INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION. NEWS AND PERSPECTIVES

G. BORȘA

Gheorghe BORȘA
E-mail: borsagheorghe@yahoo.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-8442-4817

Abstract
This article introduces a new perspective regarrding the social, political, and economic impact of immigration against the backdrop of an increasingly high number of migrants. It also clarifies migration causes and context in terms of state security; its consequences and its influences on society, both in the origin country and at the destination. The current study illustrates state reactions vis-a-vis migration, various ways to manage such reactions, and their impact on the population.

The context of any solutions to the migration crisis presupposes the existence of peaceful attitudes, and yet such a moment is difficult to anticipate in the Islamic world. Therefore, there are no certainties regarding the European population's state of security in the present context.

Keywords: *migration, impact, routes, globalization.*

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of international relations, of national policies regarding migration, of policies regarding the settling of an individual on the territory of a national state other than the one of their origin, consists of merely certain attempts to redefine conceptual borders and the means for communities to organize themselves in terms of their capabilities of including or excluding newcomers.

Brought to the fore are thus such debates as connect to national identity, citizenship, policies to deal with this particular phenomenon, and with the interconnection of migration and globalization, as well as state security.

Confrontations between migrants and EU nationals are, most often, of a violent nature, and the reason is not simply the natural aggression of humans but the interest in which migrant groups use such aggression to further their own goals, given the limited resources and while the local living conditions and lifestyle are not to the migrants' liking.

Conflict is manifested not only physically but also spiritually and in the realm of information. Confrontations escalate to violence over the two philosophies, Western and Islamic, which have become irreconcilable via political interference, as the latter

is nowadays a philosophy of the battle for influence, local supremacy and resources, whereas the representatives of the two philosophies fail to differentiate between what unites and what divides them.

I. THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Several notable events generated by crime, particularly crimes against individuals and private property, street violence, immigrant ghettos on the outskirts of large cities, public filth, all of which have been covered by the media, as well as certain less notable ones, such as long-term unemployment, housing crises or school violence, have transferred situational responsibility to their immigrant communities (Bădescu, 2004, p. 38).

The capacity of social, economic, political, and administrative institutions to integrate a large number of migrants, the resistance of certain migrant communities, and the social issues generated by migration-related phenomena affect state stability and, thus, the governments' ability to act. In the hosting countries, the primary challenge is the social integration of newcomers. This is how you get refugee camps, local bureaucracy to handle personal data, and legislation allowing for the management of such issues (Sava, 2005, p. 264).

The globalization and the internationalization of markets generate new migrant behaviors, heightened fluidity for territorial displacement, as migration-related phenomena take on specific meanings.

Building the Europe of tomorrow cannot be achieved without consensus regarding international migration or without the drafting of common migration policies. Awareness of specific migrant flows, and of their traits and dynamics, allows for the defining and adjusting of balances in the economic and social milieus. No longer can migration be evaluated as an instantaneous and unpredictable phenomenon, since the movement of individuals has multiple triggers of historical, behavioral, economic, and social nature (Andreescu, 2016).

We believe that international migration, willing or forceful, is essential for the contemporary globalized life. In this our century of speed, the number of individuals living outside the borders of their country of birth is larger than it has ever been in the history of mankind.

Given the current international context, Romania – a southeast European country located at the crossroads of pathways connecting the continent's western and eastern regions, as well as the Asian south to the European northwest – is a part of the "Balkan Route" of illegal migration, which affects all key areas of society, including state security and the safety of its citizens.

International migration subjects developed nations to conflicting pressures. As foreign demand for labor increases – meant to partly offset the significant reduction in birth rates below the generational replacement threshold; demographic aging; and the shortage of working youth – the populations of such states are increasingly concerned about the cultural changes that may foster an inflow of migrants, asylum seekers, and clandestine migrants.

In Western countries, the fear triggered by the events of September 11th 2001 regarding the potential connections between migrants and terrorist attacks tends to generate mistrust towards foreigners, particularly towards those hailing from less-developed Eastern nations. Hence the paradox of affluent nations, as their economies require migrant labor but the political pressures they are subjected to will result particularly in limitations placed on immigration (Zuru, 2004, p. 86).

The greatest difficulty in tackling the effects of illegal migration comes from the current complexity of the phenomenon, given by the multitude of forms and traits associated, as well as by its heightened dynamics. The clearest symptoms are the increase in the number of individuals involved in crossborder movement, and the countries recently appearing on the migration maps, whether as origins or as destinations.

Migratory movement based on emigration and immigration, willing, and caused by various reasons (historical, economic, social, political, etc.) has diverse consequences both in the origin countries and at the intended destination, including the field of crossborder crime (E.-Ana Iancu, I.-R. Rusu, N. Iancu, 2020, p. 348).

II. THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON STATE SECURITY

We believe that migration is a relevant dimension for the assessment of the concept of security. For Europe, its consequences are becoming critical, as emigration from the areas peripheral to Europe generates extra pressure on European stability, in terms of sheer demographic numbers as well as all associated social phenomena.

The primary causes for the unprecedented vastness of population displacement include armed conflicts, famines, natural disasters, human rights violations, and dire economic circumstances.

The political circumstances in emigrant-generating countries will influence the number of emigrants, while political tensions can escalate, often to violent outbreaks and even as far as civil war. Violence among citizen groups, as manifested by ethnic conflicts; violence between state and its citizens; and violence between states can all endanger the individuals, such that they will seek shelter in other states, with emigration often the only possible resort (Lanerman, 1999, p. 18).

As we assess migration over the last few years it is vital to also evaluate its effects on state security, and European security in general, as we consider the grave threat of the latest type of terrorism, i.e. Islamic State (ISIS), and of conflict-specific migration, i.e. the original Islamic one, in the overall context of the aging of the European population, of the reduction of the Christian demographic sector as compared to its Muslim counterpart, and of the certain radicalization against the backdrop of Islam spreading in the Western world.

The Islamic State emerged following the partial failure of the revolutions occurring in North Africa, the Near East and the Middle East beginning with 2010 and through 2011, with the toppling of authoritarian regimes such as those in Tunisia (December 2010), Egypt (Mubarak, 2011), Libya (August 2011), and

Yemen (November 2011), and the significant destabilizing of certain monarchies, such as those of Morocco, Jordan, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, etc.

Soft, inertial approaches, as well as various forms of hesitation and stalling led to nothing positive. All it took was Turkey slightly loosening its bottleneck in protest of the Western states' attitude towards migrants for Europe to reveal its weakness to a humanitarian drama of significant proportions (Mansfield, 2015, p. 513).

"Will the 21st century be the century of migrants, given the great number of migrants and forms of migration, or the century of chaos, violence, and disorder?" (Geopolitica, 2015, p. 200).

III. STATE RESPONSES TO MIGRATION

Romania and the EU have policy plans for illegal migration, featuring legislation on workforce migration. Illegal migration raises particular issues, able to generate serious problems for national and European security. Particular policies on illegal migration refer to the dialogue and cooperation with third-party states on migration, border security, Frontex common management, ID and travel documentation security, fighting illegal migration and human trafficking, the achievement of re-entry agreements, information handling, determining carrier responsibility, social integration for foreign nationals, and updates to the National Strategy on Immigration.

Managing national migration without proper information and intelligence systems is no longer possible. For as realistic an idea as possible, you need to make changes to both the system for gathering primary data and to the one that centralizes such data and ensures international cooperation. Migration statistics must be associated with particular inquiries on nationally representative population samples so as to allow for qualitative substance evaluations on migration attributes.

Individuals involved in illegal migration were found either during transit (or during their attempted illegal crossing of the border via border crossing points) or spotted near the border, displaying the clear intent to cross illegally.

Over the last few years, Turkey has continuously been blackmailing the EU with the prospect that, should EU further delay Turkey's admission, it will open its borders to release the enormous migrant flow towards Europe.

According to Frontex analyses, in recent years the illegal migration routes into the EU have been (E.-Ana Iancu, I.-R. Rusu, N.Iancu, 2020, p.349):
- the Central Mediterranean route – the most active one – via Libya-Italy and Morocco-Spain;
- the Eastern Mediterranean route: Libya, Egypt, Syria-Greece;
- the West Balkan route: Turkey-Greece-Serbia-former Yugoslavia-Hungary-Austria-Germany;

and the Eastern European route: not very popular, with only Poland filing several applications for asylum.

CONCLUSIONS

Under such circumstances we are looking for answers to multiple questions that are vital to the future of the EU, such as: "Is the Schengen Area still applicable when it is so permeated by migrants and future terrorists?"

The French Prime-Minister, the Chancellor of Germany, and other EU notables push for stiffer action against illegal migration, and particularly against migration originating in the North of Africa, and the Near and Middle East; and for any other measures against current terrorism able to breach the security of any EU or world countries. But will all these be enough?

Either way, until the Islamic world is at peace – and hardly anyone believes it ever will be – we will be unable to feel fully safe in contemporary Europe.

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