Unravelling Discursive Approaches to the Relationship Between Migration and Security

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the conceptual and theoretical analysis of the relationship between migration and security. Migration emerged as a security issue in the geopolitical and social-political shifts associated with 'globalization'. Even though migration is created as a result of multiple influences and becomes an objective reality, it is justified that it is becoming one of the primary dangers and problems within the governmental safety system of the states.

1 INTRODUCTION

Currently, various complications arise in the interconnection of national, regional, and international socio-economic and political situations, which have a great impact on the growth rates of migration processes. Migration processes in the Middle East Arab countries in particular appear as a negative factor of regional security. Paying special attention to the issue of migration aimed at the security and stability of these countries is one of the urgent tasks needed today. While studies related to migration and its effect on the economic security of states, it is appropriate to recognize that a large number of studies have been implicated regarding the assessment of migration through the prism of security.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The object of the research is conceptual and theoretical components of migration in the interrelationship of migration and security. The tasks of the agencies responsible for the analysis of the categories of migration and security and finding out the relationship between these categories. 'Human security' as a concept and the issue related to the personal security of migrants within it are studied separately. Systematic analysis, comparison, and generalization methods were used in the research.

3 RESULTS

In this research, priority is given to a more civilized approach in studying migration as a security threat. The analyses show that to be able 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.

4 DISCUSSIONS

In recent years, there has been a particular focus on studying and analysing migration processes in both domestic and international contexts. This includes a specific emphasis on illegal migration concerning international stability and national security (Ahmed, 2017 – Buzan, 1983). In the current landscape of

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global relations, with technological modernization and globalization accelerating, the need for effective methods to protect national interests, ensure security, and enhance competitiveness is growing. Princeton scholar D. A. Baldwin connects security definitions to two key aspects: facilitating rational policy examination through easily evaluable security measures and fostering scientific communication by bridging divergent opinions (Ahmed, 2017 – Buzan, 1983).

While recognizing the connection between migration and security, Egyptian researcher Nazli Shukri introduces doubt into this relationship. Shukri sees interaction, security, and migration as inherently transient concepts, leading to a complex and problematic relationship (Ahmed, 2017 – Buzan, 1983). A group of researchers suggests a two-way connection between migration and security. On one hand, considering the security of societies and countries affected by migration flows, and on the other hand, examining migrants' security (Ahmed, 2017 – Buzan, 1983).

Political motives, especially political instability, are identified as a primary reason for emigration in some countries. The global refugee situation is often at the heart of political dynamics, with many seeking political refugee status within host nations. This, according to some perspectives, is where the implications of migration for security, at both national and individual levels, begin.

The events of September 11, 2001, along with non-democratic regimes and the activities of immigrants with non-democratic ideas in Western countries, have prompted a broader understanding, assessment, and analysis of security issues in Western studies. Notably, non-state actors and networks are recognized as significant threats, expanding the scope of security research. Researchers like B. Buzan emphasize the importance of studying potential threats from both individuals and social groups, as well as states (Ahmed, 2017 – Buzan, 1983).

English researchers J. Huysmans and V. Squires propose a dual analysis of the relationship between migration and security, emphasizing the complexity and multifaceted nature of this connection. They argue that security can be studied within the realm of migration and vice versa. The current situation highlights the contradictory nature of migration and security concepts, suggesting various practices with different foundations (Huysmans et al., 2009 – Kucherenko, 2009).

Some analysts assert that illegal migration poses a threat to national security. However, researcher Khalid Kozer argues that existing views lack solid research on how immigrants actually pose a threat to national security (Huysmans et al., 2009 – Kucherenko, 2009). Since the events of 9/11, securing existing processes has become even more critical. American scientist Patrick J. Buchanan suggests a moratorium on immigration, abandoning amnesty for illegal immigrants, and strengthening laws to address existing mistakes.

Myron Weiner, another American scientist, discusses how international migration poses a danger to state security and citizens, emphasizing the interconnectedness of security problems between sending and receiving countries. Weiner predicts that uncontrolled mass migration, causing violence in host countries, will transform into a security threat[8]. Anna Kissinger advocates a stricter immigration policy based on perceived risks to cultural identity, demographic stability, social security, and social security systems, although the evidence for these claims is questioned (Huysmans et al., 2009 – Kucherenko, 2009).

Russian scientist A. Kucherenko identifies several risks migrants pose to host countries' security, categorizing them into three groups. These risks include changes in the ethnocultural composition of recipient countries, illegal migration as a significant security threat, and occasional mass terrorist attacks by migrants based on nationalist sentiments and ethnic conflicts (Huysmans et al., 2009 – Kucherenko, 2009).

Migration's role in the security agenda has been widely discussed, with increased attention since the end of the Cold War. Researchers like Barry Buzan and Ole Wever from the Copenhagen Institute for Peace Research argue for a broader understanding of security, moving beyond traditional military threats. They propose the concept of "migration securitization" to highlight new threats related to social, economic, and climate change (Huysmans et al., 2009 – Kucherenko, 2009). Securitization involves identifying a threat and proposing urgent political measures to eliminate it, leading to emergency actions outside regular political procedures (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993).

The Center for Conflict Studies in Paris, represented by researchers A. Ceyhan and A. Tsukalalar, analyzes the securitization of migration and identifies four axes: socio-economic, securitarian, identarian, and political. The negative impact on social relations in society is prioritized within the migration-security relationship, especially concerning cultural differences (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993). The views of American scholar S. Huntington, who emphasizes a civilizational

approach, are highlighted, discussing conflicts arising from cultural differences between migrants and host societies. The rise of right-wing movements against immigrants and concerns about the connection between Muslim immigrants and terrorism are noted (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993).

Issues related to "public security" are introduced as a concept in Western studies, particularly by the Copenhagen School of Security. It emphasizes protecting the identity of society in the face of potential dangers. However, this concept faces criticisms related to the definition of society, uncertainties in defining "uniqueness," and insufficient consideration of individual significance (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993). Alternative concepts, like the one proposed by Dede Bigot and Scandinavian scholars, address these shortcomings by focusing on protecting vital societal functions and preventing crisis spread (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993).

The concept of "human security" gains prominence in understanding the relationship between migration and security, particularly concerning migrants' personal security. The United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 1994 defines human security dimensions, including economic, food, health, environmental, personal, public, and political security. This concept highlights the need for effective public administration and preventive diplomacy to prevent and regulate illegal and uncontrolled mass migration, especially in unstable and crisis countries (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993).

The safety of migrants is investigated within the framework of human security, considering aspects such as economic, food, health, environmental, personal, public, and political security. The United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 1994 played a pivotal role in conceptualizing human security and its connection to crucial security components. The concept emphasizes the importance of social justice for national security and imposes additional responsibility on states. J. Estevens advocates for a migrant-cantered approach within the concept of human security, stressing the need for coordination among donor, transit, and recipient countries to combat crime and human trafficking and establish safe and legal routes for migrants. He points out the inadequacy of current state policies in considering the migrant factor in ensuring citizens' security[28]. The rising activity of ultra-right movements, global criminal networks involved in human trafficking, and the alarming number of migrant deaths underscore the importance of investigating migrants' safety through the lens of human security (Ahmed, 2017 - Huntington, 1993).

5 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in the 21st century, within the context of globalization, the strengthening of interdependence between states has paved the way for active cooperation between nations and peoples. This underscores the significant influx of migration flows into developed countries. While migration is influenced by various factors and has become an objective reality, it has emerged as a key risk and problem in the national security systems of countries. Consequently, the relationship between migration and security has become a focal point of numerous studies, with considerable attention devoted to understanding the nature of migration as a security threat. From this, several conclusions can be drawn:

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

Secondly, there is a preference for a more civilised approach in studying migration as a security threat. Contemporary issues between developed societies and immigrants, arising against the backdrop of a civilizational gap, attract public attention.

Thirdly, global instability, various forms of separatism, and the escalation of terrorist activities contribute to migrant phobia in different societies. Presently, there is a growing societal tendency to involve governments more extensively in the securitization of migration.

Fourthly, urgent attention is needed to ensure the individual safety of migrants within the framework of scientific and applied research in the context of human security. Research in this direction (a migrant-centric approach) is actively progressing. 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.

Fifthly, migration cannot be fully assessed as a security threat because the existing approach is one-sided and cannot be deemed the correct approach. Security threats are mainly associated with illegal and mass migration. Analyses indicate that to enhance 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 crucial to develop a robust system and legal framework for the state regulation of migration.

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