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THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON. THE NOMADIC INTEGRATION AS AN INTERNAL INSECURITY FACTOR

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Abstract: *THE PAPER AIMS TO ANALYZE AND PRESENT THE SECURITY IMPACT OF THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON, REFERRING TO ITS TWO MAIN REASONS, THE NEED FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY AND THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON, THE ANALYSIS WILL FOCUS ON ITS IMPLICATIONS IN TWO DIFFERENT CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES WITH STRONG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHICH NOT ONLY HAVE A DIFFERENT CULTURE AND SYSTEM OF VALUES AND BELIEFS BUT ALSO A DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SYSTEM. THE MODELS OF NOMAD INTEGRATION IN THE UNITE ARABS EMIRATES AND GERMANY WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE CURRENT ANALYSIS AND WILL REVEAL THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AND UNDERTAKEN MEASURES ON REFUGEES AND THE PRESERVATION OF INTERNAL SECURITY. MOREOVER, THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO MODELS WILL HIGHLIGHT BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE READER A CLEAR AND CONCISE IMAGE OF THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON.*

THE EMPIRICAL DATA USE TO ANALYZE THE IMPLICATION OF THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON WILL INCLUDE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, SPECIALIZED PAPERS AND PRESS ARTICLES THAT PROVIDES RECENT AND RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING THIS ISSUE. AS WE NOTICED THE INCREASING LEVEL OF COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCIES AND THE EMERGENCE OF ASYMMETRIC THREATS HAVE PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE RECENT DYNAMICS OF PEOPLE MOVEMENTS, LEADING TO MASSIVE DISPLACEMENT OF POPULATION FROM WAR THEATERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO SAFE AND DEVELOP COUNTRIES.

Keywords: *MIGRANTS; REFUGEES; INSECURITY; LABOR EXPLOITATION; CRISIS; U.A.E.; GERMANY*

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INTRODUCTION

One of the essential factors for the evolution of humanity was the ability of individuals to adapt to danger and to their own needs. From ancient time, the human being had to develop his intelligence starting from its primary needs: the instinct for survival, the need to feed and later the need to socialize and create its own comfort based on psychological and material resources. One way to fulfill those primary instincts was to apply the ability to move. Since ancient times, man has moved from one place to another depending on the dangers or to benefit from increased comfort. During the cold season, the tribes traveled to warmer lands or followed the animals moves in order to secure food. Later, after the emergence and development of civilizations, the man discovered his material nature and the complex need to benefit from new resources. In this context, spectacular migratory movements occurred in the early Middle Ages or in the era of great geographical discoveries. Nowadays, the world is traveling more and more for various reasons. The two main reasons for modern "migration" are: the need for higher financial income and the need for shelter / refuge or escape from a conflict zone. Regardless of the historical period to which we refer, the common trait of these events is in essence, the basic human need of safety and comfort.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze and present the security impact of the migration phenomenon, referring to its two main reasons, especially from the last 10-15 years. In order to carry out this research, two phenomena will be studied. One of them have been conducted on the European continent and was marked by the waves of refugees from the Middle East and North Africa, as an example of motivation for survival and the model of emigration of the United Arab Emirates, as a demographic structure and a model of good practice for migrants who want to assert their need for a better existence in terms of financial resources and standard of living.

As a research tool I will use the descriptive data analysis through which official documents, specialized papers or even press articles will be analyzed. The last part of the paper will contain a presentation of the results, which will briefly outline the advantages and disadvantages of such a dynamic modern world.

CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATION OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN THE MIGRATION CONTEXT

Before highlighting the main causes of migration, the difference between the general concept of emigration and the narrow concept of immigration / emigration, which is the core of this study, must be clarified. Immigration / emigration is part of the concept of migration, but migration is not limited to immigration or emigration. Immigration or emigration is a concept with a permanent effect by which a citizen of a country facing security issues, such as Syria, leaves the country of origin (emigrates) due to the conflict situation in the region or for various other reasons and choose as a destination another country, in which he will gain residence (immigrates) and perhaps later, the citizenship of that country (e.g.: Germany). Usually, when referring to the Middles Eastern states, given the dynamic nature of the security dimension, those citizens rarely consider returning to their country of origin, especially after they establish a living in the host country. However, migration being a complex phenomenon, it should not be overlooked that seasonal travels is also part of it. They facilitate the lucrative activity in a foreign country for a period of several months for people, who in the end will return to their country of origin. Because of the fixed and limited period time spent in a foreign country, they cannot be considered immigrants, as they are foreign workers or expats.

Immigration is a process with international implications, by which a citizen of a certain country settles in another state in order to remain permanently in that country. That person shall not directly benefit of citizenship from that state, but shall gain a residence permit, issued in accordance with the law of that state, which perhaps may apply later for a citizenship. Immigration was defined as a concept



during the seventeenth century, due to the significant demographic movements caused by both new geographical discoveries and the development of financial and economic capacity, especially the need for additional labor to be offset by personnel from other regions or states. Recently, this phenomenon has recorded a considerable increase, with a percentage of 42% in the last 20 years. The main causes of this increased mobility will be presented below.

The main reason for this phenomenon is the financial one, namely the desire to get out of poverty. Most immigrants are citizens from underdeveloped countries, deprived of the opportunities offered by Western or developed countries, that decided to leave their place of birth to seek for a better future for them and their families.

The second reason is represented by the situation in which the personal security and safety of the individual are affected by the political situation of the country of origin, that is either engaged in a military conflict or facing a dictatorship or an oppressive political regime. Each of these two reasons will be addressed in the next two case studies, which will later reveal the models of good practice encountered in both cases. (Blackwood, 2020)

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MODEL - THE FINANCIAL REASON

The economic development of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) over the last two decades, mainly due to its rich oil resources, has greatly influenced the evolution of the country's demographic characteristics. From 1968 to 2018, the UAE population has grown from less than 200,000 to over 9.5 million. A much more important feature of this development is the process of immigration of foreign workers to this country. More than 85% of the population is made up of residence foreign workers, mostly came from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines. This characteristic is almost unique in the world, but quite similar to the Gulf states. Thereby, we can see how globalism and economic development can change the way a modern state can look in demographic terms. (Jure, 2015)

From a labor market point of view, in the United Arab Emirates two different but interdependent structures can be distinguished. A level of workers who come from the ranks of the citizens of this state and a level of those who belong to the imported ethnic groups. The two structures are "de facto" obliged to cooperate with each other but are subject to a system of laws that proposes distinctive rights and obligations for the two categories of workers. According to the Labor Law from 1980 stateless workers are subject to the *Kafala* (sponsorship), through which employers have increased control over foreign employees. Moreover, the mobility of workers in the labor market is restricted by a policy adopted by employers, which aims to provide opportunities for domestic workers. (Girgis, 2002)

Due to the high demand for skilled workers in various fields, the United Arab Emirates has become an attractive destination not only for those who are already qualified, but also for students who aim to settle in this country at the end of their studies. This is also facilitated by the increase in the quality of university studies. Institutions such as, the University of the United Arab Emirates or the University of Sharjah enjoy modern facilities, educational capabilities to the highest standards and extremely profitable partnerships with the public sector. It is not wrong to say that universities from UAE can compete with prestigious universities in North America or Europe. In addition, in the United Arab Emirates, the need for qualified staff exceeds the number of resident students, which facilitates the opportunity to attract even more foreign students. This feature is also influenced by the conditions in the neighboring countries, which do not offer the educational conditions or opportunities like in the UAE. Both characteristics place this country in a regional leadership position, both in terms of education and job opportunities for highly qualified staff. (Froilan & Naufal, 2017)

The United Arab Emirates has provided several advantages and benefits to immigrants, especially in terms of education. However, because of the *Kafala system*, the integration of immigrants



has been conditioned by the availability of the employers, especially those from the private sector, which have broad control over foreign employees. Low qualified workers from Asia have been the main subjects of economic, social and even political abuses, including the implementation of cooperation policies between the public system (state government) and the private system (large companies). In terms of immigrant integration and management issues, the United Arab Emirates has been influenced by two aspects. First of all, during the rapid and precipitous development of the young Arab state, there was no need for foreign workers integration as they were considered only a temporary component of a larger process. In addition to the temporal aspect, the workers were replaced very often and did not have the time to accommodate. Thus, the UAE in the rush for development, has failed to implement "friendly" policies for immigrants. This omission, intentional or not, created the ideal corridor for employers to exploit the despair of people who wanted a better life for themselves and their families.

The second reason why the United Arab Emirates, as well as other Gulf states, did not pay attention to the integration of immigrants, was the economic situation in the region. The UAE's economy had relied on exports of oil and petroleum products, which continue to be their primary source of income. However, this market is very dynamic, being deeply influenced by the fluctuating oil prices. Therefore, the entire economy of the United Arab Emirates was dependent on the oil price evolution, together with the fate of foreign workers, which was exclusively determined by this economic detail. If the oil price has soared, so the GDP increased and the economy became stronger, providing more employment opportunities, increasing the need for foreign workers. Therefore, this economic particularity has highlighted even more the temporary feature of foreign workers in the United Arab Emirates. However, the UAE understood the need to reduce its dependence on the fate of oil, seeking to consolidate new economic sectors. Thus, as their economic development opened to new opportunities, the continuing need for foreign workers forced Abu Dhabi to take steps to integrate these immigrants. A relevant example in this case, is the citizenship granting to children from mixed families, consisting of a foreign husband and a wife who is an Arab citizen. (Philip & Malit, 2016, pp. 119-122)

GERMAN ASYLUM MODEL FOR REFUGEES

During the political career of the German Chancellor Angela Merkel, perhaps no other phrase has had such an important impact as "Wir schaffen das" (we can do it). Those words were an expression of determination and confidence in the face of a self-imposed challenge and a huge responsibility, namely the management of the refugee crisis. In the first weeks of the crisis, about 10,000 refugees entered Germany, mainly from the "Balkan route", after being initially stranded in Hungary. Most of these refugees came from Syria, but also from other countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan or the North African states. (Delcker, 2016) The German Chancellor allowed them to enter Germany, even though other EU Member States were officially responsible for their transition according to the Dublin Regulation, which stipulates that asylum seekers must be registered in the first secure EU country they entered. (Commission, ***). However, in Germany they were allowed to cross the border first and their asylum applications to be checked later.

Regarding the integration of the newcomers in Germany, the situation is very complex and far from being finalized. Migrants continue to face the problem of finding a job, being much less likely to have a job than the average German. According to a 2020 study conducted by the Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB), only half of those who came to Germany from 2013 to 2020 managed to get a job. This aspect continues to be influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, which has led to the dismissal of many immigrants due to the corporate restructuring and economic recovery policies. The difficulties from the labor markets have a direct influence on domestic crime rate,



immigrants being involved in violent actions, such as terrorist attacks, murder, robbery and rape. As a result, German politicians became more concern in addressing the issue of migrants, which is increasingly affecting the internal security of the state. In addition, the realities has shown that Muslim refugees born under the Islamic cult can be a real threat not only for Germany but for the entire European continent, as their actions can have more than security and economic implications. The European land, historically speaking, was and continue to be a Chirstian territory and the inability of the Muslim refugee to adapt to its status-quo can affect negatively it values and beliefs which are at based of the European Union foundation. Thereby, an increase of the Islamist migration waves can cause massive destabilization at the European societal level, which can lead to unprecedented manifestation such as mass anti-immigrations protests and the rise of the right-wing political extremism groups. (Peptan, 2020, pp. 15-16) In this respect, CDU Internal Affairs spokesman, Patrick Sensburg, believes that a distinction must be made between asylum seekers and those who want to come to Germany to work. In one of his statements, he argued that "for me, protection for refugees is primarily temporary protection", "Anyone wanting to come here to live and work on a permanent basis has other means of doing so if he or she has the necessary qualifications and accepts our values." (Hasselbach, 2020). This statement emphasizes that although Germany is open to receiving immigrants, it is not willing to compromise its internal security and the well-being of the German people.

One of the areas covered in the IAB study focused on the immediate reception of migrants and refugees. The large number of arrivals revealed that the country was not ready to host so many people. Moreover, it highlighted the importance of the initiatives taken by local communities and charities to help the authorities meet this challenge, also emphasizing a list of legislative changes that should support the management of the next wave. The report underlines, among other things, the reforms and amendments to construction planning laws that had been taken to facilitate the accommodation of refugees. Therefore, in the future, it will be easier for the government to manage the accommodation of migrants and refugees in industrial estates and areas that should be built soon. Hundreds of emergency accommodation facilities have been already set up as a result of these legislative changes, being transformed into shelters, amongst those including empty barracks, warehouses, aircraft hangars and former department stores. Likewise, new branches of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) were established, reaching 140 branches in 2016, compared to 25 in 2014 before the development of the migration issues. Their purpose is to manage the migration flows and to create a utility and service infrastructure that meets the basic needs of refugees.

The large number of migrants has also created challenges in law enforcement, which has led to a reorientation of the internal policy within the law enforcement agencies. There has been recorded an increase in the number of jobs in the local and federal police, while within the intelligence services monitoring activity of extremist actions, especially those of Islamic origin among refugees, has been intensified. To prevent their escalation, a counseling center on radicalization has been created within BAMF and more programs to prevent violence and support its victims has been funded in the recent years. (Sanderson, 2018). Last but not least, the IAB study highlights the importance of greater cooperation in this area between different states, which mainly aims for better coordinated distribution of refugees between the federal government and the rest of the member states.

Even though, the beginning of 2020 was marked by an aggressive rhetoric regarding the migration issue, as the Turkish President has threatened to release more than 2 million of Muslim refugees in Europe, the pandemic situation has led to a halt to the migration waves at least for now. However, migration remains a security issue for the European states, with illegal migrations continuing its activity at lower level than it was before the pandemic crisis.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, analyzing the two models of Germany and the United Arab Emirates, both based on common causes, such as the need for economic benefits or the need for security, we can argue that at the moment there is no clear and effective way to ensure safe and easy integration of immigrants without affecting the internal security of the host state. In the case of those who immigrate for economic reasons, such as the desire for financial prosperity and personal development, the destination states could apply several "welcome" measures, such as relaxing the criteria for obtaining a residence permit and citizenship. Moreover, in order to speed up the integration process a number of social measures can also be implemented for foreign workers. Those kinds of measures can be applied in areas like education, where young immigrants can benefit from quality educational services, which can be considered a grassroots approach and through which they can embrace the local culture and social customs of the society. Other measures may include granting of additional rights to compensate for the social differences between the native population and immigrants. Nevertheless, there will always be discriminatory differences and circumstances. Therefore, while some measures can provide a more comfortable life for new residents, considering that those people contribute to the national economy and prosperity, discrimination is a phenomenon that can only be diminished through education and changing social and cultural perceptions.

In contrast to the above-mentioned category, the other category of people who comes from conflict zones or disadvantaged environments, it benefits more from social advantages offered by the state. Most of those measures aim to integrate those people as soon as possible, who often do not know the language of the state of destination, unlike those who immigrate for economic reasons and usually know the language of the state to which are planning to move. Moreover, the approach used for this category of people it's a broader one, involving also educational measures. However, the integration of immigrants remains a far-reaching and difficult process, which is far from an ideal formula, given that the resident population can sometimes have a discriminatory attitude towards immigrants. In addition, we should take into consideration the situation in which the economic measures or policies may be unfair, favoring the exploitation of immigrants by employers of the state of destination.



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