THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SECURITY FACTORS ON THE ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN LIBYA

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study's main objectives were to find out the impact of security, social, and psychological factors and on the illegal migration among foreign immigration in Libya.

Design/ Method/ Approach: The descriptive-analytical approach was used in this study; it is one of the most used methods in the study of social and human phenomena and because it fits the phenomenon under study. It also examines an existing phenomenon or issue from which information can be answered to answer study questions without the intervention of the researcher.

The questionnaire was adopted as a tool for systematic data collection to obtain basic data that serve the study's objectives and answer its questions. While the questionnaire was designed specifically for the purposes of the current study; It was also distributed to a selected sample of the study population to obtain more information on the impact of illegal immigration on the Libyan-European relations to know their views on the questions of the study.

Findings: Several tests have been conducted for the collected data. The main results found a positive and significant relationship between security reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society. Also, there is a positive and significant relationship between social reasons and the desire to migrate to Libyan society. And finally, there is a positive and significant relationship between psychological reasons and the desire to migrate to Libyan society.

1. Introduction

The demographic transition is one of the fundamental phenomena inherent in human existence as a natural matter for human beings, as it seeks a better life in which they feel stability, psychological security, tranquility, and satisfaction of their basic needs, as well as improving the conditions of their life and family. Despite the different aims of migration, the economic factor comes first. This is evident in most immigrants seeking to move to rich countries and more developed countries and obtain high-paid employment compared to their income in their own countries. The country to which the individual emigrated enjoys both factors' attractions. In contrast, the place of origin enjoys the power of expulsion (Baldwin-Edwards, Lutterbeck, & Studies, 2019).

In response to the challenge facing the immigrant in the environment, he uses many means to express an identity that makes him linked to his past, homeland, and people through psychological defensive means to which he continually resorts to protect him from psychological dangers illness. These are many means, and in some studies, it has been found that some immigrants return to their country even if they acquire the nationality of their destination, or by exchanging letters through social media, or by listening to music and folk songs, or by acquiring drawings, paintings and hanging on the walls, or by wearing national clothes; And adherence to local dialects or language as an expression of identity (Baldwin-Edwards et al., 2019).

The problem of migration, which has its adverse effects, is viewed as a result of pressure on facilities of cities receiving migrants, and complexity of interests, and a steady increase in population; this leads to higher crime rates such as burglary, looting, theft, damage to public and private property, and attacks, and there are those who believe that crime rates are a reaction to society, loss of interest, care, feeling of responsibility, and loss of security, reassurance, and lack of hope for the future (Tsourapas, 2017).

Migrants also suffer social and psychological problems due to the disparity between societies and the transition to a new society with its language, traditions, customs, and values. The situation is further complicated by illegal migration, where migrants have no legal basis to protect their presence in those countries. The majority of illegal immigrants are

continuously concerned by their lack of security, belonging, respect for themselves, low morale, frustration, and even thinking of suicide (Dastyari & Hirsch, 2019).

This study aims to identify the influence of social, psychological, and security factors on illegal migration in Libya. The remaining sections of this research are designed as follows: Section 2 defines the literature review towards the study variables; Section 3 focuses on illustrating the model used in the study as well as the hypotheses development; Section 4 shows the methodology used; section 5 analysis the collected data; section 6 discusses the findings and compare them with the findings of previous studies; and finally, section 7 represents conclusion which includes future research directions.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Concept of Migration

Migration is considered an old and modern phenomenon, as it includes the essential element of citizenship between man and land wealth resources. If these resources are reduced somewhere, then man immigrates to another region in search of resources. Consequently, humans spread all over the earth, carrying various civilizations with them. Migration is a civilizational phenomenon that has been known throughout the ages as other phenomena and carries on its pages the social phenomenon. This phenomenon deserves to be dealt with in particular and analyzed and focused on it because its importance, as the different sciences have shown, is not limited to migration from one place to another. Still, it contains social meanings and connotations concerned with separation from social ties on the one hand, and the distribution of those relations and ties on more than one society on the other (Macías-Rojas, 2018).

The concept of migration varies according to the particular meaning. We find it in the geographical terminology dictionary that refers to people's movement from one place to another to stabilize them permanently or temporarily. In the Demographic Dictionary of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs section, it is defined as a form of movement of persons from the place of origin or departure to another place called the place of arrival or destination. The term migration was mentioned in the demography and was defined as the movement of individuals or groups from one location to another to improve their economic and religious standard of living (Gubernskaya & Dreby, 2017).

In sociology, migration was defined as changing the social situation, such as changing the trade or social class; In developed countries such as the United States of America and the European Union, illegitimate, illegal, or irregular migration is a global phenomenon. In developing countries such as the Gulf States and the Arab Mashreq States and Latin America, some countries such as Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela have become the destination for immigrants from surrounding countries. In Africa, borders inherited from colonization do not pose problems for neighboring tribes, especially in some countries such as Ivory Coast, South Africa, and Nigeria. The concept of migration has evolved in foreign literature after it has long been called undocumented migration. It has subsequently become called illegal migration. Its concept has then been linked to human security, with highly illegal migration associated with human trafficking and transnational organized crime (Kerwin & Nicholson, 2019).

Illegal migration under domestic legal literature is intended to attempt illegal entry of young people across other States' territorial borders without complying with the necessary conditions. The Protocol has defined smuggling of illegal migrants to the United Nations Convention against Crime as a package of measures for the illegal entry of a person into another State. It is not considered a national or resident thereof to obtain a material interest and benefit. The statistical definition of migration is each movement through international borders except tourism movements that fall within migration statistics, if it is less than a year, it is considered temporary migration, but if it has been for a year or more, it is calculated as permanent migration. The United Nations have defined migration as a geographical phenomenon in which people move from one geographical area to another, resulting in a change in the place of normal individual stability, that is, a change of that location across geographical units with clear international boundaries. Migration is also defined as a movement under basic conditions. As a principal, it allows individuals and groups to achieve a degree of social, biological, psychological, cultural, and political balance to ensure survival and satisfaction of different needs (Kerwin & Nicholson, 2019).

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to find a better social, economic, religious, or political situation. Its objectives remain subject to several political and economic considerations of that party or another. In the past, migration has not been apparent because of its lack of clarity and the absence of powerful sovereign States that protect their borders and interests by specific strategies. As political and economic interests have emerged and become entrenched, migration in the Mediterranean region has been characterized by successive waves of illegal migration to other States (Suro, 2015).

- Illegal Migration

As for (Kerwin 2015), illegal immigration was defined as moving from one country to another without a visa or prior entry permit. Illegal migration is defined as the crossing from one State to another without a visa or prior or subsequent residence permit to live and remain in it illegally. Some know that they are a group of foreigners who enter, work, or

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reside illegally in another country (Surani, 2014). Among the above concepts, illegal immigrants can be divided into five sections:

1. Migrants crossing the border are hiding in vehicles, whether trains, cars, trucks, or crossing the sea by ships.
2. Immigrants who legally enter with a permit for either work or tourism and then stay on,
3. Migrants who enter with forged documents, purchased in the deportation community,
4. Migrants who enter for asylum and then do not leave the country when rejecting the application form, and
5. Illegal cross-border migrants in one way or another.

Thus, it is clear that the concept of illegal migration includes all forms of illegal entry from one State to another, from one continent to another, without proper official procedures for such States' legitimate presence.

2.2 Underpinning Theory

- *(Sociological Theory)*

From the perspective of psychological analysis, the phenomenon of illegal migration is linked to environmental stress and the concomitant disintegration of social norms and social ties, reflected in the field in the view that illegal migrants live in low-economic and social environments. In addition to the imbalance between the means and objectives available to achieve these objectives through legitimate means, society in many forms leads to disorders, which weakens social cohesion and support. Thus, the emergence of cleavages, and therefore migration can be classified according to the "Durkheim" theory into three types (Weerasinghe & Taylor, 2015):

A. Clandestine Immigration as A Selfish Suicide: This behavior is caused by the extreme individualism that leads to the separation of the individual from the culture in which he lives. This type of behavior arises as a result of the low degree of social solidarity within society. No one supports a clandestine immigrant when it solves a problem, and therefore clandestine migration becomes one of the vital strategies he determines for himself.
B. Clandestine Immigration as Altruistic Suicide: This situation occurs when an individual is strongly associated with groups or persons associated with the idea of illegal migration.
C. Secret Migration as an Anomie Suicide: Clandestine migration occurs in this case when social, cultural, and moral systems in society are dissolved, political and economic life is crashing in society, or when a cultural gap separates goals from means, between personal ambition and what is already available.

In general, the Durkheim theory concludes in its interpretation of the phenomenon of clandestine migration that a clandestine immigrant feels that he cannot access legitimate means to achieve the goals set by society for his people. Because of the lack of career opportunities or being unable to integrate into community culture and forced to withdraw; This situation is a pattern of non-standard patterns; where (Alden, 2017):

Violation of Values and Standards: In which the majority of people participate in society, clandestine migration is interpreted as deviant behavior, thus giving the society the status of deviating from a clandestine immigrant. Tradition: Clandestine immigration is created by a model that is imitated, and the media play an essential role in stimulating past motives, as the individual who is willing to migrate strongly advocates the tradition of such behavior (Alden, 2017).

- *(The Permanence of Migration Theory)*

Concerning migration networks, it is essential because it explains the persistence of migration by establishing social links between migrants and non-migrants, links between countries of origin and destination. Indeed, every migrant offers opportunities for people from his surroundings, "family members, his clan or even his neighbors," to urge them and help them to migrate. In this regard, the decision to migrate is not based primarily on a purely economic and rational expense, as advocated by the neoclassical theory, but on the information gathered on the availability of persons who can support migrants physically and psychologically during all phases of their crossing. Migration stations allow, through their impact on reducing the risks and costs to future migrants, to continue following the migration process (Alden, 2017). These networks also serve as a service provider to reduce the cost of migration, considering the existence of a stock of the number of immigrants scattered in several cities and countries, which is one of the essential criteria for intervention in migrating. Thus, the more sophisticated the migration network, the lower the costs, the more advanced migration, and the social capital of the migrant plays a significant and more critical role than monetary capital.

Concerning the theory of Networks in the interpretation of migration, the family institution remains essential for stimulating migration and the development of immigrant capacities. (Doocy, Page, de la Hoz, Spiegel, & Beyrer, 2019) explained the complexity of the family structures that characterized migration because it is the intermediary between the individual and society. In this regard, (Doocy et al., 2019) provide three fundamental factors that give family unity great importance in the migration process:

1. The family is the main supporter of the migrant, which facilitates resources for future travel and residence in the country, mainly when we deal with the number of young migrants who do not have adequate material means.
2. The family has its own economic and social network and limits kinship relationships to an extensive geographical area. People who have families that can help them, take responsibility for hardship, look for work, and support

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them psychologically in distress. In the case of a clash of cultures and strengthen ties between large family members to create multi-national solidarity that makes the immigrant an effective actor in his country's development.

3. The family is the central gathering point and, in this context, is the individual's orientation and is developing and protecting him.

- *(The Theory of Expulsion and Attraction)*

The theory of expulsion and attraction is one of the most widely interpreted theories of migration. The leading causes of migration have been identified in two main factors: Communication and the diversity of relationships between sending and receiving countries. (Genina, 2017) Considering that the characteristics of the expulsion and attraction of the countries of origin of migrants or the countries to which people migrate are variables that help to choose specific groups to migrate from one place to another. The simple factors of expulsion are poverty, persecution, and social isolation. The decisive factors of expulsion are famines, wars, and natural disasters. Evictions can be structural factors such as rapid population growth and its impact on eliminating other resources; the population factor is more pronounced in developing countries struggling to face significant problems. The other is the gap associated with North-South welfare or war as a factor of expulsion between or within nations (Kerwin & Warren, 2019).

As for attractions such as the forced increase in work in some sectors and professions, labor markets are imported migrants with their supply unable to meet the demand for certain types of workers. There are also aging factors that prejudice industrial countries, particularly in Western Europe, leading to the erosion of the labor force and increasing the number of out-of-the-Labor markets (Kerwin & Warren, 2019).

2.3 Causes and Consequences of Illegal Migration

- *(Social Reasons)*

They are sometimes linked to the continuous marginalization and the rural-city phenomenon, and another one to the flow of exciting and progressive stories about the migration process and its consequences, especially since there are actual success stories widely circulated, both in traditional ways and through social media sites. As long as young people wishing to migrate are attracted to one success story of a migrant, they are deliberately displaced by countless failures, which ended with tragedies and calamities (Dollah & Abdullah, 2018).

For decades, the media have painted an optimistic image of the immigrant to Europe and the West, often showing him unprecedented success, reaching rapid enrichment, all of which drive young people to emulate. The strong admiration of the West is a crucial reason for emigration. After the significant gap that has become separating between the European continent and the developing world countries in the economic, technological, and other aspects. Social reasons include (Dastyari & Hirsch, 2019):

1. The weakness of loyalty and belonging to the origin country,
2. There are relatives in the receiving country,
3. Family disintegration and poor social relations, and
4. Incompatibility with the customs and traditions of the origin country.

Social dangers of illegal migration: The social dangers of illegal migration are the Family disintegration, moral deviation, increasing dependency ratio in society, illegal immigrants' suffering from emigration in a new society that does not feel loyalty or belonging to it, resulting in their feeling of frustration in the absence of standards, weakness and negligence, leading to psychological and social isolation (my right: 1998), which could lead to the conduct of crime and delinquency, increased pressure on services and facilities in the work areas and the emergence of slums where essential services are reduced, resulting in environmental health deterioration and the spread of social diseases such as theft, drugs, begging and others, and introduction of alien customs to society, the emergence of unhealthy values and extraneous cultures such as begging, expansion and unemployment (Cusumano & Conflict, 2019).

Social factors include the lack of social peace, owing to the prevalence of caste phenomena at the tribal and sectarian levels or in part, and the majority's predominance over the minority or vice versa. Social motives are also directly linked to economic motives, as unemployment and low standards of living. However, they are economic factors, have different adverse effects on the society from which they originate. The individual tends to migrate with the aim of the dream of social success due to unemployment and poverty. The individual usually benefits from immigration and acceptance of risk to the extent that he accepts any work of any kind to achieve his dreams. Therefore, the idea of migration has changed into a necessary and temporary process for a year or a series of years, during which the maximum savings required for marriage are collected. Adequate housing is provided to complement the course of life. Thus, social conditions become one of the most compelling reasons for young people to migrate to rich countries, leading to the spread of the phenomenon of migration, albeit in its illicit form (Barghathi & Finance, 2019).

The social and health impact of illegal migration: From the serious and numerous social implications of the problem of integration, the phenomenon of migration raises the problem of integration among migrants, where they face complex difficulties in adapting to their new society in receiving States. Migrants do not have a legal basis for their presence in

the receiving country. Society considers them thieves or extremists and helps aggravate this problem by using the media of these immigrants, especially in the European countries, so that they are exposed to a bad public image that prevents them from communicating with the receiving country's societies. Migration, criminality, and extremism are mixed, especially for immigrants of Arab and Islamic origins (Baldwin-Edwards et al., 2019).

Health effects: The health effects associated with the infiltration of illegal immigrants are some practices that lead to severe health damage not only to themselves but also to the surrounding community and may go beyond all parts of society, especially those with infectious diseases from their country. Illegal migration has attracted young, talented, challenging, and robust age groups, while some groups of children and women have pushed for migration because of a lack of security and stability. Nor can the effects of illegal migration on the mental and psychological health of the migrant be ignored and denied, as confirmed by Arab and foreign studies, which show various images of the adverse effects of illegal migration on the psychological life of the migrant. The illegal immigrant suffers from the problem of social and psychological isolation as a result of his move from the environment and the society which he dwelt into to another unfamiliar new country, this can generate a sense of deprivation accompanied by feelings of sadness, insomnia, anxiety and anorexia in the early stages of his arrival at the receiving country and anxiety and psychological distress may increase when the illegal immigrant cannot afford the unit and the new language, in addition to searching for a suitable place for housing and then searching for all jobs This may be born out of fear of the unknown because it feels the difficulty of its psychological, social and economic situation, which increases the pressures on it, which may affect its physical health, causing some psychological diseases and worsen the matter when the new reality imposes on the illegal immigrant a modification and modification of some cultural values it brings with him He may find it challenging to adapt to the new reality, and psychological pressures increase on him (Badalič, 2019).

Illegal migration has attracted young, talented, intense, and challenging age groups, while some children and women have pushed for migration because of lack of security and stability. Nor can the effects of illegal migration on the mental and psychological health of the migrant be ignored and denied, as confirmed by Arab and foreign studies, which show various images of the negative effects of illegal migration on the psychological life of the migrant. The illegal immigrant suffers from the problem of social and psychological isolation as a result of his move from the environment and the society which he dwelt into to another unfamiliar new country, On the other hand, some illegal immigrants may resort to keeping up with the values of the new society and they are most exposed to some deviation, illegal relations, alcohol consumption or drugs (Badalič, 2019).

A person who emigrated according to psychological analysis has a nationality, will and identity, when he emigrated as if he (denied), i.e. chose exile, even when the individual dreams of migration and draws a wonderful image for it, it quickly encounters the optional denial and shock, and the theory has exposed many cases to male and female immigrants who chose migration voluntarily then felt then I am worried or depressed, and these are documented cases that express alienation, while looking for his identity, who am I? If we take a look at Maslow's theory of motivation, a theory that is classified among human theories, its heart is the need to feel the psychological security that the illegal immigrant lacks, and then the individual resorted to this way in search for his psychological security that he lost. Some of these, who may constitute the majority, have lost their basic housing and food needs and have been blocked from the way to illegal immigration (Alho & Sippola, 2019).

The fact that illegal immigrants have a psychological reading indicates that illegal immigrants lack a feeling of psychological security, that the motives of such migration and adventure riding confirm this, and that this need is rarely realized and can be avoided in case of disasters and wars that generate tension and imbalance in satisfying, and Saturation this need. A migrant, who lost part of his physiological needs necessary for his life and lacked a sense of psychological security, creating a state of imbalance, was striving to achieve equilibrium by satisfying the needs he had missed; Because the individual who is psychologically safe is in a state of balance, harmony or stability, so psychological security is essential among the psychological health axes, as the mental health of the illegal immigrant does not mean the absence of the pathological symptoms only (Adugna, 2019).

The immigrant can cope with the frustrations he is exposed to. His ability to achieve personal harmony is the psychological state through which the immigrant's relationship with his external surroundings and society is determined. It means no feeling of pain of any kind or fear. It means that threats and risks to individual components are dissipated with a sense of tranquility and emotional stability. While the physiological needs are the basis of the sanctuary laid down by Maslow, they are arranged in an escalating order followed by security and safety needs. These are considered the most important reason for behavior, and they express belonging and feel that he has a place in the group (Wasem, 2018).

- *(Psychological Reasons)*

This factor's role cannot be denied because it is being played by immigration brokers, where some young people are narrow to the nature of life in their countries, given their strong feeling that they deserve more than they are. They look to their country's future with extreme pessimism, and he applies to their view of the following in their own lives (Kate et al., 2019).

Since ancient times, human beings have known Migration for several reasons. The most important of which are environmental and natural disasters and wars, like earthquakes, drought, or similar natural accidents that caused a mass exodus of groups from infected land to safe land. Wars and invasions in the old ages played a role in creating a phenomenon known recently as displacement, which in some cases forced whole groups to leave their place and leave away. The past is not like the present except in limited aspects as the old ages did not know the Migration of workers or the emigration for work, and the trading convoys were not home to the host country, but they sell and buy to go home again (Record-Lemon et al., 2020).

What happened in some countries of emigration because of the wars in which they are based; many people were forced to leave their places of residence and go to the neighboring countries searching for safer places; this is what happened in Libya and some neighboring countries. Illegal Migration has also preoccupied the Government and public opinion concerns in the recent period as one of the emerging problems with security, economic, social, legal, and political implications. Some circumstances have led some populations to illegal Migration. Although the exporting countries have several positive consequences because of Migration, the social, economic, and security aspects are considered a solution to or at least reduce unemployment at home (Massey, 2020).

At the same time, Migration helps form migrants professionally and gain many experiences. Additionally, the enormous sums of money from the hard currency that the immigrant transfers to his home country, there are also some negative results such as reducing the rate of population growth there and the nation's children's loss, especially the so-called brain drain. For those who die on sea and desert travel trips and for crossing and stabilization States, clandestine Migration consequences are very harmful, even if they contribute to balancing active labor rates and inactive groups. This candidate lists the number of net immigrants to increase in the future to meet the expected labor needs of several countries (Al-Khregi & Al-Jowhry, 2014).

The reasons for Migration are many different and various in types and vary in one type. Illegal Migration is considered part of human social movements with many different causes, but there may be a factor or a combination of Migration factors. But whatever these factors may be, they do not fall outside the most life-related aspects, namely political, economic, security, social as well as psychological aspects, in addition to other factors that are less influential such as geographical, historical, and natural factors (Gomez et al., 2020).

- *(Security Reasons)*

Among the most important is the weak role of the official authority and security services in controlling security in the expelling country, which leads to infiltration to protect the infiltrator himself and his family, and the infiltrator committing a crime in his country so that he escapes from the security services or the enemies. Naturally, the illegal immigrant should choose a country with a higher security level to infiltrate into it. The reasons leading to the growing phenomenon of illegal migration may differ between political, economic, or social instability. However, most observers believe that unemployment is the main engine of this phenomenon, affecting many people, especially the youth group and those with university qualifications. Consequently, migration is the only way to get good job opportunities and better alternatives in more developed countries (Inter, 2005). The political instability that prevailed in several countries, whether Arab or African, adds another critical element behind the increasing illegal migration phenomenon. Large numbers of citizens flee their country in search of stability and a better life that may be achieved for them in the European countries. Given the extreme seriousness of illegal migration, observers highlight the importance of addressing this phenomenon both by the State of origin and by the receiving State, stressing that the best way to stop this phenomenon is to combat smugglers who offer their services encourage illegal migration. This coincides with the sustainable development of the countries that constitute a source of migration through production projects settled in these regions so that their citizens do not want to seek migration (Endoh, 2017).

These observers also stress the importance of confronting this phenomenon through collective measures and coordination between different parties to guarantee the success of confronting this massive influx of immigrants and refugees toward the European continent. They note that the West, whose anxiety regarding the Arab and African migration increased after the eleventh of September events, does not care much about the extent of these adverse effects. He exerts efforts to care for advanced security methods that may reduce the possibility of Arab and African migrants entering this country through proper ways. Such a strategy is not expected to address global migration, which requires international cooperation that takes into account significant variables that go beyond the limits of variables directly related to the conditions of migration in the country of origin and destination (Harris & Zuberi, 2015).

There are also many reasons for the illegal African migrations to Europe, some of which affect the other. A range of factors affecting migration in eviction and attractions, and another set of factors impeding migration between areas of origin and destination, are different from one region to another and from one time to another.

Ideas and opinions differ on the causes of illegal migration due to the diversity of reasons that lead it. The Economists are looking at it with a purely economic view, social scientists are looking at the social dimension, and political scientists have their political views, psychologists have views, including individualist and psychological motives, and geography

scientists focus on geographical matters. Some writers refer to multiple interlocking factors that lead this kind of migration. External migration has the following reasons (Van Raemdonck, 2019):

- A. Political or religious problems that lead to the migration or expulsion of a group, sex, party, or social class have dominated them, such as the forcible expulsion of the Palestinian people from their 1948 occupied territories from the Jews who have occupied this land to date.
- B. Support and encourage the official bodies of displaced persons and returnees.
- C. The conflict and the resulting forced migration of black Africans to the new world,
- D. Population development as the world's demographic balance changes rapidly, and
- E. The economic problems in the sources of migration usually helps strengthen the migratory trend, and the current has grown stronger after the progress of land and sea transport.

Several factors encourage migration, affect its trends, and are divided into the following categories:

- A. Agents approved in the region of origin of migrants (Origin Region),
- B. Factors related to the reception area of migrants (Access Area), and
- C. Intersecting factors between the two regions (Crossing Zone).

There is also a range of interdependencies between each region of origin and destination, which may be simple or difficult to overcome. The distance is the most prominent of these factors, the most important of which is determining migratory movements, size, transportation costs, etc. Many personal factors affect the promotion of migration by the individual or not. Thus, the explained views of the phenomenon of international migration differ. Still, despite these differences, scientists divided those factors into two parts, namely the driving factors and the factors that affect them.

3. Research Model and Hypotheses

A study by Al-Misrata (2014) found that the illegal migration in Libya is driven by economic, social, and cultural factors, which are represented in the deterioration of the situations of migrants in their countries of origin. Additionally, the study indicated that The availability of unprofessional job opportunities such as grazing, construction, and manual labor encouraged many people to come to Libya in search of job opportunities that meet their social and economic aspirations and goals. The researcher presented twelve studies on the study subject. Several studies focused on migration motives, which were represented in the different levels of development in different countries. In contrast, other studies indicated that unemployment, lack of real job opportunities, low wages, prices, corruption, and tyranny are among the most important motives. Migration In addition to political persecution, social factors include weak loyalty, belonging, family disintegration, religious persecution, and attraction in countries that attract illegal immigrants.

A study by Kurdi (2015) aimed to identify the psychological motives that drive illegal immigrants to take off illegal migration and identify the psychological effects and psychological disorders of the immigrant. The qualitative descriptive approach was adopted. The study showed that the phenomenon of illegal migration has dramatically increased, as illegal immigrants face obstacles in the new society, represented in discrimination in work, housing, wages, and language and the problem of integration in the new society. The immigrant suffers from a feeling of social and psychological isolation, psychological pressures, and weak identity at some. Illegal migration is due to an imbalance in social and economic balance, unemployment, lack of real employment opportunities, low wages, price overruns, corruption and tyranny, political instability, armed conflicts, and wars are all factors driving migration. It also found that some migrants considered migration to be a single alternative to all the problems they were experiencing, while others viewed it as a better opportunity to achieve aspirations. Whether legitimate or illegal, migration is a shock experience and a difficult problem; it is denied. However, it is optional, while others see that the loss of psychological security forces some to emigrate.

In contrast, others see that migration makes the individual the greatest need for psychological security. Meanwhile, the study recommended tightening measures to confront smugglers, gangs, organizations that organize secret migrations, and persons interested in helping and organizing human smuggling operations. Illegal immigrants suffer from pressures, anxiety, lack of feeling of psychological security, and some psychological diseases, which require receiving countries to care for their psychological health through treatment centers and psychological support. And the need for attention to the establishment of migration studies centers in countries where human smuggling takes place, which is concerned with migration studies in all economic, political, psychological, social, and media fields.

Zantani (2014) stated that illegal migration is a phenomenon that dominates the country's safety in all countries globally, and for all receiving and exporting countries and crossing countries. The study of Zantani (2014) aimed to know the consequences of illegal African migration to Europe's Arab Libyan territories as Libya is considered one of the crossing countries. Knowing the local Libyan and international leaderships' efforts exerted capable efforts and how to treat the adverse effects and their motives. Migration causes a range of economic, political, security, social, and psychological effects besides the natural disasters and the spread of diseases that affects them near distance, and the similarity of cultures, languages, customs, and traditions. At the same time, there have been adverse effects on the crossing countries of Libya on the economic, social, political, cultural, health and security side, the spread of crimes, fraud, sorcery, forgery,

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smuggling of currency, illegal sexual practices, the spread of drugs, drug trafficking, drinking, wine and addiction, especially the addiction of Libyan youth in the direction of car theft and the spread of begging. Increasing divorce rate and raising disagreements between Libyans and polygamy; forming gangs of smuggling human beings and trade in human organs; cutting off electric current and spreading infectious diseases. It is also a matter of great concern to the Libyan people and the Libyan security forces that there is widespread bribery between the Libyan people and Libya's security forces. Its benefits are labor licenses and availability, although they have led to a rise in unemployment in Libya. As for the local Libyan leadership role, it is not enough to reduce that phenomenon, and most of its decisions are not applied. Meanwhile, the study recommended the necessity of putting conditions for entering Libya and the joint action between all countries to limit it and working on settling political disputes, eliminating military coups in the African continent, and directing their attention toward development.

Qish and Hakim (2009) aimed to reveal the correlation between trends in illegal immigration and psychological and social compatibility. According to the gender variable and the quality of compatibility, the criteria for psychological, social compatibility, and the scale of attitudes towards illegal migration were prepared and applied to 260 individuals equally 130 male and 130 female youth aged 24-29 years in the Dellys region. The results were all indicative, and the relationship was negative, as higher compatibility leads to lower trends towards illegal immigration and vice versa.

In a study by Al-Hossain (2018), the study's cardinal objective was to explore the problem of illegal migration and Libya in the asylum tracking matrix. His study showed that the phenomenon of illegal migration was greatly aggravated by the wave of violence practiced by authoritarian regimes in the face of protest movements. The waves also included a group of African countries suffering from poverty, insecurity, and widespread chaos. The laws on humanitarian and political asylum applications provide asylum seekers with facilities and procedures for all parties benefiting from the asylum application. With the increase and growth of those requests, they have contributed significantly to turning the phenomenon of illegal migration into a public opinion case. The Union countries linked their internal security with migration as they are considered a security factor that has a strong link with the phenomena of terrorism, criminality, and religious extremism. The study also confirmed that Libya represents the primary source for illegal immigrants to provide factors that make it a gathering point for moving death boats. To the northern bank of the Mediterranean, which contributed to the security conditions it witnesses and its suffering from the state's complete collapse and its security and civil institutions. Another factor is its extensive land borders, which facilitate the flow of migrants from most African States.

The study of Al-Sarrani (2010) was conducted to examine the relationship between illegal immigration, the crime of human trafficking, and trafficking in human beings. The higher rates of illegal immigration are mainly due to purely economic factors; the most important reasons are poverty, financial deficiency, and lack of monthly income. The most critical causes of illegal political immigration are unstable politics, tyranny, arbitrariness, and political persecution. The most critical security reasons for illegal immigration lie in security instability and fear of attacks. The most important social causes of illegal immigration are weak loyalty, affiliation, and family disintegration; the most important reason leading to immigration is religious persecution and the pursuit of spreading sectarian thought. The result confirmed a strong relationship between illegal immigration and human trafficking; indeed, the most important security risks of illegal immigration are increased crime rates, the threat to national and political security, and the spread of extremist thought.

H1: Social factor has a relationship with the desire for illegal migration.

At times it is linked to the on-going marginalization and the city's phenomenon and the flow of exciting and legendary tales about the process of migration and its consequences, especially since there are actual success stories widely circulated, both traditional methods and through social media. As long as young people wishing to migrate are attracted to one migrant's success story, they deliberately remove countless failures that ended in tragedies (Saaed & Ongerth, 2019).

Strict restrictions on legal immigration and asylum: European laws have made some young people take the secret path to access the land of Europe in any way. Some European employers also favor illegal immigrants. Their wages are low, and their jobs are temporary, requiring no guarantees, no guarantees, and no obligations under labor contracts. The existence of integrated networks in the order of illegal immigration: they publicize and encourage them, and invest in them a lot, counting that the return of them has become great, and demand for them (Üstübici, 2019).

The imbalances in the social integration of migrants, a consequence of the lack of adaptation to the way of life and values of the destination countries, make migrant communities close in themselves, minimizing contact outside of them. This can provoke social outbursts, long-term attempts to change Western societies' reality, producing feelings of racism and xenophobia in host societies.

However, pointing out that migrants involved in these cases represent millions of people who move to another country in search of a better life is a mistake. There is no in history, a migration important has been the cause of the destabilization or disintegration of a state until today except for intellectual or ideological extrapolations.

Then, when the State does not correctly evaluate the migratory processes, and effective measures are not adopted to face and solve the associated problems, conflicts will inevitably be provoked within the host society, affecting government

structures. For this reason, the challenges of migration are essential to be faced and resolved through the efforts of different actors. Beyond that, the phenomenon is not a security problem as it is considered in some states; it cannot be neglected. Because it can potentially provoke conflicts within the host country or, with time, generate conditions for the emergence of threats of order internal, which in one way or another could be linked to security phenomena that are active today.

H2: Psychological factor has a relationship with the desire for illegal migration.

This factor's role is undeniable because it plays immigration brokers on it, where some young people are narrowing the nature of life in their countries. With the full sense that they deserve more than they are and look at their countries' future with extreme pessimism, they view their own lives.

The revolution of communications and new media: This revolution has transformed the world into a small room, and made large segments of young people in third world countries aware of the lifestyles of developed societies, and compared with what they are experiencing in their countries, and then increased within them the desire to migrate, especially in light of the geographical proximity of Europe Africa, as well as those wishing to emigrate, know about the phenomenon of declining populations in the old continent, the existence of marginal work in agriculture, construction, construction and services that are not acceptable to Europeans, and the opportunities for migrants remain (Ng et al., 2019).

For an immigrant, a prolonged high-stress situation can have very adverse health effects. The feeling of loss of identity is accentuated; fear of failure and anxiety can paralyze us and lead to depression. The expectations that made us take the emigrating path are increasingly distant. We isolate ourselves from the people in our environment, making it increasingly difficult for us to integrate into our new society. According to (Kerwin 2018b), immigrants who decide to leave the country where they lived tend to be more persevering when it comes to achieving their goals. They have an inclination that guides them more towards work, in addition to having greater internal motivation compared to those who choose to remain in their communities.

H3: Security factor has a relationship with the desire to illegal migration.

The most important: the weak role of the official authority and security agencies in controlling security in the expelling State, which leads to infiltration to protect the intruder himself and his relatives, and the infiltrator committed a crime in his country, fleeing the security services or the enemies, it is natural to choose Illegal immigrants to have a higher security level to infiltrate, and the reasons for the growing phenomenon of illegal migration may vary between political, economic or social instability, but the majority of observers believe that unemployment is the primary driver of this phenomenon, it affects a large number of the population, especially Class A Young people with university qualifications and thus migration is the only way to get good job opportunities and better alternatives in more advanced countries (Record-Lemon et al., 2020).

Migration most often responds to the need to move to places where there are better job opportunities and safer living conditions. There is no evidence in history that migration, in general, and irregular migration, in particular, represent or have represented a risk per se or a threat to the states' national security.

However, irregular migration is what most worries migrant-receiving countries, associated with security problems and risks. Particularly in Europe, Canada, and Australia, it is where a situation has been configured that, over time, has generated the perception of a threat to national security as a consequence of Muslim migration. This occurs because there are cases in which there are pressures from some Muslim communities towards the governments, so that cultural and religious aspects foreign to the host country's culture are accepted. With the suspicious intention, they somehow end up imposing themselves on those who do not profess the Muslim religion.

So then, it is real that there are risks and threats related to migration. However, it is necessary to be cautious in giving each factor its due dimension. This implies that each situation that occurs around migration does not occur in isolation,

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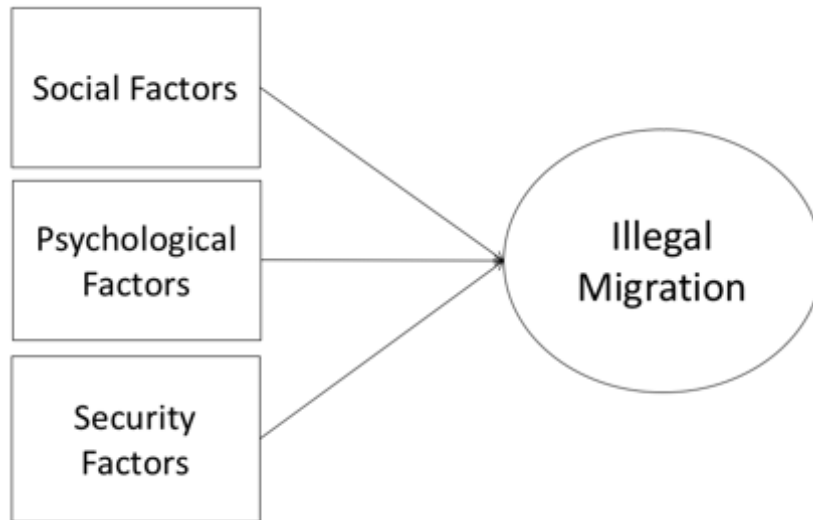and addressing its consequences requires the participation of various state and non-state agencies and agencies.

Fig. 1. Research conceptual model.

4. Methodology

4.1 Sampling

Population refers to the universe, set, or totality of elements on which research or studies are carried out. A sample is a part or subset of previously selected elements from a population to carry out a study. The current study has used the random sampling method for collecting the data from the primary data source. The total population is 75,000 refugees; the sample size of the study is 382 refugees.

4.1 Measurement

This study's primary method involves surveying the study population and then selecting the study sample to collect the primary data by relying on the selected group. The questionnaire was adopted to systematically collect data to obtain the basic data that serve the study's objectives and answer its questions. The questionnaire was designed specifically for the purposes of collecting the data of this study; it was also distributed to a selected sample of the study population to obtain more information on the impact of the phenomenon of illegal immigration on the Libyan-European relations and to know their views on the study objective that is addressed in the introduction of this paper. SPSS version 22 has been used to conduct statistical analysis from the primary data.

5. Data Analysis and Results

The current study aims to determine the impact of social, psychological, and security factors on people being illegal immigrants. For that purpose, this section is developed to explain, show, and discuss the results obtained from the performed tests. The tests that are discussed here are the response rates, multicollinearity, missing data analysis, convergent validity, descriptive analysis, and direct effect analysis (hypotheses testing).

5.1 Response Rates

The best way to track a questionnaire's effectiveness is to look at the analysis report to understand the trend. If the researcher finds that a questionnaire is compared to other surveys, and more people are filling in, then he/she must understand its specialties and the future questionnaire. The same approach is used in the survey to achieve the same results; the researcher can refer to the increase in the questionnaire's response rate.

According to table 1, it is evident that there were 300 questionnaires distributed, while only 286 of them that were returned. Only 279 questionnaires of the returned ones were usable, so the usable and return questionnaires have a significant percentage, 93%. This result makes the data usable for the rest of the tests.

Table 1: Response Rates

Response Rate	
Questionnaires Distributed	300

Returned	286
Unusable Questionnaires	7
Returned and Usable	279
Not Returned	14
Response Rate	95.3%
Usable Response Rate	93%

5.2 Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity refers to the fact that the model estimates are distorted or difficult to estimate accurately due to exact correlations or higher correlations between explanatory variables in linear regression models.

According to table 2, the tolerate values are supposed to be between – 5 and + 5. The test results of VIF were between 2.006 and 2.850, which means that all the variables are tolerated in the multicollinearity test.

Table 2: Test for Multicollinearity on Assessment of Tolerance and VIF Values

Constructs	Tolerance	VIF
Security Factors	.488	2.472
Psychological Factors	.460	2.850
Social Factors	.428	2.044

5.3 Missing Data Analysis

There are many reasons for missing values, which are mainly divided into mechanical and human causes. The mechanical cause is the lack of data caused by data collection or storage failure due to mechanical reasons, such as data storage failure, memory corruption, a mechanical failure caused by a period of data not collected (for timing data collection). The human reason is the lack of data caused by subjective mistakes, historical limitations, or intentional concealment. For example, in the market survey, the respondent refused to disclose the relevant questions' answers. The questions answered were invalid, and the data entry personnel mistakes were missed data.

Based on table 2, the variable's security factors had four missing values, while the social factors had two missing values, and Psychological factors had two missing values. However, the desire for migration did not have any missing values. Furthermore, the total number of missing values is = 8. This result is tolerated and does not affect the data negatively.

Table 3: Missing Values

Variable	Number of Missing Values
Security Factors	4
Social Factors	2
Psychological Factors	2
Desire to migration	0
Total	**8**

5.4 Convergent Validity

Convergent validity refers to the degree of similarity of measurement results when different measurements are used to determine the same feature, i.e., different measurement methods should be aggregated in the same feature measurement.

Convergence validity, also referred to as convergence validity, means that the test indicators that measure the same potential traits (constructs) will fall on the same common factor.

The acceptable convergent validity is the average variance extracted value to be greater than 0.5. Based on table 4, the variables are valid with an AVE range between 0.613 and 0.881, which in agreement with the recommendation of (Joseph F. Hair, Hult, Ringle, Sarstedt, & Thiele, 2017).

Table 4: Convergent Validity

Constructs	Average Variance Extracted (AVE) (> 0.5)
Security Factors	0.653
Political Factors	0.881

Social Factors	0.613
Desire to migration	0.746

5.5 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the first step in the statistical analysis of social surveys. The preliminary analysis and summarization of a large amount of data obtained from the survey are carried out to determine the inherent laws of these data—concentration trend and decentralization trend. Univariate analysis is performed mainly using statistics represented by various data, such as mean, percentage, and the like.

It turns out that the percentage or average difference alone cannot fully reflect the nature of objective things. It is not enough to analyze only one sample. Whether this sample reflects its overall characteristics requires an inferential analysis.

According to table 5, the minimum values for all variables were 1.00, and the maximum values for all variables were 5.00. The mean score for the variables Security factors, Social factors, Psychological factors, and Desire to migrate are 2.9591, 2.6132, 2.5566, and 3.2279. These results mean that most of the respondents agree with the items stated in the questionnaire. This reflects the role of security factors, Social Factors, and Psychological factors for increasing and influencing the Desire to migrate. Furthermore, the standard deviations for the variables Security factors, Social factors, Psychological factors, and Desire to migrate are 0.7922, 1.0774, 1.0243, and 0.784.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics for Study Variables

Constructs	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
SE	279	1.00	5.00	2.9591	.7922
SC	279	1.00	5.00	2.6132	1.0774
PSY	279	1.00	5.00	2.5566	1.0243
DM	279	1.00	5.00	3.2279	.7840

Key: SE: security factors; SC: social factors; PSY: psychological factors; DM: desire to migration

5.6 Direct Effect Analysis (Hypotheses Testing)

The current study's path analysis is used to identify the type of relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. According to table 6, this test has come up with the following conclusions:

- There is a positive and significant relationship between security reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.416 and a p-value = 0.000.

- There is a positive and significant relationship between social reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.114 and a p-value = 0.000.

- There is a positive and significant relationship between psychological reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.503 and a p-value = 0.000.

Table 6: Summary of the path analysis – the direct effect

Hypothesis	Relationship	Std Beta	Std Error	t-value	p-value	Decision
H1	SE -> DM	0.416	0.054	7.736	0.000	Supported
H2	SC -> DM	0.114	0.086	11.326	0.000	Supported
H3	PSY -> DM	0.503	0.099	5.069	0.000	Supported

Key: SE: security factors; SC: social factors; PSY: psychological factors; DM: desire to migration

6. Discussion and Implications

This part is going to discuss the found results according to the finding of the previous studies.

6.1 Security factor and desire to illegal migration

The current study has found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between security reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.416 and a p-value = 0.000.

The most important: the weak role of the official authority and security agencies in controlling security in the expelling state, which leads to infiltration to protect the intruder himself and his relatives, and the infiltrator committed a crime in his country, fleeing the security services or the enemies, it is natural to choose Illegal immigrants to have a higher security level to infiltrate, and the reasons for the growing phenomenon of illegal migration may vary between political, economic or social instability, but the majority of observers believe that unemployment is the primary driver of this phenomenon,

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it affects a large number of the population, especially Class A Young people with university qualifications and thus migration is the only way to get good job opportunities and better alternatives in more advanced countries (Record-Lemon et al., 2020).

As migration most often responds to the need to move to places where there are better job opportunities and safer living conditions. There is no evidence in history that migration, in general, and irregular migration, in particular, represent or have represented a risk per se or a threat to the states' national security.

However, irregular migration is what most worries migrant-receiving countries, associated with security problems and risks. Particularly in Europe, Canada, and Australia, it is where a situation has been configured that, over time, has generated the perception of a threat to national security because of Muslim migration. This occurs because there are cases in which there are pressures from some Muslim communities towards the governments, so that cultural and religious aspects foreign to the host country's culture are accepted. This results in the suspicious intention that they somehow end up imposing themselves on those who do not profess the Muslim religion.

So then, it is real that there are risks and threats related to migration. However, it is necessary to be cautious in giving each factor its due dimension. This implies that each situation that occurs around migration does not occur in isolation, and addressing its consequences requires the participation of various state and non-state agencies and agencies.

6.2 Social factor and desire to illegal migration

The current study has found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between social reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.114 and a p-value = 0.000. It is linked to the on-going marginalization and the city's phenomenon and at other times the flow of exciting and legendary tales about the process of migration and its consequences, especially since there are actual success stories, widely circulated, both traditional methods and through social media. As long as young people wishing to migrate are attracted to one migrant's success story, they deliberately remove countless failures that ended in tragedies (Saaed & Ongerth, 2019).

Strict restrictions on legal immigration and asylum: European laws have made some young people take the secret path to access the land of Europe in any way. Some European employers also favor illegal immigrants. Their wages are low, and their jobs are temporary, requiring no guarantees, no guarantees, and no obligations under labor contracts. The existence of integrated networks in the order of illegal immigration: they publicize and encourage them, and invest in them a lot, counting that the return of them has become great, and demand for them (Üstübici, 2019).

The imbalances in the social integration of migrants, a consequence of the lack of adaptation to the way of life and values of the destination countries, make migrant communities close in themselves, minimizing contact outside of them. This can provoke social outbursts, long-term attempts to change Western societies' reality, producing feelings of racism and xenophobia in host societies.

However, pointing out that migrants involved in these cases represent millions of people who move to another country in search of a better life is a mistake. There is no in history, except for intellectual or ideological extrapolations; migration important has been the cause of the destabilization or disintegration of a state until today.

Then, when the State does not correctly evaluate the migratory processes, and effective measures are not adopted to face and solve the associated problems, conflicts will inevitably be provoked within the host society, affecting government structures. For this reason, the challenges of migration are essential to be faced and resolved through the efforts of different actors. Beyond that, the phenomenon is not a security problem as it is considered in some states. It cannot be neglected because it has the potential to provoke conflicts within the host country or, over time, generate conditions for the emergence of threats of order internal, which in one way or another could be linked to security phenomena that are active today.

6.3 Psychological factor and desire to illegal migration

The current study has found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between psychological reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.503 and a p-value = 0.000. This factor's role is undeniable because it plays immigration brokers on it, where some young people are narrowing the nature of life in their countries. With the full sense that they deserve more than they are and look at the future of their countries with extreme pessimism, they view their own lives.

The revolution of communications and new media: This revolution has transformed the world into a small room, and made large segments of young people in third world countries aware of the lifestyles of developed societies, and compared with what they are experiencing in their countries, and then increased within them the desire to migrate, especially in light of the geographical proximity of Europe Africa, as well as those wishing to emigrate, know about the phenomenon of declining populations in the old continent, the existence of marginal work in agriculture, construction, construction and services that are not acceptable to Europeans, and the opportunities for migrants remain (Ng et al., 2019).

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For an immigrant, a prolonged high-stress situation can have very adverse health effects. The feeling of loss of identity is accentuated; fear of failure and anxiety can paralyze us and lead to depression. The expectations that made us take the emigrating path are increasingly distant, and we isolate ourselves from the people in our environment, making it increasingly difficult for us to integrate into our new society. According to (Kerwin 2018b), immigrants who decide to leave the country where they lived tend to be more persevering in achieving their goals. They have an inclination that guides them more towards work, in addition to having greater motivation internal compared to those who choose to remain in their communities.

7. Conclusion

This study's primary objectives were to determine the impact of security, social, and psychological factors on the illegal migration among foreign immigration in Libya.

The descriptive-analytical approach was used in this study; it is one of the most used methods in studying social and human phenomena and because it fits the phenomenon under study. It also examines an existing phenomenon or issue from which information can be answered to answer study questions without the researcher's intervention.

The questionnaire was adopted as a tool for systematic data collection to obtain basic data that serve the study's objectives and answer its questions. While the questionnaire was designed specifically for the purposes of the current study; It was also distributed to a selected sample of the study population to obtain more information on the impact of illegal immigration on the Libyan-European relations to know their views on the questions of the study.

SPSS version 21 has been used to conduct statistical analysis from the primary data. SPSS version 21 is defined as a set of programs used in statistical analysis.

Several tests have been conducted for the collected data. The main results found a positive and significant relationship between security reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.416 and a p-value = 0.000. Also, there is a positive and significant relationship between social reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.114 and a p-value = 0.000. And finally, there is a positive and significant relationship between psychological reasons and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.503 and a p-value = 0.000.

It was highly recommended to focus on school programs' citizenship education to motivate young people to attach to their homeland and not lose it.

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