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IDENTITY ALIENATION AND CORRUPTION IN NORTH AFRICAN SOCIETIES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses how identity alienation and corruption interact in North African societies, leading to negative consequences. Identity alienation causes individuals to feel disconnected from their community, diminishing their sense of belonging and public interest. This detachment can foster a sense of excessive self-esteem, resulting in moral corruption and exploitation of one's position for personal gain. The interplay between these two phenomena exacerbates corruption, as alienated individuals may prioritize personal goals over societal well-being. The text emphasizes the need to explore the relationship between identity alienation and corruption to develop long-term strategies for combating corruption by addressing the underlying issues that contribute to its spread.

KEYWORDS

Identity, Identity Alienation, Corruption

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1. Introduction

The emergence of public interest as a priority for individuals in their society testifies to the strength of society, its cohesion and positive awareness of its interests, while its absence as a principle and goal for individuals to obtain privileges expresses the spread of negative ideas. aspects within the group. It is compensated by the widespread adoption of private interest only excessively in the imagination and formation of individuals, which leads and leads to the adoption of selfishness and neglect of the general interest of the group. This causes the emergence of diseases and negative phenomena, including alienation from society, corruption, etc.

Prominent philosophers and thinkers have examined the topic of identity alienation and its reflection in communities through its effects. It incites people to fall prey to corruption, embrace its ideologies, and try to profit from it. its unjustifiable advantages over them. Given the ramifications and adverse impacts that the phenomena of identity alienation has on the individual, several investigations and studies have uncovered, elucidated, and recognised its symptoms, which will be discussed and recognised in the research paper's following sections.

The manifestations and consequences of the phenomenon of corruption in societies will also be addressed, according to what has been concluded from the study of the latter by many researchers who have

revealed and, through their research in the field of human sciences, identified the causes of corruption in society and clarified the symptoms and consequences it has on large categories of individuals in society.

Identity alienation, as a negative phenomenon in society, coincides with many phenomena, including the phenomenon of corruption, due to the convergence and intersection of several of their manifestations and results that interact with each other and have a direct impact on society. Accordingly, this research paper aims to highlight for those interested and researchers the most important manifestations, results and causes of these two phenomena in societies, as well as the points of convergence between them, so that the interaction and influence between them occurs on large groups. that the results are negative and contribute to increasing their spread. The choice was made here so that the phenomenon of identity alienation is an independent variable affecting the phenomenon of corruption, which will be a dependent variable that changes or increases and decreases depending on the increase or decrease in the spread or decrease of the phenomenon of identity alienation in societies. Based on the preliminary data and the previously mentioned information on the subject of the research paper, many different questions on this subject come to mind, which leads to the possibility of formulating it in the following problem:

The research problem of this study is : how does identity alienation contribute to and affect the increasing spread of the phenomenon of corruption in societies, and how can the results of its treatment be adopted as a mechanism to combat corruption?

In order to provide answers to the problem posed, the scientific methodology requires developing hypotheses that constitute a temporary response to the problem posed. This hypothesis can be formulated or specified as follows:

From the above, the study hypotheses are as follows:

Identity alienation separates individuals from their society, produces individualism and thus stimulates and encourages the spread of corruption within it.

Identity alienation negatively affects members of society and its effects are reflected on them, thus contributing to the spread of corruption among them.

2. Identity alienation.

It can be said that identity alienation is one of the phenomena and concepts that are not sufficiently addressed, especially in the field of political science and social sciences in general. It is therefore appropriate to highlight it in order to understand it and clarify its concepts in order to know the reasons for its spread in societies as a negative phenomenon that produces many negative effects. Thus, this axis will be approached by addressing: the concept of identity alienation, then the concept of identity alienation. the reasons for its spread, especially social and political, then the various manifestations and dimensions of the phenomenon of identity alienation are addressed, and finally the results and effects of identity alienation on societies are highlighted.

2.1 The concept of identity alienation:

Rousseau says: "Alienation is the process by which each person presents himself to the group so that he is under the direction of the general will and becomes part of the whole. Thus, alienation here is what a person submits to for the sake of a noble goal for the group" (Rajab, 1994, p. 35). This is what Rousseau calls positive alienation.

As for alienation in the negative sense, according to Rousseau, he believes that: "Civilization has stripped man of himself and made him a slave to the productive institutions he created and became subordinate to them. From this point on, man loses organic harmony, and problems arise between what man should be and what he is, and between what actually happens and thus alienation occurs. (Rajab, 1994, p. 33) Negative alienation, as Rousseau referred to it, is what interests us here to study the question of the relationship between identity alienation and the spread of the phenomenon of corruption in society.

Hegel distinguishes the many types of alienation at the level of personality and social and cultural systems and raises a fundamental question: the alienation of the personality lies in the collision between what is subjective and what is realistic, as the starting point of his social discourse. and political thought was the idea of the alienation of man from the state as a citizen.

As for Karl Marx, he focused on alienation as a phenomenon that recognizes the existence of man in the world, because the source of alienation for him is man. Man is the one who creates and strives to produce things that he does not really possess. , which causes alienation in him (Oweidat, 1995, p. 79).

Identity alienation is one of the reasons leading to the absence of identity or personality of an individual or group in many societies, and this is observed through the forms of its manifestation in behavior, actions and even in culture. The emphasis here will be on the social meaning of alienation in sociology and psychology

because it is related to the subject. In this field, there are many definitions of the concept of alienation. What is related to the subject will be mentioned as follows: The researcher "Hourani" explained: "Alienation expresses the separation that the individual and the group suffer from." Of itself, where the individual and the group are separated from their own feelings, desires, beliefs, etc., which is the loss of the individual and the group, feeling of effective existence (Najem, 2011, p. 421). There is another definition that says: "...a person can be among his family and members of his community, but he feels like an outsider because of internal psychological factors, which are a reflection of what is in society first and what is in his body in terms of complex biological and intellectual aspects second" (Najim, 2011, p. 422).

Durkheim pointed out that the isolation of man and his distance from social solidarity are the source of his alienation in modern society, and that determination, collective democracy and secularism have led to the individualism that has prevailed in modern history and whose manifestations appear in despair, loneliness and depression, which are manifestations of alienation (Oweidat, 1990, pp. 71-72).

From the above, it can be said of the concept of alienation that it is part of the individual's estrangement from the identity of the society and the country in which he lives, and what this alienation causes in the soul of the expatriate, whether on him or on his group, which shares the same consequences with him, which is a reason for the individual and society to lose their identity and belonging to the community and the country. Alienation is a relative social phenomenon that varies from place to place depending on each society and its circumstances. It is widespread and can be psychological, economic, social, cultural or all three together... Alienation is one of the main symptoms of the identity crisis in societies, and leads the individual to cut himself off from his community and enter into indifference and adopt identities that are foreign to him, and always try to imitate them.

2.2 Reasons for Identity Alienation:

There are many reasons for the emergence and spread of cases of identity alienation in societies, including psychological, social and political reasons. Here we will focus on the social and political reasons related to the subject of the research paper. That is part of political sociology.

1. Social causes of identity alienation:

A. Civilizational and cultural disintegration : Society loses its methodology and civilizational reference, cultural and civilizational intellectual creativity stops and society becomes dependent in its development on the standards that it automatically adopts from other cultures, leading to the emergence of a factor of alienation within society.

B. Loss of sense of self: The absence of a distinct style in cultural, civilizational and intellectual life leads to a loss of sense of self, in order to interact between the individual and his society and between his past, present and future. This leads to the isolation of the individual and society is characterized by individualism and loses its sense of self (Abu Al-Qasim & Jumah, 2008, pp. 40-42).

2. In addition to many other reasons, including:

- A. Loss of a sense of belonging to society, whether in terms of race, ethnicity or culture...
- B. Not adhering to societal norms, distancing oneself from them, being ashamed of them (values, customs, heritage...) and working with the slogan of Machiavellianism.
- C. Inability to achieve goals.
- D. Loss of meaning: that is, the inability to understand the surrounding reality...

2.3 Manifestations of identity alienation: (its dimensions, components and characteristics).

Identity alienation has many manifestations by which it can be recognized, revealed and identified in societies, including:

1. The feeling of helplessness: This means the individual's inability to influence the situations he faces or to make important decisions after being marginalized, that is, the feeling of abandonment and submission, which is a feeling that comes from himself, that is, from his personal awareness of his inability at all levels and therefore unable to realize himself or determine his destiny (Al-Tantawi, 1989, p. 121).

2. The feeling of absurdity: This is the individual's feeling that life is meaningless and devoid of goals for which it is worth living, and from there, he loses the purpose of his existence, work and activity, according to the He also believes that life has lost its meaning, significance and reasonableness (Al-Sayyid, 1984, p. 364).

3. Social isolation: It is the individual's feeling of isolation and an attempt to distance himself from the social relations that prevail in the society in which he lives. That is, a state in which the individual lives in a lack of belonging to society. nation and society. It also means the individual's feeling of loneliness and

psychological emptiness, lack of security, intimate social relationships, and distance from others. Even if it exists between them, isolation can also be accompanied by social rejection, isolation from the cultural goals of society, and the separation between the individual's goals and the values and norms of society (Al-Nouri, 1979, p. 40).

4. Rebellion: It is the disregard for the laws of society and not working with them, as well as rebellion against the customs and traditions of society, in addition to hatred and hostility towards oneself and towards the whole society. It is the individual's feeling of being far from reality, of being away from what is familiar and common, of not obeying customs and traditions, and of hating and being hostile to everything around him, and it can be a rebellion against oneself and against society and all its institutions.

2.4 Consequences of Identity Alienation:

Alienation makes a person or individual unable to make decisions and has an urgent need to determine the decision. If one can identify or classify the most important results and effects resulting from identity alienation, they can be mentioned as follows:

1. Regression and marginality: that is, the inability to adapt to the circumstances surrounding the society, which leads the individual to become alienated from society and unable to communicate with others around him. This means the inability to keep up with the rapid changes in society. conditions that lead to the social marginalization of the individual.

Here, many people are unable to adapt to the movement of society that pushes them to follow the race for financial gain and to achieve a higher social status, and one of the reasons for this is that they continue to adhere to traditional values, which hinders the harmonization of their lives. behavior with the ongoing social changes (Al-Sayyid, 1984, p. 40).

2. Dissolution of identity: It has been observed in recent studies and research that the maximum reached by the state of alienation in contexts of social and economic change and industrialization is the separation of the person from himself, what Melvin Seaman called "the objection of the person." self", that is, the loss of attention to oneself, the distance from oneself, the atrophy, the lack of selection and the inability to achieve identity (Al-Nouri, 1979, p. 10).

3. Isolation and erosion of belonging: that is, isolation from society and the surrounding environment due to the inability to cope with situations in addition to the loss of the sense of belonging to the community in which one lives, or to the external environment, which is based on individualism without attention to the group spirit, as well as the atrophy of communication between the inhabitants of urban areas with the emergence of psychological and social barriers that precede the interactive distances between them (Al-Nouri, 1979, p. 10).

3. The concept of corruption.

Corruption is one of the serious social evils that hinders the progress and education of societies, as well as the success of development policies and programs. Therefore, researchers must pay attention to it and learn more about its secrets in order to discover the real reasons for its spread, with the aim of finding alternative methods and mechanisms to the old ones proposed, which have proven to be ineffective, especially in their failure. of the policies followed. Therefore, we will approach this element by developing a general and comprehensive definition of corruption, then identifying the most important types of corruption that have the greatest impact on society, and finally clarifying the most important reasons behind corruption.

3.1 Definition of corruption:

Corruption is considered one of the ancient phenomena known to human societies and political systems, regardless of the constitutions that govern political, social and economic life there, because there is not a single country that is free from corruption, in any form. Through this element, we will try to understand what is meant by corruption, its causes and its impact on societies and countries. Corruption has many definitions, and here we will focus on what concerns us, especially those related to the approach to the topic under discussion.

Samuel Huntington defines corruption as: "the behavior of government officials who deviate from accepted rules to serve private goals" (Khalaf, 2009, p. 3).

Robert Klighard's definition: "Corruption is the misuse of public office for private gain through informal transactions, and evidence of corrupt acts includes bribery, extortion, nepotism, fraud, seizure of public funds, payment of bribes to government officials in exchange for the acceleration of transactions within their jurisdiction

and embezzlement of funds. "Although people tend to think of corruption as a government responsibility, we find it involved in forms of corruption that go beyond government corruption" (Khalaf, 2009, p. 3).

Daniel Kaufman's definition: "It is the exploitation of public office to achieve illegal gain" (Khalaf, 2009, p. 3).

Transparency International Definition: "Any act that includes the abuse of public office, to achieve a private interest for oneself or one's group (Supreme National Anti-Corruption Authority, Media Sector and Yemen Organization, 2023).

Therefore, corruption can be defined as dishonest actions carried out by people in positions of authority, such as managers, government officials and others, in order to achieve private gains. Examples of corruption phenomena include the giving and accepting of bribes, inappropriate gifts and illegal political transactions, fraud or deception, manipulation of election results, money transfer, fraud, money laundering, etc.

Faced with the difficulty of providing a unified definition of corruption, the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption that it adopted in Mexico in December 2002, have been content to list the behaviors considered corrupt and have left it to the members of the States to deal with the multiple forms that could arise in the future, considering that the realistic manifestations of corruption are: bribery, embezzlement, abuse of influence, abuse of office and illicit enrichment.

3.2 Types and types of corruption prevalent in societies:

There are many and many classifications given to the phenomenon of corruption in societies according to the nature of the studies dealing with it, and due to the diversity of the connotations of corruption, it is possible to classify it into types according to multiple criteria:

1. According to the affiliation of the individuals involved in it: It is classified into public sector corruption, which is more influential and dangerous due to the positions of its individuals who exploit their official positions to achieve personal goals, while private sector corruption is the Exploitation of financial resources and influence to change government policies and obtain certain privileges.

2. According to the degree of organization: Corruption is divided into organized corruption, which is known for certain prior arrangements that determine the amount of bribery and the type of services exchanged, and random corruption that is not subject to another specific organization.

3. According to the geographical scope: There is international corruption that goes beyond the borders of one country to link global companies with governments and organizations within countries, while local corruption is within one country, and is carried out by employees and members of various officials departments.

There is also another classification that classifies corruption into two main forms, which are as follows:

1. Massive corruption: which has a direct and long-term negative impact on the country, as it involves huge amounts of money and is perpetrated by high officials of the country. establishing projects that serve the general public or increasing funds for legislators and state employees to legislate laws for the benefit of a particular person or group of people, awarding tenders and jobs to unqualified people, receiving bad or inexpensive projects, etc. (Social Life, 2018).

2. Secondary or small corruption: whose effects are small and usually unclear on the country, so they involve small amounts of money or concern people who do not have a strong influence in the country, but its effects can worsen and cause major consequences. problems, and one of its forms is the payment of money. Not having the right to obtain academic places, to obtain rapid professional promotions, to move to another judge to annul the court decision, etc. (Social Life, 2018).

We also find in other works what is called political corruption, which is the misuse of public authority (see also: corruption in local governments) by ruling elites for illegitimate purposes such as bribery, extortion, nepotism and embezzlement.

3.3 Reasons for the spread of corruption in society:

Like other social phenomena, corruption has factors and causes that lead to its spread and penetration into society. The reasons for the phenomenon of corruption vary according to the characteristics of each society. Therefore, there are many classifications of its causes according to the studies. their objectives and scope. There are those who classify them into social, economic, political causes... etc. What interests us here is to focus on the social causes that are related to the subject of the study, some of which can be. summarized through the following points (Domènec, 2018).

1. Personal ambitions: (self-interest) where people have a motive for property, and the cause of corruption is sometimes due to the absolute desire of officials for money and power, without taking into account moral limits, nor the general interest. of the group and compromise it.

2. Decrease in national and moral sense: This is due either to the lack of educational level or to the negative educational experience lived by the civil servant (mistakes made in the field of identity development of individuals at school and failure of educational policies to do so), in addition to abandoning the positive norms and traditions of the group that aims at the benefit of the community as a whole.

3. Low awareness and lack of courage of the rest of the population in the face of corruption and the corrupt: they turn a blind eye or remain silent about corruption, which encourages the corrupt to continue their work more.

4. The existence of cultural environments that encourage and tolerate corruption: evasion of one's responsibilities and the ability to achieve personal gains through illegal means can be considered admirable in some environments.

5. The general public feels like a foreigner or second-class citizen because they do not enjoy their most basic human rights to food, housing, treatment and services (Center for Judicial and Criminal Studies and Research, 2014).

6. Error in determining the social group to which the individual belongs (social affiliation and identity). For example, there are individuals from the working class who run for elections alongside the financial and business class when they do not know that they are against the interest of their class (Center for Judicial and Criminal Studies and Research, 2014).

7. Many societies in developing countries include cultural and ethnic minorities who consider themselves oppressed and deprived of their rights in the various areas of public administration. These minorities may resort to corrupt methods because they believe that they are the only way to obtain the services they need from public administration bodies (Center for Judicial and Criminal Studies and Research, 2014).

8. The problem of alienation and alienation and its role in the separation from society and the loss of the individual's social identity and belonging to it (Miqdadi, 2017).

The cultural and moral factor is an important factor in maintaining corruption-free societies. As the moral values of people at all levels and segments decline, the phenomenon of corruption becomes more apparent and clear among the social and cultural causes of corruption. the emergence of nepotism and mediation to a large extent to the detriment of the public interest, which constitutes a major crime and injustice for those who have skills and merit, in addition to the danger of seizing power and handing over leadership to people who are incompetent and experienced in the tasks assigned to them, among these reasons is also the poor distribution of wealth among members of society and the diffusion of wealth. Extreme wealth is in the hands of a few people, while the rest suffer from poverty, high prices and the high cost of living.

4. The impact of identity alienation on corruption and its relationship with it:

Based on the fact that society includes many negative social phenomena, which interact with each other and influence each other, to produce certain results and effects on the behaviors and actions of the members of the group and society. We find that identity alienation, when it meets corruption in the same society, as two social phenomena, through their manifestations and consequences on society, as well as the reasons for their emergence and spread in society, creates negative effects and vestiges on large segments of it and increases its spread.

By examining the manifestations, results and causes of both identity alienation and the causes of the emergence and spread of corruption in society, as presented and explained previously. It is observed that the reasons that underlie them and that animate the two phenomena and increase their spread meet and share many places and points, and thus we conclude that the more the manifestations, results and causes of the spread of identity alienation among certain groups of In a society, the more the causes of the spread of corruption among its members increase, and the more the manifestations and causes of its spread decrease. Alienation: The causes of the spread of corruption in different societies will necessarily decrease and decrease depending on the society. rate of their presence and spread.

This is where the relationship and influence between identity alienation and corruption as phenomena present in society lies, and therefore the absence or decline in the level of spread of identity alienation in society, with the absence and decline of its manifestations and causes, will directly decrease. with it the spread of the causes of corruption in society. Because confronting and combating parasites and negative phenomena in society in order to reduce or eliminate them is confronting and combating their causes or the reasons that drive and support them.

The points of convergence and intersection will be clarified, especially between the manifestations, results and causes of the two phenomena that are at the origin of both identity alienation and corruption in society, based on the projection of the manifestations, results and causes of identity alienation on the causes of

identity alienation. the emergence of corruption, because it will be clearly seen that they converge in many of them and the reasons that underlie it. The phenomenon of corruption is almost the same as what is at the origin of identity alienation or causes it and spreads in society.

Among the main reasons for the spread of corruption among different groups and societies, as previously identified and explained, we find the following main reasons.

4.1 Personal Ambitions: (Self-interest)

The motive of ownership and the desire of officials for money and power, without consideration of morality or the general interest of society or the group. Here we find several manifestations and reasons for identity alienation that coincide with this reason and are an influential factor in increasing the spread of corruption, and its treatment is as a mechanism to combat corruption. Among them, we find these reasons:

1. Loss of sense of self: that is, the lack of interaction between the past, present and future, which leads to the isolation of the individual and a sense of individualism (adopting only his personal interest and not the public interest), and without caring for it and taking it into account.

2. Loss of the sense of belonging to society: (race, race or culture).

3. Social isolation: distancing of the individual from society, even if he is part of it.

4. Regression and marginalization: aversion to society and the use of financial gains to achieve social status.

4.2 Decrease in patriotism and morality:

Due to lack of education and the abandonment of societal norms and traditions that aim at the benefit of the group as a whole. Here, we also note that there are several reasons or consequences of identity alienation that coincide with or are at the origin of this cause of the phenomenon of corruption within certain groups of society, including:

1. Civilizational and cultural disintegration: loss of civilizational references, cessation of intellectual creativity and dependence on other societies, leading to alienation.

2. Not adhering to the norms of society and being ashamed of them (values, customs and traditions).

3. Rebellion against the group: non-compliance with the rules of the group and hatred of society.

4.3 Low awareness and lack of courage of the rest of the population in the face of corruption and the corrupt:

For this reason, we find other symptoms and results of identity alienation that also coincide with this cause of corruption, so that the effect occurs and the relationship between them becomes apparent, so we are facing an increase in the spread of corruption in certain categories. and groups, which are:

1. Inability to achieve or achieve goals.

2. Loss of meaning: by the inability to understand the surrounding reality.

4.4 The general public feels like a foreigner or second-class citizen:

Because they do not enjoy their fundamental rights (political, cultural and social). Where this cause of corruption coincides with some manifestations and causes of identity alienation that contribute to its spread among individuals.

1. Feeling of helplessness: the individual's inability to influence and make decisions after being marginalized.

2. A feeling of absurdity: the individual's loss of the purpose of their existence, work and activity.

It is also possible to better understand and clarify the relationship between identity alienation and corruption and their reciprocal influence in society through other elements and angles, which indicate the effects that identity alienation has on the phenomenon of corruption and increases its spread among large segments of society or group. These elements or angles can be identified as follows:

1. Weak belonging and loyalty: When individuals feel alienated from their national or cultural identity, their sense of belonging and loyalty to society and the state may diminish. This weakness can lead to a decline in respect for laws and moral values, which contributes to the spread of corruption.

A. Identity alienation: which occurs when individuals feel that they are not connected to their national or cultural group or community. This may be due to ethnic, religious, linguistic or cultural differences.

B. The effect of identity alienation on corruption: When individuals feel alienated, they have less incentive to preserve the public interest or to respect the law. They see themselves as outsiders to society,

which makes them less accountable to it and may therefore tend to exploit the system for personal gain through illegal means.

2. Social Marginalization: Identity alienation can result from social marginalization or a sense of discrimination, which prompts individuals to seek illegal means to compensate for this marginalization, such as corruption for personal gain.

A. Identity alienation and marginalization: People who feel marginalized or persecuted in their society because of their social, cultural, regional or political identity may feel angry and frustrated.

B. Corruption as compensation: These individuals may resort to corruption as a means to compensate for their marginalization and seek opportunities to improve their economic and social situation through illegal means. These practices can be seen as defense mechanisms to cope with perceived injustice.

3. Lack of trust in social and political institutions: Identity alienation can lead to the erosion of trust, particularly in illegitimate government institutions. When individuals feel that these institutions do not represent them or their interests, they may be more likely to engage in or condone corruption.

A. Loss of trust: When individuals feel alienated, they may lose trust in political and legal government institutions because they perceive that they do not represent their interests or that they discriminate against them.

B. Consequences for corruption: This feeling can lead to ignoring laws and regulations and resorting to corruption as a means to achieve their goals. They believe that the system is unfair and therefore do not feel guilty when they violate it.

5. Conclusions

Alienation is a relatively widespread social phenomenon whose degree of influence and causes vary from one environment to another depending on each society and its circumstances. It spreads openly or covertly and can be psychological, political, economic, social, cultural or all three together. ... Alienation is one of the main symptoms of the identity crisis in societies. In general, it leads the individual to cut himself off from his community, turn to individualism and lose the signs of belonging to the group he becomes. state of doubt and ambiguity about his identity, or adopts a false identity and affiliation, depending on the identity formation he has. He has suffered it in social institutions (school, media, civil society).

Corruption as a negative phenomenon in society can be said to be dishonest actions carried out by people who occupy high positions of authority, especially due to their great influence on people, such as leaders, officials and others, in order to achieve private, personal or elite gains. Examples of manifestations of corruption include: giving and accepting bribes, inappropriate gifts, illegal political transactions, fraud or deception, manipulation of election results (political corruption), money transfer, fraud, money laundering, etc.

It is clear from the data and information presented that the reasons underlying both identity alienation and corruption, as well as what motivates both phenomena and increases their spread, converge and share many aspects and points. Thus, it is concluded that the more manifestations there are, and the causes of the spread of alienation among peoples and societies increase, the more the causes increase with them the spread of corruption among its members, and as the manifestations and causes of the spread of alienation decrease, the causes of the spread of corruption in. Societies will inevitably experience decline and decline, and therefore they will serve as a mechanism to combat and confront corruption. And reduce its spread.

The relationship and influence between alienation and corruption, as two phenomena present among peoples and society, lies in the points of sharing or convergence between many causes and manifestations that underlie them and the manifestations that combine to produce them. the absence or decline in the level of spread of alienation in society, with the absence and decline of its manifestations and causes, will greatly decrease the direct spread of the causes of corruption in society. Because the elimination of parasites and negative phenomena in society involves eliminating their causes or the reasons behind them, which they share with other negative phenomena in the group or in society as a whole.

Here we find ourselves having to propose mechanisms or practical means to combat and confront corruption, which causes many undesirable results that hinder the development and prosperity of peoples and constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the achievement of development. It is about confronting and combating other negative phenomena prevalent among citizens, such as, as well as identity alienation and the negative effects it causes on peoples. This confrontation will therefore serve as an effective mechanism to reduce or reverse the spread of corruption, which erodes and hinders the establishment of justice for the people and the achievement of well-being among all its components in a way that allows them to benefit from wealth in a way Or a formula close in its distribution.

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