THE ORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CATEGORIES OF MIGRATION AND SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of migration processes and their regulation. Despite the fact that 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 a number of studies have been carried out regarding the assessment of migration through the prism of security. Therefore, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects of migration processes and their regulation todayFrom 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 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. 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 in order to eliminate it.

KEYWORDS: Migrant, securitization, human security, identity, societal security..

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 acquire 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. (1)

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.(2) 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 in the near future. 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. (3)

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 between people with different views, the activation of scientific communication is achieved. (4)

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. (5) 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 personal security. (6)

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. 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. (7)

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. (8) 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. (9)

According to the Russian scientist A. Kucherenko, migrants pose a number of 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: (10)

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 labor 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 on the basis of 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 as 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. (11)

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): (12)

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", which 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.(13)

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. (14) Accordingly, we can say that the categories "migration security" and "migration securitization" are mutually compatible.

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. (15)

Later, the French academic scientist Dede Bigot and his Scandinavian followers created a new alternative to the concept of social security in order to avoid existing shortcomings.(16) 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.

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 becomes an objective reality, it becomes 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. 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.

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