective, irregular status manifests when individuals cross international borders without a passport or valid travel documents or fail to meet administrative requirements for departure. The term "illegal immigration" is often reserved for instances of human trafficking or smuggling (International Organization For Migration(IOM), ESKWA, 2017, p. 122).

The legal definition of illegal immigration encompasses crossing land or sea borders and residing in another country unlawfully. Initially, legal immigration may become illegal, known as an unlawful residence, including clandestine migration, defined as the unauthorized crossing of borders, either entering or leaving a country's territory (Marzouk, 2020, p. 44).

3.2 Concept of Social Networks:

Social networks refer to a collection of websites on the Internet that emerged with Web 2.0. They enable communication between individuals within a virtual community structure based on shared interests or affiliations (such as country, university, school, or company). This communication occurs through direct services such as sending messages, viewing personal profiles, and staying updated on others' news and available information.

Social networks are highly effective websites facilitating social life among acquaintances and friends. They allow old friends to reconnect after many years, enabling them to communicate visually and audibly, exchange photos, and utilize other features that strengthen social bonds (Htimi, 2015, pp. 82-83).



According to another definition by Mahmoud Abdel Sattar (2009), social networks are websites that form vast electronic communities and offer services designed to enhance communication and interaction among members. These services include making friends, messaging, participating in events and occasions, and sharing media such as photos, videos, and software (Al-Irishi & Al-Dosari, 2015, p. 20).

In the first decade of the 21st century, social media witnessed a phase of prosperity and widespread adoption, progressing along two paths:

Firstly, social media spread enormously, crossing all boundaries and reaching every country, community, individual, and family, including even the poorest families. It entered business sectors, institutions, universities, and research centers, with each institution or organization having one or more social media accounts through which they publish activities and communicate with members and followers.

Secondly, Diversity and efficiency of services emerged, as dozens of programs emerged catering to various social, professional, political, economic, and entertainment needs. This diversity was accompanied by expanding services to include unlimited photos, videos, files, links, and more (Al-Hawari, 2012, p. 66).

4. Types of Social Media

In recent years, the world has witnessed social interaction among people in a virtual electronic space, bridging distances and merging cultures. These networks have increased and gained wide acceptance from users. Among the most famous and widely spread social media platforms are Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube (Ismail, 2016, pp. 27-29).

4.1. Facebook:

This site was created in February 2004 by a Harvard University student, Mark Zuckerberg, at nineteen. Initially, the site was available only to Harvard students, then opened to university students, high school students, and a limited number of companies. Eventually, it was opened to anyone wishing to create an account. The official Facebook site allows people to share and communicate with friends, making the world more open (Hataimi, 2015, pp. 88-89).

Facebook is the most famous social media platform, considering its number of subscribers, its numerous features, and its ease of use. According to a social media report by the Dubai School of Government, Facebook continues to be the most popular social tool in the Arab region, helping its users exchange information, files, photos, videos, and comments, with the possibility of instant

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messaging or chat. It also facilitates the formation of relationships in a short period. Beyond its social function, Facebook has become a marketing channel that thousands of companies, newspapers, and individuals use. Its market is booming, attracting production, marketing, and distribution companies, and internet marketing, mainly through social networks, has gained significant traction (Al-Hawari, 2012, pp. 67-69).

4.2 Twitter:

This social network has spread widely in recent years and has played a significant role in political events, especially in the Middle East. It was created by American businessman and software engineer Jack Dorsey, who launched it in March 2006. Twitter offers a social networking service through posting opinions, news, and comments in short messages no longer than 140 characters. These messages appear on the author's page and are visible to followers on the main page or by visiting the user's profile. By 2011, Twitter had reached 300 million users.

Twitter is a social media platform of significant importance, rivaling Facebook. It provides a microblogging service for its users, allowing them to send updates in messages of no more than 140 characters to their pages, which visitors can read and comment on. Twitter is noted for its speed in delivering information, especially news (Ismail, 2016, pp. 27-29).

4.3 YouTube:

YouTube was established by a group of PayPal employees in collaboration with the University of Illinois in the USA and became operational in 2005. It quickly expanded, attracting over 100 million visitors daily, and now has more than 2 billion global viewers.

YouTube is one of the best platforms for users to upload, display, and share videos without censorship. According to statistics, it is the third most visited site globally, with around 45 million daily visits to its homepage (Abbod & Al-Ani, 2015, pp. 146-147).

5. Reality of Illegal Immigration Globally

5.1. History of Illegal Immigration in Europe

The phenomenon of illegal immigration in European countries dates back to the 1930s to the 1960s when Europe needed labor. During this time, no laws were criminalizing illegal immigration to European territories. However, by the 1970s, these countries had relatively satisfied their labor needs, prompting the adoption of legal policies and measures aimed at limiting immigration in general and combating illegal immigration specifically in light of the significant influx of legal and



illegal immigrants. These measures intensified with the implementation of the Schengen Agreement in 1985 (Lakhder, 2017, p. 56).

Efforts to curb illegal immigration increased after 1990, coinciding with the expansion of the European Union. In 1995, a new security-oriented phase emerged, with European countries adopting strict immigration policies and implementing stringent measures regarding migration (Lakhder, 2017, pp. 56-57).

The attention to illegal immigration heightened further after the events of September 11, 2001, when illegal immigration became directly associated with terrorism and security concerns. This created a perceived link between terrorism and illegal immigration, leading the United States to exert pressure on European countries to combat the phenomenon by adopting stringent border control measures (Zarouki, 2017, pp. 61-62).

Consequently, illegal immigration has become a complex issue affecting both the destination countries, primarily European nations bordering the Mediterranean, and the source countries in the southern Mediterranean and Africa, including Egypt and the Maghreb countries. The phenomenon of illegal immigration, particularly in the Arab region, saw significant expansion around 2007, with European Union countries being prime targets for these migrants. The Mediterranean Sea became a hotspot for human trafficking activities, with mafias successfully attracting increasing numbers of Egyptians, Algerians, and Africans who fell victim to these criminal organizations. The desire to seek better living conditions abroad has become a top priority for young Arabs, with daily news reports covering the deportations or arrests of Arab migrants. Consequently, many young Arabs risk their lives, embarking on perilous journeys in search of a better life (Abu Zaid, 2018, p. 87).

The surge in illegal immigration during the 1990s prompted international institutions to officially address the issue and attempt to quantify and control it. In 1997, the International Labour Organization reported an estimated 20 million African migrants, noting the significant presence of children and women among the migrants (Lakhder, 2017, p. 26).

5.2 Reality of Illegal Immigration in Algeria

The phenomenon of illegal immigration in Algeria is challenging to date precisely due to its secretive and unlawful nature. However, Algeria experienced such illegal immigration, specifically group migration via death boats, beginning in the 1990s and escalating around 2005. A notable incident in 1926 illustrates that Algeria has long dealt with illegal immigration or "Harga," with around 40 people boarding a ship in Sidi Fredj bound for Marseille, hidden in the coal storages to avoid detection by the French crew. This incident indicates that Algeria has historically faced illegal immigration (Taibi, 2008/2009, p. 33).

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Illegal immigration in Algeria has three simultaneous facets: a source country, a transit country, and a destination country for migrants. According to a report by the International Solidarity Committee with the Peoples, 40% of migrants use Algeria as their final destination, another 40% transit through Algeria to other countries, and 20% are refugees or migrants unable to return to their home countries (Said, 2011/2012, p. 77).

The phenomenon of illegal immigration, or "Harga," in Algeria, particularly during the 1990s, resulted from social decline and deteriorating quality of life, leading to despair and hopelessness among the youth. This makes illegal immigration a form of rebellion or protest against unfavorable conditions that many young people in Algeria face, especially those without the means or opportunities to leave under more favorable and legal circumstances.

Statistics support these observations, with the Navy reporting the arrest of 1,568 individuals in 2007, 1,380 of whom were detained at sea and 180 at ports, compared to 1,016 in 2006 and 355 in 2005. There were 224 interventions in 2007 compared to 104 in 2005 and 88 in 2008. This phenomenon has particularly affected the country's western and eastern coasts, showing a continuous and noticeable increase year after year. The year 2007 was notably tragic for Algeria, with the highest number of illegal immigration attempts and body recoveries, including 83 bodies, representing over 60% (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1076).

6. Third: Illegal Immigration and Social Media: Impact on Youth

6.1. Social Media Networks and Their Characteristics

Social media networks offer services designed and programmed by major companies to gather the most significant number of users and friends, facilitating sharing activities and interests within a virtual community. These services provide various features, such as instant messaging, public and private communication, and multimedia sharing (audio, video, and files). These features have attracted millions of users from different parts of the world (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1077).

In this virtual social reality, new perspectives on immigration have emerged, with young people increasingly desiring to escape their societies in search of better opportunities in distant dream cities. Social media has played a crucial role in promoting the successes of immigrant adventures and recounting their heroic stories of overcoming all forms of border crossing. Additionally, the widespread dissemination of immigration songs and "harga" (illegal immigration) music has contributed to distorting awareness and selling illusions, weakening young people's attachment to their home countries and fostering a gradual psychological detachment. Many have become virtual migrants, wandering the vast digital world, awaiting the right moment to leave their homelands (Al-Saghiri, 2021, p. 166).



Given the above, the role or danger of social networks, or what is known as social media, in encouraging and motivating young people towards illegal immigration can be understood by examining the characteristics or features of these networks. The most significant of these features include:

- **Wide Reach:** The number of social media users surpasses that of traditional media users.
- **Freedom:** Social media supports citizens' freedom by allowing unrestricted access, making information dissemination easy and accessible in unlimited spaces and various languages and formats.
- **Low Cost:** These networks are nearly free to use, incurring minimal costs for users.
- **Interactivity:** Social media enables immediate and direct interaction, sometimes indirect, among millions of users, a feature not offered by traditional media.
- **Adaptability:** Information and data can be modified according to requests or developments, a flexibility not available in traditional media as extensively as on the internet.
- **Speed of Communication:** Some applications, such as WhatsApp and Viber, allow global visual, written, and audio communication for free, making them social networks.
- **Difficulty of Regulation:** Governments find this electronic space challenging to monitor, and any attempts at regulation expose them to pressure from global civil society (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1077).

Given these features and characteristics of social networks, communication and establishing connections have become more accessible. A 2012 study at Oxford University involving 90 immigrants from Brazil, Ukraine, and Morocco (30 from each country) concluded that social networks facilitate migration and help migrants maintain strong relationships with family and friends. Social media serves as a means of communication during the migration process and provides a rich source of information about migration (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1078).

6.2. The Role of Social Media in Promoting and Encouraging Illegal Migration Among Youth

Despite the concerted efforts by sending and receiving countries, especially European Union nations, to combat and curb illegal migration, these efforts face significant challenges. On the one hand, sending countries actively fight this phenomenon, considering their youth the primary victims, as they organize migration towards Europe. This is facilitated by promoting illegal migration via social media networks, which reach many potential migrants. These networks obtain information and incite migration by providing chat rooms and mobile phones (Laqab, 2019).

Numerous studies have confirmed the role of these social media networks in driving youth towards illegal migration. Notable among these studies are:

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A study by the Institute for Security Studies in Southern Africa on the role of social media in pushing youth towards migration to Europe: This study analyzed the content published on these sites concerning migration across the Mediterranean Sea, emphasizing that the increasing migration of Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisians, and Libyans towards the northern shore of the Mediterranean is significantly influenced by social media. These platforms provide detailed instructions on how to leave their countries and facilitate communication among youth. The institute noted that around 63% of Moroccans and Tunisians and 53% of Algerians have internet access, with most using smartphones (Benargane & Sabban, 2019).

A study overseen by Matthew Herbert and Amine Ghouldi Confirmed that the content presented on these sites, often in North African Arabic dialects, lacks substantial monitoring by foreign authorities. This content reveals how youth in the region create pages and share their mutual interests regarding leaving their countries. The study highlighted that social media is used to create and share content related to illegal migration and to encourage it within these networks. Additionally, North African migrants in Europe play a role by presenting an idealized image of the continent through daily and weekly videos shared on social media, which contrast with the reality in their home countries. This influences their attitudes and decisions. The researchers emphasized that these networks provide Moroccan migrants with information on travel routes, border points to avoid, costs, and measures used by security forces in North Africa and Europe to facilitate migration (Benargane & Sabban, 2019).

In 2010, the Arab Forum in The Hague organized a seminar on illegal migration, where researchers confirmed that youth in southern Mediterranean countries increasingly rely on new media technologies to communicate with their European counterparts or migrants in Europe to seek migration opportunities, attempting to overcome legal and security barriers between North and South Mediterranean countries (Laqab, 2019).

A study conducted in 2012 at the University of Oxford: This study included about 90 migrants from Brazil, Ukraine, and Morocco, with 30 from each country. It concluded that social media networks facilitate migration by supporting migrants, maintaining solid relationships with families and friends, and serving as a communication tool during the migration process. Migrants use these sites to stay connected while initiating migration and to establish new links. Social media is a powerful source of information on informal migration.

The study also confirmed that with technology and social media, there has been a surge in the speed and density of information and communications. People are no longer mere recipients of information but active users. This has amplified the phenomenon of illegal migration, especially with Web 2.0 technology, as social networks have evolved into channels for exchanging



information and personal communication tools. These networks help migrants communicate with those who migrated before them, providing information on how to migrate and whom to contact, facilitating connections with smugglers, and maintaining communication with families and friends, especially with the availability of free applications like Viber and WhatsApp (Laqab, 2019).

Based on the above, social media networks have the advantage of reproducing and disseminating content in a way that makes it difficult for users or recipients to evaluate or distinguish whether the information is accurate or misleading. These modern means, i.e., social media networks, have become more influential than traditional media as they promote human movements by providing specific information on land and sea migration methods. The International Organization for Migration has observed numerous websites inciting migration, noting that many migrants to Italy and Greece were lured via social media, particularly Facebook. Moreover, pages created on these networks offer services to migrants, ensuring entry into the destination country, residence, work permits, and all migration-related matters (Future Centre For Advanced Research and Studies, 2019).

7. Facebook Usage Among Algerian Youth:

7.1 Facebook Usage Globally and Its Characteristics:

Facebook holds the top position in terms of global usage, with approximately 2.45 billion monthly users, of whom 45% are female, and 46% are male, representing various age groups. A breakdown of the age demographics shows that 86% of Facebook users are between 18-29 years old, 77% are between 30-49 years old, 51% are aged 50-60, and 34% are over 60 years old (Sarhan & Fakhruddin, 2022, pp. 52-53).

Based on these statistics, it becomes evident that the predominant users of Facebook are adolescents and young adults, as they are the most engaged demographic in terms of frequent and impactful communication compared to other societal groups.

Furthermore, Facebook's widespread popularity among individuals can be attributed to several distinctive features that have made communication easier. The most significant characteristics include:

- Its versatility serves various purposes while meeting its users' social, psychological, and educational needs.
- The ease of navigating and interacting with the platform.
- Free membership, accessible to all.
- Simple search functions, facilitating communication and the formation of friendships.

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- Rapid dissemination of information, which contributes to the platform's growing user base (Aboud & AL-Ani, 2015, pp. 144-145).

7.2. Facebook and Its Impact on Cementing the Idea and Behavior of "Haraga" Among Algerian Youth:

For Algerian youth, Facebook has evolved beyond a platform for merely seeking friendships; it has become a vast space for diverse relationships and global communication. Algerian youth spend long hours in front of their communication devices, and society has quickly shifted from a tangible reality to a parallel digital one. Most Facebook users in Algeria are young people between 18 and 24, the onset of youth. Additionally, 68% of Algerian Facebook users are male. In comparison, 32% are female (Mahdid, 2017, p. 121).

Social media platforms have played a significant role in solidifying ideas and perceptions, manifesting as behaviors. Illegal migration networks have become an influential factor in this regard, as these networks operate within a web of relationships involving specific individuals, particularly those who have previously migrated or are active on social media, with Facebook at the forefront. These networks promote migration to Western countries in the name of freedom and the search for broader opportunities to pursue it.

Facebook facilitates communication and establishes relationships and friendships between individuals worldwide. This opens a gateway to the allure of life in other countries, creating a sense of detachment from family and friends. Consequently, a gap emerges between the real and virtual worlds, and the interests and cultures of Facebook users begin to shift. As a result, the idea of illegal migration may form, driven by the influences encountered on these platforms (Mahdid, 2017, p. 123).

7.3. The Connection Between Human Smugglers and Social Media Networks:

On May 25, 2017, Dana Albuz described social media as the foremost ally of human traffickers. In a promotional video posted on Facebook, a smuggler showcased images of migrants he had successfully transported, aiming to convince prospective migrants of the safety and reliability of the smuggling process (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1079). Researcher Barato, a specialist in cybercrime at the University of Trento, Italy, asserts that migrants perceive this information as a valuable opportunity, facilitating direct interaction with the human trafficking market. In a project launched three years ago titled "Browse and Explore," which investigates the use of the internet in human trafficking and refugee smuggling, Barato notes that hundreds of Facebook pages openly advertise sea transport services. These advertisements detail journeys from Turkey, Libya, and other



North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries. He further points out that traffickers possess a keen understanding of the routes and the legislative information provided by politicians, and they adeptly adjust their strategies according to current demands. He describes them as entrepreneurs earning millions of euros from these operations, subsequently investing the proceeds into the legitimate economy, making human smuggling a lucrative business for illegal migration traders (Migrant News, 2017).

Spencer Holtaway adds that human smuggling, particularly with the presence of social media—especially Facebook—provides a fertile ground for promoting their services and attracting clients. The European Monitoring Centre corroborated this for Illegal Migration (EMSC) under Europol, which reported in 2016 the existence of 1,150 suspicious accounts on social media, up from approximately 148 accounts in 2015 that were involved in promoting illegal migration.

These social networks have facilitated traffickers by enabling them to advertise their services, including trip details, departure times, and related migration information. They also provide contact numbers and employ promotional tactics to claim that the journey is 100% safe. They publish images of the boats and successful migrants—whether accurate or not—to attract and persuade potential migrants of the journey's success (Al-Waleed, 2022, p. 1077).

8. Conclusion:

In light of the above, it is evident that illegal migration is directly or indirectly linked to technological advancements, particularly with the emergence of social media platforms like Facebook. These platforms have enabled young people to utilize social media for migration, providing information and facilitating illegal migration. This underscores the role of social media as a new or additional motivator and encourager of illegal migration through networking with individuals outside their own countries. Social media networks have created a free space that simplifies all matters related to migration, indicating that illegal migration is no longer solely influenced by economic, social, political, or security factors. Instead, new external influences, such as social media, significantly bolster youth migration.

Therefore, it is crucial to reassess the issue of illegal migration and the factors that govern it. The problem is no longer merely a matter of fleeing harsh conditions or unstable situations but has become intertwined with technological advancements. These advancements have created a virtual space that offers young people hope and opportunities for illegal migration, persuading them of its success and safety. Consequently, social media platforms have become fertile ground for encouraging illegal migration.

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9. Recommendations and Suggestions:

The phenomenon of illegal immigration has witnessed widespread expansion, with its dangers exacerbated by the extensive reach of social media platforms, which have contributed—directly or indirectly—to the increase in the number of illegal immigrants. These platforms, particularly Facebook, have facilitated this trend by either inciting or encouraging migration, presenting a falsely positive image of "haraga" (illegal immigration). Therefore, it is crucial to address the severity of this issue and the risks posed by these platforms through the following recommendations:

- Strengthening awareness campaigns about the dangers of illegal immigration by utilizing the same social media platforms, as they are the most widely used by youth and exert the most significant influence. Information disseminated through these channels spreads rapidly and widely.
- Enhancing mechanisms to combat illegal immigration, particularly among the youth demographic, by fostering development to create favorable conditions for young people to integrate into the labor market and escape the specter of unemployment, thus mitigating the spread of this phenomenon.
- Promoting cooperation and solidarity between all official and unofficial bodies to combat illegal immigration, emphasizing the vital role of civil society and associations in raising awareness about the dangers and negative impacts of these social media platforms.
- Focusing on youth engagement by creating facilities to fill their free time, which has become a dominant factor leading them to contemplate negative actions like "haraga" as an escape from idleness, despair, and frustration.



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