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**Contemporary International Relations Disturbance:
Excessive Migration**

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Abstract: Debating a new perspective about the immigrants' situation. It is very important because the last actions that took place after the excessive migration left a mark on everyone's perception about migration. Our paper is based on researches showing how the EU is struggling on handling the excessive migration, and on the other side, on the problems that caused the migration in the first place. To capture the practical/research evidence we approached methods like surveys and observation. The empirical studies, evidence and experiences presented resulted in a social and political presentation about the immigrants. The study involved research in the cases of excessive migration in the contemporary period and a short analyze of the latest acts of terrorism that took advantage of the new-life seekers. The studies and researches presented here have a very trustful source and helped us in our way of understanding the causes and the problems that occurred from the excessive migration and the disturbance of the international relations.

Keywords: immigrants; randomized trial; European states; Islamic state

1. Excessive Migration

1.1. Excessive Migration: Beginning and Contemporaneousness

For at least 10 to 20 years migration started to take a different turn from the population growth of their new home country and the economical rise to something darker that anyone could ever imagine. But, is it really migration's fault? Or excessive migration is just used by others to come illegally to a bigger country with the idea to create panic?

First of all, we should ask ourselves a few questions:

What are the causes of excessive migration?

Do we have anything to fear about when meeting an immigrant?

Are the stereotypes a barrier between us and the ones who seek a new home here, on our continent, our countries, our continent?

How many should we take? Should we take everyone or should it exist a limit?

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First of all, excessive migration never started from something good. Since the beginning of time there are the same problems that can cause this: low resources, natural disasters and the worst of all, wars. Despite the fact that the last actions showed us that excessive migration is not good for anyone if it can't be handled, because when you are only able to handle one million people and you have to deal with ten, everything will be overwhelmed and the peaceful migration can turn into a disaster in seconds.

About fear, everything we have to fear about is ourselves. You can't fear a certain person only for his race, only because that's coming from our own fear of unknown and ignorance. The barriers between the citizens from a country and the immigrants are in the first place the stereotypes from all around the world. Analysing the reports between people from different races we can observe that even if they have a lot of similarities, everything they and we are able to see in the first place are differences.

“When shaping immigration policy, we should be holding in the front of our minds that we're talking about real families, real children, who have hopes and incredible stories.”

“The research suggests that immigrant rights advocates face many, many psychological barriers in pursuit of their goals. Fear of foreigners might well be the most intractable of all human prejudices because it is so tightly linked to survival and natural selection.

“At the end of the day, we're motivated by resource-distribution,” says University of California-Berkeley psychology professor Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton, who studies stereotypes and intergroup relations. When newcomers arrive in the midst of a stable population that's already worked out who gets what, “the most common human reaction is to hog resources, not to share.”

“Taking the American case as an example, the United States were open and everything worked out pretty well with no limit migration, therefore creating the greatest industrial power in the world from wilderness. What migration policy would then benefit the most people, and especially, what policy would benefit the poorest people from the world? The no limit one!

The downside of trying to enforce a limit is saying no to people that are not bad people, and you got to tell them that they can't get in not because they are bad but because we have a limit.”

But is this the answer to all our questions? Is the no limit migration the best answer?

Yes, maybe we should empathise, maybe we should take more immigrants, but more legal immigrants. We can offer them a new home, a new life, but with the condition that they are legal immigrants, because in most of these cases you can't take any risks, not a single one can pass the border of a single country without being completely checked, to avoid disasters to happen. The downside of trying to enforce a limit is saying no to people that are not bad people, and you got to tell them that they can't get in not because they are bad but because we have a limit.

2. The Impact of Immigrants on the System

The impact of immigrants above the system and the international actors is a strong one, as we can see from ourselves in nowadays politics, people and even disasters that occurred from excessive migration. As an example we can take the migration from the states of Syria and the Levant. After a war that is still taking place there and thousands of people dead, they decided to come to the EU looking for a better life and trying to escape from a living nightmare. Of course that with a migration like this there was supposed to happen the illegal migration of some of the Islamic State members, looking for to terrorise a new continent, new people, the World.

“The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration. But the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo, are also leading people to look for new lives elsewhere.”

“The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than **1,011,700** migrants arrived by sea in 2015, and almost **34,900** by land.

This compares with 280,000 arrivals by land and sea for the whole of 2014. The figures do not include those who got in undetected.

The EU's external border force, Frontex, monitors the different routes migrants use and numbers arriving at Europe's borders and put the figure crossing into Europe in 2015 at more than 1,800,000.

Most of those heading for Greece take the relatively short voyage from Turkey to the islands of Kos, Chios, Lesbos and Samos - often in flimsy rubber dinghies or small wooden boats.”

Seeing the states in action, we can clearly see that they separate in two ways. There are the ones that wanted them to come here, supporting immigrants in coming to their country and not only , especially Germany who was the first supporter of the excessive migration to their country, taking at least 1 million immigrants (statistically 587 for every 100.000 residents) , and we see those who are against it, those that protest everyday on the decision of saving them with the cost of being terrorised by their over religious, fundamentalist people.

The first cause of the rising tensions in the EU is the disproportioned burden faced by the countries that are overwhelmed by the migrants arrival: Hungary, Italy and Greece.

Some of the international actors began to “take care” of the situation, Russia being the one that equalized the forces in the war that takes place in their home countries, attacked terrorist bases and showed them what a great power it still is.

“Turkey, which is already hosting 2.5 million migrants, has been reluctant to readmit those who have managed to reach the EU.

Sending people back to Turkey is also problematic for the EU.

International law forbids returns of asylum seekers to countries if there is a risk of death or persecution there. Only one EU country - Bulgaria - considers Turkey "safe", the European Commission says.

However, an EU-Turkey action plan agreed last October says those who do not qualify for international protection - that is, economic migrants - can and should be sent back. It takes time however to determine genuine asylum claims.”

The EU is offering incentives to Turkey: visa-free travel for Turkish citizens in the passport-free Schengen zone; a new determination to proceed with Turkey's EU membership bid; and €3bn in extra aid for refugees hosted by Turkey.

Internal border controls introduced by eight EU countries to stop the flow of migrants and refugees have strained the Schengen agreement.”

The Contemporary International Relations are and will still be disturbed if the terror of those who came here illegally won't be stopped anytime soon, by catching the ones that are sustainers of the fundamentalism, those who are able to take their life anytime for the game of the bigger ones, for the cause of the ISIS. And yet, the EU can't let this happen anymore here, and the only solution now is to maintain peace among us, being unite in the face of danger and counting on the diplomatic conferences between the bigger powers to find a long-term solution.

2.1. New-Life Seekers, Being Afraid for Their Life Every Day

We still need to be aware that not all of the ones that are seeking a new life here and targeted their new life in a big country that can assure them everything they need are bad people. In the back of those that are here to destroy, there are people that are afraid, afraid of being sent home to a certain death, and afraid that they are going to a certain death anyway, thinking that they can have the destiny of those that are already gone.

A BBC news from march 2015 presented a heartbreaking image of a 4-years old syrian girl with her hands raised in surrender. She thought that the camera lens used by the photographer was some sort of a gun, and was afraid for her life. That's what the destruction of their own country are creating through everyone, old or young.

The image was taken at the Atmeh refugee camp in Syria, in December last year. She travelled to the camp - near the Turkish border - with her mother and two siblings. It is some 150 km from their home in Hama.

"I was using a telephoto lens, and she thought it was a weapon," says Sağırlı. "I realized she was terrified after I took it, and looked at the picture, because she bit her lips and raised her hands. Normally kids run away, hide their faces or smile when they see a camera." He says he finds pictures of children in the camps particularly revealing. "You know there are displaced people in the camps. It makes more sense to see what they have suffered not through adults, but through children. It is the children who reflect the feelings with their innocence."

Another refugee boy appeared on 22 of March 2016 holding up a placard reading "Sorry for Brussels" near Idomeni, Greece.

"This little boy isn't responsible for the attack on Brussels, but we all know he is going to be blamed. For his refugee status, for his religion, for his place of birth.

Fact is we are all victims of what is happening in the world today. One by a terror attack, the other by drone bombings and another by drowning in the Mediterranean Sea."

3. The Islamic State: Ideology and Help the EU

But can the Islamic State inspire fear to every country they are in only with their own forces, or are they helped by our co-nationals?

A study showed that the Islamic State has been successful in exploiting a sense of alienation among many young European Muslims. The internet played a major role, because teenagers are spending more and more time shut away in their rooms online and their parents often have no idea about the ones they are communicating with. Many of them realize too late that their own child is being radicalized by someone. Teenagers are the best target for the Islamic State because they are easier to manipulate. Promising them the best life they can ever get, they are attracted to go fight in Syria or other country the IS is fighting for.

"There have been many cases of concerned families reporting their suspicions to the authorities, and an ever-increasing number of cases are being referred to the UK government's Channel programme, which focuses on providing support to those identified as being vulnerable to radicalization.

Just as serious as alienation from the family is alienation from society.

IS propaganda aims to convince potential recruits that their loyalty belongs not to their country of residence but to the IS-declared "caliphate", and that to vote in Western elections, pay Western taxes or to serve Western governments in any way is "haram"

Their message is that life in the West is a waste of time and that "hijra" (emigration) to "dar al-Islam" (the realm of Islam), lands under Muslim rule where Sharia prevails, is the duty of all Muslims.

For someone deeply unhappy with their life in the UK, won over by the mirage of some distant society ruled fairly according to God's laws and not man's, this can be an attractive proposition."

The principle driving factors behind IS recruitment is the idea of serving a greater cause, presented here as "the nobility of jihad", which for someone whose life appeared to lack meaning, this can quickly resonate. There are a lot of Europeans that gave up their life in a matter of few weeks.

We can say that the real disturbance in the International Relations is caused by the Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's ideas for a new Islamic State, starting already when he declared himself caliph.

"The media has wrongly reported Baghdadi's demise several times.

But if he dies, the organization will lose a skilled mediator, a ruthless politician, a religious scholar, and a man of noble lineage - an unusual combination for the leader of a global militant organization, much less a proto-state."

4. Conclusion

We can wonder now how our world will be in the future according to the migration phenomenon that left a mark on our lives.

According to studies referring to the excessive migration in the past, we can proceed on believing that in a few years, everything will settle back in place like it was in the beginning of immigrants flow.

Migration existed since the beginning of time and in most of the cases it was the best thing that could ever happen to the immigrants and the country that let them in. Despite the fact that there were problems there too, and the case of disaster was about to happen in every moment, humanity survived and continued to prosper.

Even with the Mexican drug cartels, the United States could become a strong power, keeping the problems at a low level. So if they could, why aren't we able to protect ourselves from the disasters that can and will be presented?

There is not a reason for us to believe that our world will collapse from saving other people's lives, we are going to fail as a nation. The failure of our nation will begin actually when we will turn our backs away from the problems that can destroy a nation.

5. Appendix

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015

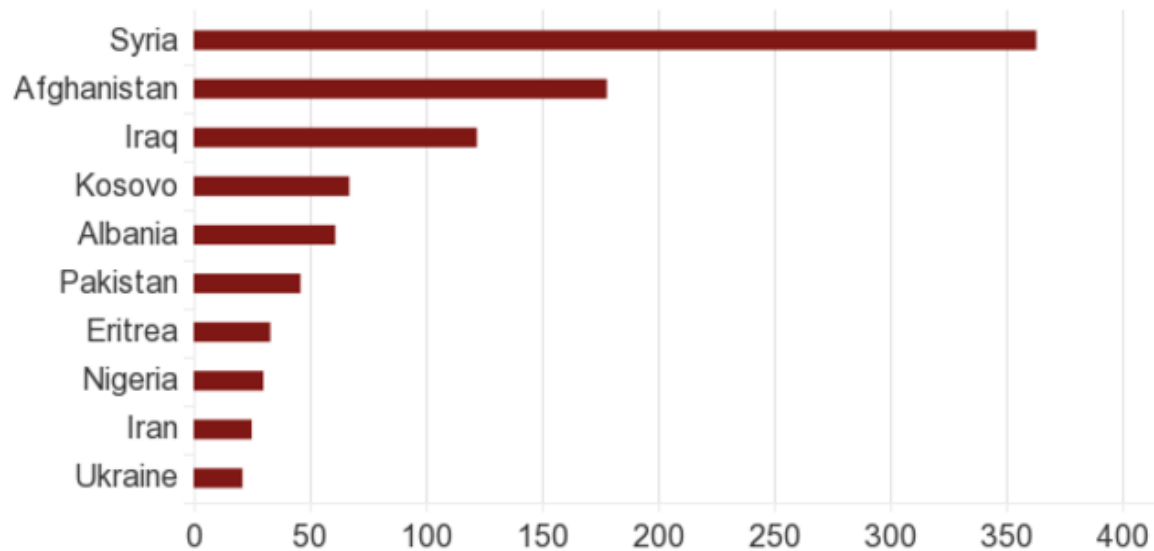


Source: Eurostat



Top 10 origins of people applying for asylum in the EU

First-time applications in 2015, in thousands



Source: Eurostat

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