

The duality of migration and security in the Western Mediterranean: a realistic reading of the dimensions of the threat and the role of the state

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Abstract: This study presents a research vision of the relationship between migration as a natural social phenomenon and the state as an entity that reserves its security right to monitor and control its territory. The study also defines the concept of irregular migration and the justifications of receiving countries for rejecting migrants, those countries responsible for the causes of the phenomenon of migration from the southern Mediterranean to the northern Mediterranean, where Western countries drain the wealth of African countries and then reject the flow of African migrants to them under the pretext of multidimensional security threats. The study concluded the necessity of liberating oneself from the state perspective to explain and organize migration to the western Mediterranean, by adopting a welfare approach for all. European countries remain in chronic need of migrant workers due to demographic decline, and African countries rely on their human capital abroad to achieve development.

Keywords: The control territory ; the irregular migration ; security threats ; mediterranean states ; demographic decline

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I- Introduction :

The gravity governs the relationship between individuals and wealth, as wealth has not moved to the people, as the people will inevitably move towards wealth. International migration has been steadily increasing since the end of World War II, coinciding with the economic boom in Europe and the countries of the capitalist center. These countries opened the doors of entry to immigrants in the period known as the thirty profitable years that followed that war. But the October War broke out in 1973, and the Arabs stopped exporting oil to the West, so Europe closed its doors to immigrants, so the law of migration gravity towards Europe continued with the emergence of the phenomenon of irregular migration that ignores entry laws and challenges the will of states.

In a macro level, migration is considered one of the outcomes of globalization, which is represented in a series of historical and dynamic procedures and processes that are never ending, which were embodied in economic progress and its liberation from the restrictions of the state as a result of technology and the multiplicity of international actors, with the decline of the role of the state. This globalization has linked societies and individuals through trade relations and flows of information, goods, services and individuals. As a result of these developments, international migration systems have been formed that include areas of reception for migrants with available jobs and levels of welfare, and areas of expulsion for migrants with fewer jobs and scarce opportunities for social success.

The death boats do not only carry those seeking a better life, but they also carry various threats to the individual and the state in transit and reception areas. However, the point of view adopted by the research paper focuses on the state's monopoly on managing the migration file and its refusal to involve non-state actors in finding permanent solutions to the threats of individuals' movement across borders. Accordingly, we can ask the question:

- To what extent can we say that migration poses a threat to state security and social security in the Western Mediterranean Basin? And to what extent do states control the management and organization of migration there in?

Hypothesis: The state's monopoly on managing the immigration file hinders the process of finding permanent and final solutions to its security threats in the Western Mediterranean.

First: The problem of terminology between immigration and irregular migration

In foreign literature, migration has three similar terms. The word Immigration means settlement and is used by countries receiving immigrants to indicate the non-permanent stay of the immigrant in them. As for the term Emigration, it is used by countries sending immigrants to indicate displacement and migration, while the term Migration carries the meaning of positive voluntary movement and is used by the rest of the parties concerned with migration (Britanic, 1983).

Irregular migration carries the meaning of the struggle that the immigrant wages with immigration laws. These rules and agreements that represent part of international social law that includes achieving security for international groups. The irregular immigrant struggles with these

laws, either by ignoring them and being present in the receiving country without adhering to them, or by being present legally and then continuing to stay permanently despite the destination country's rejection of his presence.

On the Western side, the idea of the irregular presence of foreigners includes the meaning of threat, since the welfare of the peoples receiving the immigrants is not permanent, and welfare does not exist except through the provision of security and the continued exploitation of third peoples. The issue of tracking wealth and thus high levels of welfare is a human goal from which no one is excluded, but the peoples of the capitalist center refuse to share their wealth with foreigners, and this is the main idea shaping the irregular presence of immigrants.

There are many terms that refer to this idea, as we find illegal and illegitimate immigration, even if this name does not mean immigration that contradicts Sharia and religion, its content indicates that this type of movement contradicts legislation, and this name is close to irregular immigration that indicates movement that contradicts the law. but adherence to the law by immigrants does not seem to be an important issue in some countries in that the economic benefits resulting from employing illegal workers outweigh the issue of their entry or length of stay. the case of Spain is evidence of the validity of this analysis, as illegal Maghreb labor represents support for the agricultural economy of this country in terms of the low wages granted to immigrants as well as the rejection of such work by local citizens, especially harvesting crops. The name clandestine immigration does not seem to be comprehensive of the content of the phenomenon of irregular immigration, as in light of technological progress and the development of means of monitoring on the borders and across the sea, the movements of irregular immigrants are not hidden from the Coast Guard forces. When looking at attempts to define irregular migration, we notice a lack of familiarity with all aspects of the phenomenon under study. Host countries define it as: "The arrival of a migrant to the maritime or land borders of a state illegally or legally with forged documents or valid documents for a temporary period with the approval of the state, then refusing to leave after the expiration of the legal residence period (الإمام, 2014).

As for the definitions that address irregular migration from the point of view of the countries sending migrants, they see migration as: "The exit of a citizen from the territory of the state from other than the legal ports designated for that, or from a legal port with forged documents (الإمام, 2014). Researcher Hassan Al-Imam believes that irregular migration means infringing on the territorial sovereignty of the country of immigration through illegal entry or illegal residence. It is a movement that violates the regulations in force in the countries of immigration (الإمام, 2014). The research paper can adopt a definition that uses the term "irregular" to describe the phenomenon of illegal movement. Irregular migration: "is the movement of people between countries that do not adhere to the legal system adopted by the sending countries as well as the receiving countries related to regulating the flow of people between countries".

Second: Migration: A Theoretical Framework

1- Theoretical analysis of international migration between realism and liberalism

Realism represents a model in international relations as it appeared in the fifties of the twentieth century, taking security as a central concept in explaining relations between countries, and the state is the main actor in the international system driven to confront the outside world to preserve its interests, most notably security. Conflicts between countries, according to realists, are what achieve balance and stability in the international system, while liberals disagree with them in this, focusing on the role of values associated with individuals such as freedom, priority of rights, private property, and freedom of economic competition.

The realistic vision does not rely on collective management of the migration file, but rather considers it an internal matter that falls within the foreign policy of the state, especially with its association with security at the beginning of the new century, so that security has become a strong

factor in justifying the behavior of countries, especially the problems resulting from migration. However, there is a group of researchers who believe in the ineffectiveness of the realistic approach to solving these problems because realism is based on the concept of power, which is not included in the policies of regulating migration, as monitoring the entry and exit of people is related to sovereignty and not to power (GAGNNON, 2010).

Liberalism is the second largest approach to analyzing international relations through its adoption of the economic approach in explaining international problems, as the market is responsible for controlling and organizing international relations. The movement of individuals between countries falls under the freedom of exchange as a liberal economic law. The law of supply and demand forms the content of the labor market between countries and the rules of the market are what lead to correcting the imbalances resulting from international migration.

Secondly, the liberal approach relies on the institutional model in migration regulation policies through the role played by international organizations in providing statistics and research as well as field movements in addressing migration imbalances. However, the state's resistance to this role limits its effectiveness, unlike investments, trade and services. Also, the legal system applied in these sectors is not the same in terms of the movement of individuals and the extent to which they enjoy the same civil rights as immigrants in the country of immigration.

While liberalism focuses on the benefits of individual mobility, realism expands the vision to include dangers and threats, as the two theories differ in the role of the state in public life. However, the threat variable in realism finds its justification, as the issue of existence is what drives the state in any file, such that the state is not granted the right to interfere in its affairs except to the extent that does not affect its sovereignty and existence. This explains the absence of supranational actors who contribute to the management of international migration (GAGNNON, 2010).

2- Structuralism and the role of social structures in regulating migration

Structuralism emerged as an approach to analysis in political studies in the mid-eighties of the twentieth century in the work of researcher Alexander WENDT, where he focused in his studies on the actor and the structure and specifically touched on the liberal analysis focused on the state. According to the structuralists, the state and the actors surrounding it are all social actors linked by interests, goals and competition. These actors always seek to change and transform the structures, institutions and standards around them. Structural studies also focused on the international system, where Kenneth Waltz and Robert Gibling analyzed the positions of individual states and then reached the identification of the characteristics and transformations at the level of the international system. States are constantly changing, but international life remains stable, according to them.

Structural analysis provides a different perspective for analyzing different phenomena, so that it goes beyond the traditional analysis that focuses on official institutions only. Structuralism is linked to functional analysis that studies the function of each part of the whole. Structuralists saw political life as small structures, some of which are political and some of which are social. These structures are functionally interconnected so that each structure performs its function so that the whole remains present, and the whole here is the state (الحمداي, 2003).

International migration has been analyzed from a structural perspective by many researchers, including Buzan Bari, who examined the way in which the interests and identities of international actors are reflected in the social structure of the migrant versus the social structure of the local citizen. Buzan included the problems of migration within the security framework, as he believed that the effects of migration on social structures cannot be studied without considering the political role of the decision-maker in controlling those effects (GAGNNON, 2010).

In contrast to realists, structuralists see the concept of sovereignty as weak and constantly eroded by globalization, which has made migration affected by non-state actors such as international institutions and even sub-state actors such as employment agencies, immigrant families, and the immigrant community. Social structures influence the increase in the rate of migration through the role of the family as a result of the desire to improve its income and diversify its economic activities, so that migrants' remittances are directed towards their families to support new members to migrate, as well as allocating a portion of them to innovate new economic activities or develop previous activities such as agriculture. Migration networks also play a role in expanding the circle of candidates for migration by encouraging women and children to do so. While supra-state structures work to demand the provision of protection for migrants and the regularization of their illegal status, which is the role played by the International Organization for Migration and the International Labor Organization.

Third: Migration in the Euro-Maghreb region from economic need to security threat

According to United Nations reports, Europe needs the arrival of 150 million immigrants during the first fifty years of the twenty-first century (i.e. at a rate of three million immigrants annually) in order to maintain its progress and balance the demographic composition of its peoples, as the population of Europe does not exceed 5% of the total world population at the beginning of the twenty-first century, and European societies are heading towards aging. This means that the demographic structure of European societies will witness tremendous changes in this century, and it also means that despite all the problems surrounding Moroccans in Europe, European countries must take into account the presence of millions of them in drawing up their future plans. This was confirmed by the European Commission report in October 2006, that European countries face the risk of aging, which results in a shortage of manpower and negative effects on various human activities. To confront these challenges, the Commission proposed renewing the demographic structure and encouraging the arrival of skilled immigrants to European societies (Sergio Carrera, 2011).

On the southern shore of the Western Mediterranean, immigrant remittances are one of the most important tributaries of development and an important source of foreign currency, as immigrant remittances constitute an average of 23% of total annual imports in the Kingdom of Morocco, 10% annually in Tunisia, while in Algeria they range between 10 and 12%. However, more than half of these transfers are made irregularly through informal channels and go primarily to cover the needs of immigrants' families, while the overall economy only benefits by a percentage ranging between 08 and 10% (2012, دح).

But with the European integration experience reaching advanced stages of success and the accompanying desire to monopolize welfare, many European political, security and academic circles began to fear immigrants, especially those coming from the Maghreb region, and the dangers they bring, such as Islamic fundamentalism, terrorism, drugs and organized crime. These fears were not limited to the new arrivals, but extended to the Maghreb community in particular, which poses deeper risks for Europeans centered around European identity and the future of the nation-state.

The academic political vision of migration is always linked to the duality of (beginning and end) because migration is a security problem that must be solved. Europeans adopt a momentary approach that lacks prediction and a deep understanding of the dynamics of migration and its historical process, because migration is part of the paths of international transformations and not a problem that requires an immediate solution.

Since the events of 9/11, the industrialized centers have opened up to migration from all regions of the world, whether poor and unsafe, or developing regions. Economic imbalance has led to the confirmation of the logic of expulsion in the sending countries. The reason for this is the emergence of new phenomena represented by the lack of security stability and the lack of jobs resulting from the absence of investment, the invasion of technology into industry and the layoff of a number of workers and the lack of opportunities for social success, and the increase in attractive factors in the

receiving countries such as demographic collapse and the flight of the workforce from the bottom of the work pyramid, and the arrival of the societies of industrialized countries to a high degree of prosperity.

Immigration from the South has become the primary source of threat in the countries of the North. On the economic level, the demand is focused on brains, competencies and skills, while the less qualified constitute a parallel labor market that competes with local workers at low wages. Immigration threatens social stability when it is linked to xenophobia and their weak integration into the local community, especially on the religious and cultural levels. This creates cultural conflicts that affect social structures and local identity. From a security perspective, illegal presence on the territory of the receiving state is linked to terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, and the spread of diseases and pests. In addition to this, immigrants gather in the suburbs of cities and form shanty towns, which include chaos and the absence of security agencies and administrations (Hollifield, July 8-12.2012)

In the same context, Barry Buzan considered the issue of immigration to be one of the most important security concerns of the third millennium, considering it an expression of the clash between competing civilizational identities, focusing on the concept of social security that emerged after the Cold War, where he says: "If the danger of immigration and the danger of clashing cultures are combined, it becomes easy to envision a kind of social cold war between the center (Europe) and at least part of the peripheries (the countries of the Maghreb)" (2014، غربي) .

Samuel Huntington took the same perspective in exaggerating the security threat of immigration to Europe in his book *The Clash of Civilizations*, as Huntington focused on what he called the demographic creep of Muslims and the increase in their percentage from 18% of the total world population to 31% in 2025 , especially the youth category. This percentage is higher in Western Europe, which constitutes a demographic pressure on it through the phenomenon of immigration, as he says: "Westerners have become more afraid than ever of being swept away not by armies and tanks but by immigrants who have their own languages, gods and cultures" (2014، غربي) .

Christophe Duval expressed the same security concerns in his book (*Empire and the New Barbarians*) where he says: "In fact, we are defending our standard of living... We cannot receive all the misery of the world..). Jean-Claude Guillebaud says: "The specter that haunts Western modernity lies in the invasion of immigrants that will blow up our societies and erase our identity" (2014، غربي).

European literature paints very dark pictures of the dangers of immigrants from the South and their threats to Western civilization and its luxuries, and they see the flow of immigrants as if they had occurred during the dominance of the Roman Empire. However, these writers historically ignore those Western colonial impulses towards the southern Mediterranean in the nineteenth century in order to plunder the wealth of the Mediterranean peoples and keep them in complete ignorance. The West built its civilization on the capabilities and wealth of others, and the continuation of that civilization today depends on the continued plundering of peoples and keeping them in dependence and backwardness. Fourth: The role of the state in regulating migration in the Western Mediterranean

A distinction must be made between migration management and migration regulation. The former includes many routine tasks such as managing the entry and exit of foreigners (denying visas, obtaining residency, monitoring and determining the length of stay...) settling the status of displaced persons and refugees and determining their legal status,...(13) (A) While the process of regulating migration relates to issuing legislation and procedures for employing workers abroad, as well as identifying prohibited employment practices and monitoring employment agencies, as well as classifying and examining jobs offered by foreign countries(14).(AA) Also preparing institutions for employment, distributing workers and adopting plans to develop and invest in foreign human resources.

Since the beginning of the millennium, the Maghreb countries have begun to adopt a legal system that regulates the exit and entry of people across their borders. Tunisia issued Organic Law 6-2004, which stipulates the punishment of Tunisians and foreigners who enter or leave Tunisian territory secretly without documents. Morocco issued Law 03-03 on November 11, 2003, which fines and punishes with imprisonment anyone who travels to and from Moroccan territory without official documents. Algeria also issued Law 09-01 on February 25, 2009, which criminalizes illegal immigration by punishing anyone who commits the crime of irregular exit from Algeria as well as the crime of human trafficking (awed, 2004).

The Maghreb countries did not stop at the legal framework to combat the phenomenon of illegal immigration, but rather intensified survey sessions and monitoring of candidates for immigration, as well as dismantling the networks that manage the deportation of migrants early. In addition, these countries adopted biometric documents according to international standards to prevent document forgery, as well as establishing offices to count and monitor illegal migrants.

The countries of the southern shore spare no effort in adopting security solutions against illegal immigration, but the issue of stopping the flow of those wishing to go to the northern shore of the Mediterranean does not seem to be an immediate issue that can be resolved in a few years. Addressing illegal immigration requires collective action between receiving and sending countries to reduce the factors of expulsion, such as providing jobs and motivating migrants to return. The issue of achieving development and a social welfare state in the southern Mediterranean is the optimal solution to change the destination of migrants and encourage them to connect with their countries of origin.

Reaching a zero migration rate is an unrealistic goal given the deep causes of the phenomenon under study. Because settling the degree of inclination between the two shores of the Mediterranean is based on disengaging the colonies from the old colonizer, ending dependency in all its forms, and the countries of the South adopting independent and autonomous development policies based on political openness and good exploitation of resources, and building and strengthening national identity. The issue of building a national state for all constitutes the essence of irregular migration, as the principle of equal opportunities and justice in entitlement carried by the social contract has not yet been achieved on the southern shore of the Mediterranean. Those deprived of luxury seek to search for it in the countries of the northern shore that have guaranteed their citizens a degree of rights and multiple security, especially job security against unemployment and achieving social success. In addition to this, the demographic gap between the two banks is widening, which makes the demographic surplus in the south tend to compensate for the demographic deficit in the north, as shown in Appendix I and Appendix II (غربي, 2014).

The two tables show the extent of the continued population growth in the Maghreb countries, which takes a downward trend over time during the period 1990-2030 from 2% to 1% in Morocco, and from 2.36 to 1.17% in Algeria, while the population growth in Libya continues between 3% and 2% during the same period. However, the deeper problem lies on the northern bank, where Spain and Italy in particular record a demographic deficit of -0.22% and -0.36%, respectively, during the same period.

Based on these data, it is possible to predict the continuation of the phenomenon of irregular migration in the foreseeable future, which shows the limited role of the state in ending the phenomenon of irregular migration with its multiple and complex dimensions. Demographic disparity and economic need in the north, and then social, cultural and political apprehension are all factors that keep the flow of migrants continuing towards the north. Some academic studies focus on the idea of a dam that prevents the flow of migrant waves from reaching the finish line, by

adopting joint security plans and strategies. While other studies emphasize the adoption of policies that reduce the factors of expelling migrants, by providing job opportunities, encouraging return migration and developing rural areas in the south. These are factors that may contribute to directing the compass of migration towards the south. The first solution puts the state in a position of strength against an opponent that is not comparable to it, which makes the problem ongoing and does not end with the arrest of the harraga or the recovery of bodies from the sea. The tragedy of human security is more exacerbated here in terms of quantity with the increase in the number of victims, and in terms of the diversity of the segments of migrants from women, children and youth from various countries. As for the second solution, it relies on the variable time, as the countries of the southern Mediterranean are embarking on a long journey towards modernity in which there are multiple stumbling blocks and crises that prevent the achievement of development goals. Today, these countries are classified as developing, while Southeast Asian countries, for example, in the 1980s and 1990s, became developed countries that attract immigrants.

Fourth: The role of the state in regulating migration in the Western Mediterranean

1 - The State and its Internal and External Functions

The state represents a legal political entity that enjoys recognized sovereign authority over a specific territory inhabited by a group of people permanently. The continuation of this legal entity depends on its performance of specific functions that represent the justification for its existence. These functions are:

A_ Monopolization of the means of violence

Max Weber is considered the most prominent person who wrote about the state's right to practice violence within society as the main criterion for the state's authority and dominance over its territory and people. The use of violence internally for the state is subject to several conditions, the most important of which is the legitimacy that citizens grant to the state through their satisfaction and permanent acceptance of its right to exercise its authority over them, and then establishing a constitution that guarantees balance in the use of violence within the state (Ashraf ghani) (Ashraf Ghani, 2005, p. 17).

B_ Administrative control

Administrative control is known by two things: the depth and breadth of the state's authority over its territory. It is an integrated and effective system of rules that determine the sharing of responsibility horizontally and vertically for the functions of the state and between the hierarchical levels of authority within it.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to expand the administrative infrastructure so that it embodies decentralization by giving regions an appropriate margin of self-management in order to consolidate the relationship between the state and its citizens. This relationship becomes stronger when the legal system succeeds in protecting the interests of the majority without ignoring the interests of the minority (Ashraf Ghani, 2005, p. 18).

C_ Public Finance Management

This function represents an indicator in measuring the degree of economic independence of the state. In general, no state has complete independence from the external environment, no matter how much resources it has. The degree of independence is controlled by the rate of local revenues compared to foreign aid to the budget in a specific period, and the change in this rate controls the degree of independence, up or down.

Revenues are generally related to the level of tax performance on the one hand, and to the various economic activities of the state, such as agriculture, industry and services. These activities enable

the state to create wealth and then transform it into services that it provides transparently to citizens (Ashraf Ghani, 2005).

D Investing in human resources

Citizens are the core of the process of building sovereignty when the state succeeds in activating their economic performance as a goal and a means of development at the same time. It is not about quantity as much as it is about quality, as the active and educated class is capable of achieving development goals. Hence, investing in education and improving its performance is the only way to achieve progress for the state.

E Drawing and defining citizenship rights and duties

This function is crucial for the state, as preserving the social fabric and national unity can only be achieved through equality and justice among citizens in rights and duties regardless of religion, race, gender, and geographical affiliation (Ashraf Ghani, 2005, p. 19).

G Market structuring

This function includes creating the appropriate environment to enable and establish the rules governing commercial operations and ensuring the state's rights in them in order to support public revenues. The state revolves around specific tasks in managing the market, including ensuring communication between dealers, employment, banking facilities, insurance, etc.

H Managing state assets

The state's economy is based on the goal of building wealth, and then managing capital and exploiting resources. The state's efficiency is measured by its ability to strengthen the economy by supporting existing industries and creating others, while at the same time fulfilling its service obligations towards its citizens. With all of this, providing accurate and transparent information to citizens.

T Writing the law

The legal system represents the frameworks and paths through which state institutions and agencies interact, as the law has the nature of obligation and thus commitment for citizens, the government and private individuals alike. The process of making laws involves all active parties and is considered an indicator of the stability of the state's political environment.

2- The Euro-Maghreb experience in regulating migration

A distinction must be made between migration management and migration regulation. The migration management includes many routine tasks such as managing the entry and exit of foreigners (denying visas, obtaining residency, monitoring and determining the length of stay...) settling the status of displaced persons and refugees and determining their legal status,... while the process of regulating migration relates to issuing legislation and procedures for employing workers abroad, as well as identifying prohibited employment practices and monitoring employment agencies, as well as classifying and examining jobs offered by foreign countries(14). Also preparing institutions for employment, distributing workers and adopting plans to develop and invest foreign human resources.

Since the beginning of the millennium, the Maghreb countries have begun to adopt a legal system that regulates the exit and entry of people across their borders. Tunisia issued Organic Law 6-2004, which stipulates the punishment of Tunisians and foreigners who enter or leave Tunisian territory secretly without documents. Morocco issued Law 03-03 on November 11, 2003, which fines and punishes with imprisonment anyone who travels to and from Moroccan territory without official documents. Algeria also issued Law 09-01 on February 25, 2009, which criminalizes illegal

immigration by punishing anyone who commits the crime of irregular exit from Algeria, as well as the crime of human trafficking (دحه, 2012).

The Maghreb countries did not stop at the legal framework to combat the phenomenon of illegal immigration, but rather intensified survey sessions and monitoring of candidates for immigration, as well as dismantling the networks that manage the deportation of immigrants early. In addition, these countries adopted biometric documents according to international standards to prevent document forgery, as well as establishing offices to count and monitor illegal immigrants.

The countries of the southern shore spare no effort in adopting security solutions against illegal immigration, but the issue of stopping the flow of those wishing to go to the northern shore of the Mediterranean does not seem to be an immediate issue that can be resolved in a few years. Addressing illegal immigration requires collective action between receiving and sending countries to reduce the factors of expulsion, such as providing jobs and motivating immigrants to return. The issue of achieving development and a social welfare state in the southern Mediterranean is the ideal solution to change the destination of immigrants and encourage them to connect with their countries of origin. Reaching a zero migration rate is an unrealistic goal given the deep causes of the phenomenon under study. This is because settling the degree of inclination between the two shores of the Mediterranean is based on disengaging the colonies from the old colonizer, ending dependency in all its forms, and having the countries of the South adopt independent and autonomous development policies based on political openness and good exploitation of resources, and building and strengthening national identity. The issue of building a national state for all constitutes the essence of irregular migration, as the principle of equal opportunities and justice in entitlement carried by the social contract has not yet been achieved on the southern shore of the Mediterranean. Those deprived of luxury seek to search for it in the countries of the northern shore that have guaranteed their citizens a degree of rights and multiple security, especially job security against unemployment and achieving social success. In addition to this, the demographic gap between the two shores is widening, which makes the demographic surplus in the south tend to compensate for the demographic deficit in the north, as shown in the following two tables:.....

Conclusion

At the end of the Cold War, the international community moved from a phase of relative security guaranteed by the balance of power between the two camps, which was based on respect for the sovereignty of states and non-interference in their affairs, to a phase of permanent danger characterized by multiple concepts of security, from military security related to the nation-state to human, social and functional security.. and similarity is no longer necessary in the struggle for survival, and the state is no longer the only actor that threatens security or that needs security.

On the economic level, capitalism triumphed and became entrenched as the only path towards modernity, and showed its brutality in exploiting the wealth of peoples. This deepened the gap between an advanced North that constitutes 5% of the world's population, and a backward South struggling with its crises and plagues.

In light of these developments, it is difficult for countries to curb the growing desire of underdeveloped peoples to move to the rich and prosperous capitalist center. Migration has become a major part of current global interactions with all its multiple developmental, demographic and security dimensions. While other researchers classify the movement of people within the context of globalization, which has eliminated borders between nations and societies. This classification has made the culture of migration and cross-border movement subordinate to the wave of development that globalization has brought to humanity. From a security perspective, the danger is globalized if it essentially affects the developed world. This explains the academic and media exaggeration of the threats of migration, especially in the Mediterranean basin, and obscures its multiple benefits and developmental impacts on sending and receiving countries. The centrality of European thinking and the state's monopoly over managing and organizing migration in the Western Mediterranean

confirms its continuation in the coming decades, even though the state's options have failed to limit this phenomenon. This monopoly makes realism a solid approach to managing the conflict between the migrant and the state.

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-Appendices :

Table (1) : Demographic growth rate projections in the northern shore of the Mediterranean (1990-2030)

The state	1990-1995	1995-2000	2005-2010	2025-2030
France	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Italy	0.07	0.02	-0.18	-0.39
Spain	0.09	0.05	-0.05	-0.22
Greece	0.71	0.45	-0.01	-0.18
Portugal	0	0.1	0	-0.06

The source: محمد غربي(وآخرون)، الهجرة غير الشرعية في منطقة البحر الأبيض المتوسط:

Italy

Table (1) : Demographic growth rate projections in the southern shore of the Western Mediterranean (1990-2030)

The state	1990-1995	1995-2000	2005-2010	2025-2030
Morocco	2	1.81	1	1.59
Algeria	2.36	2.19	1.87	1.17
Tunisia	2.24	2.05	1.56	1.05
Libya	3.49	3.36	3.11	2.03

The source: محمد غربي(وآخرون)، الهجرة غير الشرعية في منطقة البحر الأبيض المتوسط: