Analysing the Relationship Between Security and Migration Categories

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Abstract: The article analyses the theoretical and practical aspects of migration processes and their regulation. Even though migration is formed under the influence of various factors and becomes an objective reality, it is justified that it is becoming one of the main risks and problems within the national security system of the states. While studies related to migration and its impact on the economic security of states, it is appropriate to recognize that several studies have been carried out regarding the assessment of migration through the prism of security. Therefore, studying the theoretical and practical aspects of migration processes and their regulation today is important. From the point of view of the interrelationship of migration and security, the concept of 'human security' and the issue related to the personal security of migrants within it are studied separately. In this research, priority is given to a more civilized approach in studying migration as a security threat. The analyses show that to improve the efficiency of the migration management system and ensure the national security of states, an integrated approach to solving the migration problem is necessary. As part of the issue of migration securitization, it was determined that there is a threat to a certain object by a political actor, and it was explained that emergency political measures should be taken to eliminate it.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, the increase in differences observed in the indicators of socio-economic development between countries creates the basis for the intensification of international migration processes. As a result, in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the flow of migrants, and the factors influencing it acquired a structurally new meaning. While studies related to migration and its impact on the economic security of states, carried out to date, have received relative priority, it is appropriate to recognize that a number of studies have been carried out regarding the assessment of migration (especially illegal migration) through the prism of security (national, regional and international). Therefore, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects of migration processes and their regulation today.

In recent years, within the framework of domestic and international studies, special attention has been paid to the study and analysis of migration processes, in particular, illegal migration from the point of view

of national security and international stability. In the conditions of modern international relations, in connection with various risks arising from the acceleration of the processes of technological modernization and globalization, there is an increasing need for the formation of effective methods and means of protecting the national interests of states, ensuring national security and achieving competitiveness and their practical use. One of the existing risks is associated with migration processes, which play one of the main roles in the socio-political changes observed in society today, and their importance is expected to increase shortly. In addition to the fact that the social, economic, demographic, and political consequences of migration are significant, it is natural that there are many uncertainties in this regard.

Princeton scholar D. A. Baldwin links the various definitions of security to two important aspects. First, it promotes rational policy analysis by making it relatively easy to compare one security policy with another. Secondly, by creating points of contact

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between people with different views, the activation of scientific communication is achieved.

Egyptian researcher Nazli Shukri, while not denying the connection between migration and security, casts doubt on it. Recognizing that migration, security and interaction are inherently subjective concepts, the scholar concludes that the relationship between migration and security is problematic and complex. According to a group of researchers, the relationship between migration and security is two-way: on the one hand, if we consider the problem through the prism of the security of society and countries affected by migration flows, on the other hand, it is appropriate to consider migrants from the point of view of their security.

It is known that the main reason for emigration observed in some countries is related to political motives. Today, the situation associated with the formation of the flow of refugees in the world occurs precisely at the heart of the political situation. Most of them are trying to obtain the status of political emigrants in the territory of the host country. In our opinion, this is where the implications of migration for security (at the national and individual level) begin.

The events of September 11, 2001, in the United States, the non-democratic regime, and the activities of immigrants in Western countries with non-democratic ideas have led to a broader understanding, assessment, and analysis of the problem of security in Western studies. The fact that existing threats involve non-state actors and networks has raised the issue of security to a new level. In particular, the well-known researcher of the Copenhagen Security School B. Buzan in his monograph "People, States and Fear: The Problem of National Security in International Relations" also expands the scope of security research and can be caused by non-state actors, which include individuals and social groups, as well as also states, the importance of studying possible threats is determined.

English researchers J. Huysmans and V. Squires put forward the idea that it is necessary to analyse the relationship between migration and security in two directions, that is, from the standpoint of security studies and migration studies. Indeed, security and migration research is inherently complex and multifaceted. Within security studies, security can be approached as a strategic imperative. Within migration studies, migration can be approached from a relatively narrow economic perspective, including forced migration. At the same time, refugees and labour migration make academic research a broader object of study. In the current situation, it is noticeable that the concepts of migration and security are very contradictory in their meaning. As a result, they can be used to identify multiple practices representing different foundations.

Many analysts argue that illegal migration threatens national security. According to researcher Khalid Kozer, the notion that migration is one of the main threats to national security is due to the increase in the number of "illegal" migrants. However, existing views are not supported by reliable research on how immigrants pose a threat to national security.

Since the events of 9/11, which had a major impact on US national security and immigration, the emphasis on securing the existing process has become even more important. American scientist Patrick J. According to Buchanan, uncontrolled migration will doom the state to extinction. The scientist also puts forward the idea that the chaotic association of peoples who have almost nothing in common with each other in terms of history, folklore, language, culture, and faith poses a significant threat to America. In his opinion, this is a kind of new Balkanization policy. P. Buchanan believes that in order to prevent existing mistakes, it is necessary to introduce a complete moratorium on immigration for a long time, to abandon any amnesty for illegal immigrants in the United States, and to strengthen laws.

The American scientist Myron Weiner raised the issue of how international migration poses a threat to the security of the state and citizens, paying special attention to how interconnected the security problems of the sending and receiving countries are from a transnational point of view. In practice, migrants face many challenges due to the prevailing security situation in sending and receiving countries. M. Weiner believes that the growth of uncontrolled mass migration, causing violence in host countries, will lead to its transformation into a security threat.

Researcher Anna Kissinger advocates tougher immigration policy, based on the assumption that immigrants pose a threat to social security, demographic stability, cultural identity, and the social security system. However, the available evidence from the scientists is groundless.

According to the Russian scientist A. Kucherenko, migrants pose several threats to the national security of host countries. The scientist considers it appropriate to divide the existing threats into three groups, which are general and complex in their significance. It is worth noting here that the author, as a representative of the host country, expresses an anxious attitude towards migrants,

which can be observed by the example of his following comments:

Firstly, there are changes in the ethno-cultural composition of the recipient countries. In addition, the number of people among immigrants who respect the existing values of this society is decreasing. The worst thing is that their children and grandchildren become citizens of this country and in most cases feel like strangers in her life. As a result, they tend to protest and act violently. In developed countries, such an environment contributes to the growth of such evils as international terrorism and crime.

Secondly, illegal migration is becoming one of the most important security threats. Today, due to the fact that corruption has become a global problem, the process of combating it is becoming increasingly complex. Human trafficking, which is carried out with the aim of using countries with a relatively low level of development as cheap labour and for sexual purposes, is not only immoral but also causes the spread of various diseases.

Thirdly, from time to time, legal and illegal migrants commit mass terrorist attacks based on nationalist sentiments and ethnic conflicts in certain countries. The current situation has been observed in recent years in many EU countries (France, Austria, and the Netherlands) and to some extent in Russia.

Today, international migration remains one of the most discussed but highly controversial areas of the security agenda. Aspects of migration security have been widely studied since the Cold War. According to Islam Ahmed, a researcher at the Nohud Center for Research and Studies in Doha, migration studies is still a relatively new and small area of international relations as a research field. This can be explained primarily by the fact that in the period from 1945 to 1980, migration policy and issues related to immigrants were considered an internal problem of a particular host/host country, and their impact on international security was underestimated. It is known that during the Cold War, migration policy did not have a significant impact on the balance of power, especially on the socio-political situation in the United States. Therefore, in these years, the security of migration aspects has been studied as an internal problem based on a state-centric approach, which occupies an important place in this regard. In the years after the end of the Cold War, security studies began to draw attention to the existence of other security-related issues in addition to military issues.

The analysis of migration in the context of security in the context of modern international relations was studied from a scientific point of view by representatives of the Copenhagen Institute for Peace Research Barry Busan and Ole Wever. In particular, B. Buzen states that the security problem is not limited to military threats between states, like traditional security studies, and that there is a need for more comprehensive security studies from the point of view of multiple threats that have arisen in the context of globalization and the changing international situation.

This approach was further developed in the book "Security: A New Structure of Analysis" by Barry Buzen, Ole Wever, and Yap de Wilde. According to him, researchers have identified the concept of "soft" security, which is much broader than the scope of military threats to the national interests of the state, and on this basis a new "security theory" ("securitization theory") has been created. it was formed in the 1990s. The purpose of the "security theory" is to embody the views of proponents of an expanded security concept covering all areas of security, and representatives of the traditional approach that reveals the level of security against security threats. In a word, it is an intermediate theory based on the measurement of large-scale determinants of security, equally suitable for representatives of traditional and modern schools of security.

Securitization is a complex political process wherein a political actor identifies a threat to a specific object and advocates for urgent political measures to address it. In securitizing a problem or threat, the actor elevates it from the realm of regular political discourse to a security concern of the highest priority. Consequently, actions to address the issue occur outside the established political procedures, often involving emergency measures that deviate from the actor's usual activities. The key distinction lies in the use of exceptional political measures, implying that securitizing (or desecuritizing) a problem has significant political implications.

The core of securitization theory doesn't mandate the imposition of emergency measures but rather assesses the threat as a platform that can justify the legitimization of such measures. This process can be dissected into three integral components: 1) the identification of a threat; 2) the delineation of the threat as the object of danger; and 3) the implementation of emergency measures against the threat, often involving the general population.

Visualizing the securitization process reveals a dynamic interplay between these components. Understanding securitization provides insights into how political entities navigate and manipulate

perceived threats, emphasizing the political nature of emergencies and the consequential impact on governance and societal responses.

Figure 1: Successful securitization.

It should be noted that scientists such as Barry Buzen, Ole Wever, and Yap de Wilde believe that new threats, such as illegal and uncontrolled migration, should be highlighted among the problems associated with social, economic, and climate change. For this reason, scientists have introduced the concept of "migration securitization" into scientific circulation. As mentioned above, according to the theory of securitization, an event can become a type of security as a result of certain actions and can be perceived by society as a threat. Securitization of migration restricts the rights of migrants, linking this phenomenon with insecurity.

The Center for Conflict Studies, Paris, researchers A. Ceyhan and A. Tsukalalar, who studied the issue of securitization of migration, analyzed the evidence and views of a group of politicians, law enforcement agencies, and the media who assessed migration as a security threat, analyzing them, they divided them into four axes (parts):

1. socio-economic axis, in which migration is associated with unemployment, the rise of the informal economy, the crisis of public welfare, and the deterioration of the urban environment;

2. securitarian axis, migration is associated with the erosion of control over sovereignty, borders, internal and external security issues;

3. an identitarian axis in which migrants are seen as a threat to national identity and the demographic balance of the host society;

4. a political axis, in most cases, in the fight against migration, racism, and xenophobia are used as a tool to achieve political goals.

The analyses show that within the framework of the relationship between migration and the security system, its negative impact on the existing social relations in society acquires a relative priority. As an example, we can cite cultural, that is, civilizational differences between migrants and the host country. Here it is important to pay special attention to the views of the American scientist S. Huntington, who scientifically substantiated the future order of international relations on the basis of a civilizational approach. It is well known that the article published in 1993 by S. S. was of worldwide importance in this regard. Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations", made a significant contribution to the development of the neo-Atlantic concept. According to him, conflicts between civilizations are at the heart of the unstable situation and contradictions taking place in the world. The scientist expressed the following thoughts about the flow of Muslim migrants arriving in Europe from the Middle East and North Africa, and their impact on the social life of society: "... rapid population growth in Arab countries, especially in North Africa, and the migration flow to Western European countries is increasing even more. The current situation requires increased political vigilance in Western Europe when implementing actions aimed at minimizing internal borders. In recent years, racism in Italy, France, and Germany has become more visible. This can also be seen in the growing political opposition and violence against Arab and Turkish immigrants since 1990.

Chapter 8 of S. Huntington's monograph "The Clash of Civilizations and the Restructuring of the World Order", published in 1996, is devoted to many aspects of migration processes, in particular, the socio-economic situation in Western countries and their civilizational identification of settled migrants. it reveals the role of many immigrants who do not belong to Western civilization in the life of these countries, and the growing hatred of Muslims and Africans among representatives of the host society.

For information, it should be noted that in recent years, right-wing parties against immigrants have become more active in European countries. In addition, the issue of the connection of Muslim immigrants with terrorist organizations has become the center of broad academic and public discussions. It is important to note that the main risk associated with migration does not come from external migrants but from internal social relations. For example, despite the fact that the descendants of Muslim immigrants who have lived in France for many years have grown up on the territory of this country, they are unable to negotiate with the local population. According to the data, the unemployment rate among the second-third generation of immigrants without immigrant status is 80% higher than among the French. The current situation allows us to imagine how complex the crisis is associated with people currently working as migrants. In the case of France, the focus is on domestic issues, as terrorism is associated with people coming from countries such as the Middle East and Africa. Although the terrorist attacks in Paris seem to have established a link between the migration crisis and terrorism, historically this connection has proved difficult to maintain. A 2015 article in Charlie Hebdo claimed that European citizens descended from Muslim immigrants were behind every attack, including the November terrorist attacks. Illegal migrants are also

seen as a security threat in the United States. According to the report of the US Department of Homeland Security on the assessment of internal threats for October 2020, "illegal migration" is one of the seven main threats to the country.

At the moment, the attention of Russian researchers is focused on the category of "migration security". By its nature, this category assesses migration as a threat to national security and serves to reduce the risk of threats arising from migration and to combat them within the framework of an effective migration policy. Accordingly, we can say that the categories "migration security" and "migration securitization" are mutually compatible.

Since migration flows threaten the social relations of the host State and its ethnic homogeneity, the concept of "public security" has been developed in Western studies (mainly by the Copenhagen School of Security). This term cannot be used as a synonym for the Uzbek term "social security". Social security, at its core, means that members of society are protected from the point of view of social security. "Social security" means the state of preservation of the identity of society. According to Ole Weber, "social security" is the ability of a society to preserve its identity (character) in changing conditions and possible and real threats. In the context of integration processes, when threats to the identity of society are threatened, but it is known that the state cannot protect it, a dilemma arises between the state and society regarding security. In this case, the state protects its sovereignty, and social security protects the identity of society. Therefore, conflicts in many societies were assessed using the civilizational factor.

Indeed, the social security concept of the Copenhagen School has certain drawbacks. In particular, Tobias Tyler, a professor at the University of Dublin, pointed out three main shortcomings of the concept: 1) shortcomings related to the definition of the status of society as an independent social institution; 2) the presence of significant uncertainties in the definition of "uniqueness" (identity); 3) the significance of the issue of social security for the individual is not sufficiently disclosed.

Later, the French academic scientist Dede Bigot and his Scandinavian followers created a new alternative to the concept of social security to avoid existing shortcomings. According to him, the main problem faced by developed countries is the massive and unregulated influx of migrants from different civilizations and the threat of social integration of society. In a word, the main essence of the concept of social security is to protect important functions of society and prevent the spread of a crisis that has arisen in a certain area to the whole society through a chain reaction.

In addition to the above, from the point of view of the relationship between migration and security, special attention should be paid to the concept of "human security" and the personal security of migrants within its framework. Later, the French academic scientist Dede Bigot and his Scandinavian followers created a new alternative to the concept of social security to avoid existing shortcomings. According to him, the main problem faced by developed countries is the massive and unregulated influx of migrants from different civilizations and the threat of social integration of society. In a word, the main essence of the concept of social security is to protect important functions of society and prevent the spread of a crisis that has arisen in a certain area to the whole society through a chain reaction.

In addition to the above, from the point of view of the relationship between migration and security, special attention should be paid to the concept of "human security" and the personal security of migrants within its framework.

Today, the formation of a specific national-cultural, religious, and ethnic attitude towards immigrants in host countries does not fully guarantee their safety. In recent years, the activity of ultra-right movements and parties has been observed in the example of various countries. At the same time, criminal activity related to human trafficking is becoming more global, and the activity of groups engaged in the transportation of migrants by illegal and unsafe routes is increasing. As a result, many migrants become victims of forced labor and sexual slavery, are subjected to violence, and many of them are killed and missing. According to the Missing Migrants Project of the International Organization for Migration, 43,258 migrants died or went missing worldwide between 2014 and 2022 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Missing Migrants Project Data(2014 to2022).

Based on the data presented above, it can be seen that North Africa and the Middle East region are leading in the number of missing/dead migrants. According to Human Rights Watch, more than 1,200 migrants died in the Mediterranean Sea from January to September 2022. Their total number in the period from 2014 to 2022 will exceed 25,000 people. The available figures show how important it is to

investigate the safety of migrants from the point of view of human security.

The conceptual formation of the problem of human security can be associated with the Human Development Report 1994 (Human Development Report 1994) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This document defines new dimensions of human security and reveals its connection with 7 important security components:

1) economic security (economic security); 2) food security (Food security); 3) health security (Health security); 4) environmental security (Environmental security); 5) personal security (Personal security); 6) public security (Community security); 7) political security (Political security).

Based on the concept of "human security", it is planned to organize effective public administration in the social, economic, and political spheres and actively use preventive diplomacy in preventing crises in the life of society. Therefore, support for the concept of human security is considered an important factor in preventing and regulating illegal and illegal mass migration. We can see this in the example of unstable and crisis countries.

The concept of "human security" is based on the criteria of social justice to national security. This imposes additional responsibility on States. The State should pay attention not only to the borders of territorial integrity but also to the issue of ensuring the security of its citizens. Researcher at the Portuguese Institute of International Relations Zh. Estevens emphasizes the need to develop a new approach to ensuring the safety of migrants (a migrant-centered approach) from the point of view of the relationship between migration and security within the framework of the concept of human security. For example, the migrant factor is not taken into account in the policy of states to ensure the security of their citizens and citizens, that is, this issue is not reflected in the national security system. In his opinion, donor countries, transit, and recipient countries should coordinate the fight against crime and human trafficking to organize safe and legal routes for migrants.

In short, in the XXI century, in the context of globalization, the strengthening of interdependence between States has opened a wide path for the development of active cooperation between States and peoples. This once again confirms the massive influx of migration flows to developed countries. Today, despite the fact that migration is formed under the influence of various factors and has become an objective reality, it has become one of the main risks and problems in the national security system of countries. As a result, the issue of the relationship between migration and security has become the subject of many studies, and much attention is paid to the study of the nature of migration as a security threat.

2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on this, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, although the Copenhagen School of Security has achieved relative success in researching the relationship between migration and security, a clear, consistent, and comprehensive theoretical framework for the migration/security relationship has not yet been fully developed.

Secondly, priority is given to a more civilized approach in studying migration as a security threat. Today, the problems between developed societies and immigrants, arising precisely against the background of the civilizational gap, attract the attention of the general public.

Thirdly, instability in the world, various kinds of separatism, the intensification of terrorist activities form migrant phobia in various societies. Today, there is a growing tendency on the part of society to involve governments more widely in the issue of migration securitization.

Fourth, there is an urgent need to pay attention to the issue of ensuring the individual safety of migrants within the framework of scientific and applied research in the context of human security. Therefore, research in this direction (migrant-centric approach) is actively developing. When determining the interdependence of migration and security and assessing the scale of its threats, it is advisable to conduct a study within the format: sending country - migrant - receiving country.

Fifth, migration cannot be fully assessed as a security threat. Because the existing approach is one-sided and it cannot be called the right approach. Security threats are mainly related to illegal and mass migration. The analyses show that in order to improve the efficiency of the migration management system and ensure the national security of states, an integrated approach to solving the migration problem is necessary. Therefore, it is important to develop a perfect system and legal framework for state regulation of migration.

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