

Interconnection Between Migration and Security in the World and in Georgia

Sopo CHKOPOIA¹

Abstract

In the 21st century, the modern world has been confronted not only by the challenges of centuries-old antiquity but also by the new era with new challenges, such as the migration factor, which has become one of the major problems for the modern developed world. Voluntary or forced migration has an increasing impact on the social, political or economic life of the recipient and the recipient country. Voluntary migration is increasing day-to-day in developing countries from developing countries, which are contributing factors to technology development, cheaper travel, access to information, diversity of labor markets, different pay and other factors. In the modern global world, everyone has the right to choose their own place of residence, but with voluntary migration, we have another extreme form of forced migration. Even today, millions of people are forced to flee their homeland for various reasons. The causes, forms, and duration of involuntary migration are different, and the outcome must be different.

Keywords: Illegal, Coercive, Voluntary, Violent, Regional, Global, Security.

INTRODUCTION

The term "migrant" was used in the context of international law after World War II when millions of people were forced to move by force or voluntarily. In modern international space, there are many legal norms that protect their rights. The rights of migrants are recognized at both the universal and regional levels. In the modern world, the number of migrants has increased significantly and has become a global problem that has created

For Citation: Chkopoia, S. (2020). Interconnection Between Migration and Security in the World and in Georgia. *Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler ve Eğitim Dergisi – USBED Volume 2, Issue 2*, p.104-112. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/usbed>

Makale Türü / Article Type: Araştırma Makalesi
Gönderilme Tarihi / Submission Date: 25.12.2019
Kabul Tarihi / Accepted Date: 07.04.2020

¹Assoc. Prof. Dr., David Agmashenebeli University, Georgia. E-mail: sopo-chkopoia@mail.ru, ORCID: 0000 – 0001 – 5167 – 3481



difficulties not only in demographics but also in social, economic and political terms. A large number of them never return home.

Millions of people are forcibly or voluntarily leaving their homes because of conflict, political crises, and disasters, as well as climate change and development projects, and now live as migrants in various countries. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), around 44 million people are displaced worldwide today. A man of whom 15.4 million. They are refugees, and 27.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have settled within their own territory. 800,000 people are asylum seekers seeking the right to live and obtain refugee status legally. They are 12 million of those people who have no citizenship at all. It is very difficult to find information on these types of people, but it should be noted that if in 2004 there were 30 countries providing information on these people, the number of those countries has increased to 65 times more today (Eco, 2015).

The 2012 World Disaster Report says that internally displaced migrants are seeking more flexible approaches from humanitarian agencies and a number of states. As Professor Roger Zether points out at the modern stage, "the nature of forced displacement is much more unpredictable than in the past and much more complex." His statement was conditioned by the increasing number of people leaving the country as a result of the conflict, but also by natural disasters, severe socio-economic backgrounds and other causes (BBC, 2019).

Forced migration is increasingly 'urbanized', with about half of the IDPs living in cities. Forced migration is a negative form of migration that is often caused by persecution, development or exploitation. The largest and most devastating forced displacement in human history was the African slave trade, which killed 12 to 30 million African families, moving them to North America, Latin America, and the Middle East against their will.

Forced migration, however, is not always violent. One of the largest forced migrations in history, during the construction of three gorges in China, about 1.5 million people were forced to flee. While the state often provides them with new housing, it is often the case that some new settlements are geographically less than ideal.



Migration processes have been a major challenge for a number of states in the 21st century, though this process is not new. In 1948, 492 immigrants left Jamaica for London, where they began a new life (an example of voluntary migration).

In 1972, President Idi Amin forced the Asiatic population of Uganda to flee. A large number of migrants have moved to the UK (this is an example of forced migration).

At the present stage, EU countries face major challenges, as a large wave of migrants has pushed EU countries, both voluntary migrants from developing countries, and a wave of events in Syria.

In 2004, when Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic joined the EU, most of their citizens moved to Britain, where they lived and worked. In 2004 and 2006, Britain became the host country of 600,000 migrants from Eastern Europe (BBC, 2019). Many were able to find employment, especially in construction and retail, more than five times the number of jobs in their home countries. However, many Eastern Europeans returned to their home countries (Gurer, 2015). This means that their migration was temporary.

Globalization and Migration

Globalization is considered one of the contributing factors to migration processes. It has its advantages and disadvantages as well. Migration processes from developing and poorer countries to the developed countries are a problem for both parties. One of the main factors of voluntary migration is remuneration, which differs from country to country.

One of the forms of voluntary migration is the migration of students who are leaving their country in order to gain skills and develop technology, knowledge, and knowledge of developed countries because their high level of competitiveness depends on their ability to gain employment and remuneration in the international market. Despite a number of problems and a high interest in migration processes, statistics on migration processes are scarce. However, it is clear that a large number of graduates abroad rarely return from



developing economies to developing or poor countries, as they are not able to fully realize their skills and receive appropriate remuneration.

This is due to the fact that developing countries devote very little resources to research and development.

Although migration has its disadvantages, it can also benefit the country's economy, which is in remittances, which is a major source of foreign currency inflows in the country and promotes local currency appreciation.

During legal migration, it is necessary to address a number of processes, including visa procedures, insurance, etc. In his book, *International Migration*, Khalid Koser, a researcher and professor at the University of Maastricht, points out that the popularity of illegal migration is explained by the complexity of the bureaucratic mechanisms necessary for legal migration (Koser, 2017).

As for illegal migration, irregular migration involves several important and diverse components, such as:

- An illegal migrant, that is, a person who enters the territory of another country in violation of appropriate procedures, which violates state sovereignty, since sovereignty is interpreted as the sovereignty of the State in its internal and external relations, and in the event of illegal migration crosses the state border without authorization.

- Illegal migrants entering the territory of another state With forged documents.

- Illegal migrants who travel to the host country legally but remain unauthorized after the visa expires. Fictitious marriages, fictitious adoptions, etc.

The NGOs' agenda is actively studying and reporting on migration issues, publishing their findings and research findings, which show that statistics on irregular migration are not very favorable. Migrants are often victims of human trafficking and trafficking. Trafficking is a threat to the citizens of any country, though its victims are becoming more and more citizens



of developing and poor countries. The most common types of trafficking are trafficking of children and women for sexual exploitation, forced labor, trafficking in human beings. Voluntarily, though irregularly migrant workers are without a job, it is very difficult to get an apartment, and it is also difficult for them to rent an apartment, so they are most often victims of trafficking.

There is no generally accepted definition of the term "migrant"; this term refers to all cases where a person makes a self-imposed decision on migration for the sake of personal welfare. migrants in any country to unite in the country of residence of stateless persons (foreigners) category, but its status is different from the applicant category, which means that a migrant is a person who does not have a country of citizenship and has no refugee or humanitarian status and seeks or has been gained in the receiving country prevent Nathan residence permit. It is necessary to establish a general and general definition of the term "migrant", as they do not often diverge with other legal statuses.

Middle East situation, the Islamic states from threats and ways to fight the Defense and Security Conference, the sixth panel of the subject of discussions, still in 2015, while it still had not been informed of a terrorist organization "Islamic State" posed a real threat and its consequences, and to the Ada millions of people were forced to leave their places of residence. This issue has been very touching for Turkey as well, said Kuneit Gurer, head of the Department for Migration Management and Services for Foreigners of Turkey. The migration crisis is also a security problem for the Western Balkans. This problem also applies to EU countries other than the Balkans, as most refugees seek to enter European countries for a better life. But let's not forget that migration can also create potential problems for Europe. Among the refugees maybe those who have participated in the Middle East conflicts and have relevant experience in infiltrating Western European countries. " (Eco, 2015).

In March 2011, a group of 5,000 people who fled the violence crossed the Lebanese border. There are currently about 5 million Syrian refugees registered. A quarter of a million



refugees have been sold, but 90% of Syrian refugees do not live in tents, unlike the situation in East Africa. They captured urban, peri-urban and rural-type settlements in the host country. Their ages range from 18 to 59 years. Gender parity is almost equal to 51.5% for males and 48.5% for females. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt are the leaders in terms of refugee numbers. Turkey strives to implement a coherent and effective policy, with any action taken inside and outside the refugee camp coordinated by the Directorate of Migration Management of the Turkish Ministry of the Interior. The Turkish government has spent \$ 12 billion over the past six years to help Syrian refugees, who make up 4% of the country's population (Garriaud-Maylam, 2017).

There are a large number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, where they make up 20% of the local population. Before the Syrian civil war in Lebanon, there were already 450,000 Palestinian asylum seekers. The country is not in favor of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocols, which makes it difficult to fully guarantee refugee rights. There is also a difficult situation in Jordan, where refugees make up 10% of the country's population, and there are also Palestinian refugees who now have citizenship. The Jordanian Ministry of International Cooperation and Planning, the UN and NGOs are actively working to develop an individual action plan for the country. Jordan is seeking to create a special economic zone that will make life easier for refugees. Importantly, the country's government has issued 30,000 work permits (Garriaud-Maylam, 2017).

The situation is very difficult in Iraq, where both Syrian refugee flows and local IDPs have to deal with it. The Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Refugees and the Kurdish Regional Government are currently working closely with the UN Human Rights Council to assist Arab and Kurdish refugees. The Kurds' involvement in the matter is quite significant, as there are many refugees in the Kurdish-populated northern region and a large number of Kurdish refugees from Syria. As for Egypt, it received a limited number of refugees. Most of them are located in Cairo and Giza. The Egyptian authorities support the 1951 Refugee



Convention and ensure that refugees have free access to universal education, health care, and all services available to Egyptian citizens.

The immigration policy of the United States has become very important in recent years. The country, which is the home of immigrants and where every human right is recognized as a malevolent value, faces great challenges. Trump has tightened immigration policy against terrorism and heightened crime, which, along with all this, has motivated the need to increase jobs for US citizens.

According to the US Department of State, 20.35 citizens of Georgia were granted US citizenship in the period 2000-2015. However, the majority of Georgians living in the US also live without a legal basis, which impedes accurate numbers.

International security has also been actively discussed recently, with experts arguing that receiving large numbers of refugees endangers national security. Since all this is followed by internal conflict with each other and with the refugees it is quite possible for terrorists to cross the border, for example, fighters of the Islamic State. Along with all this, the number of crimes committed against refugees is increasing.

Migration and Georgia

Lately, Georgia has been actively involved in global migration processes. The role of migration in the economic, political, cultural and demographic aspects of Georgia has come to the forefront. Managing migration processes is one of the conditions for the country's security. It also promotes the rapprochement with the European Union and the country's economic development. Georgia has the third document in this regard, the 2016-2020 Migration Strategy is the defining document for migration policy (State Commission of Migration Issues, 2015). The first document highlighting similar goals was the 1997 document, the Georgian Migration Policy Concept, approved by the President of Georgia, which presented the vision of the state on immigration processes, international protection, and internal migration, but lacked a specific action plan.



Georgia, as well as the rest of the world, is currently facing a security issue, reinforcing measures to prevent transnational and cross-border organized crime, such as illegal migration, terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering and more. Georgia is actively cooperating with Interpol and has signed agreements with 30 states on joint crime-fighting and information sharing.

RESULT

It is very interesting how international organizations and states are involved in resolving and resolving problems caused by migration processes. International governance at the institutions of government to regulate a variety of public policy issues, and the "global governance" at the non-governmental, international and transnational institutions, which means that they are opposed to international governance standards and rules are more involved in the formulation of the Ara elmtsipo of actors. However, we should not confuse global governance with the global government.

The globalization process has brought the world closer together, the state border today is less of a barrier to moving from one country to another, so people have the opportunity to work and study in different countries around the world. Information on current processes, which may reflect the development strategy of each country.

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