

THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

Uluslararası Göç Hareketleri Çerçevesinde İnsan Hakları Ve İnsani Güvenlik Kavramı

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Abstract

Security has been evaluated within the framework of state-centered and military strategies until recently. However, new developments that emerged in the 1990s have led to a change in the classical understanding of security. The Human Development Report published by the United Nations (UN) in 1994 laid the groundwork for a new paradigm regarding human security. Considering that the concept of "security" has been narrowly interpreted for a long time, this report has been an indicator of the change in the classical understanding of security. Discussions on human rights have been the trigger for this change. Therefore, understanding the connections between human rights and human security is of great importance in the contemporary world. For this purpose, the relationship between new security areas and the concept of human security, the changes in the understanding of

Öz

Güvenlik, yakın döneme kadar devlet merkezli ve askeri stratejiler çerçevesinde değerlendirilmiştir. Fakat 1990'lardan itibaren ortaya çıkan yeni gelişmeler sonucunda klasik güvenlik anlayışı değişime uğramıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler'in (BM) 1994'te yayınladığı İnsani Gelişme Raporu, insan güvenliğine ilişkin yeni bir paradigmanın ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. "Güvenlik" kavramının çok uzun süredir dar bir şekilde yorumlandığı göz önüne alındığında, bu rapor, klasik güvenlik anlayışının değişmeye başladığının göstergesi olmuştur. İnsan hakları tartışmaları bu değişimin tetikleyicisi olmuştur. Bu nedenle çağdaş dünyada, insan hakları ve insan güvenliği arasındaki bağlantıları anlamak son derece önemlidir. Bu amaçla, bu çalışmada yeni güvenlik alanları ile insani güvenlik kavramının birbiriyle olan ilişkisi, uluslararası göç hareketleriyle güvenlik anlayışının geçirmiş olduğu değişim ve bu değişimin insan

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security with international migration movements, and the processes of this change affecting human rights are emphasized in this study. It is also emphasized that human rights violations are directly related to the understanding of human security. When comprehensively evaluated, human security is related to the basic needs and human identity that affect individuals' living spaces. Threats to these areas also mean a threat to fundamental rights and freedoms. In addition, human mobility resulting from war policies leads to the emergence of the source problem. People are deprived of basic needs such as housing, food, and health. As a result, a threat to human security arises, and global problems increase this threat. In this context, international migration movements, human security, and human rights are being reinterpreted in this study.

Keywords: International Migration Movements, Security, Human Security, Human Rights, Global Threats

haklarını etkileme süreçleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca insan hakları ve ihlallerinin temelde insani güvenlik anlayışıyla doğrudan ilişkili olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirildiğinde insani güvenlik bireylerin yaşam alanlarına etki eden temel ihtiyaçları ve insan kimliğiyle ilgilidir. Bu alanlara yönelik tehditler aynı zamanda temel hak ve özgürlüklere karşı bir tehdit anlamına gelmektedir. Ayrıca savaş politikaları sonucunda ortaya çıkan insan hareketliliği kaynak sorununun ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. İnsanlar temel yaşam kaynakları olan barınma, gıda ve sağlık gibi ihtiyaçlardan mahrum kalmaktadır. Bunun sonucunda da insani güvenlik tehdidi ortaya çıkmakta, küresel problemler bu tehdidi arttırmaktadır. Bu çerçevede uluslararası göç hareketleri, insani güvenlik ve insan hakları yeniden çözümlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Göç Hareketleri, Güvenlik, İnsani Güvenlik, İnsan Hakları, Küresel Tehditler

INTRODUCTION

Today, migration movements are evaluated internationally in terms of their reasons and consequences. In addition, when considered as forms of migration, it can be subject to a general distinction as voluntary and forced migration. Voluntary migration (Giddens, 2006) is a form of migration that people plan. There may be many sociological reasons for these migrations, which are generally carried out for any purpose without any coercion or pressure. These migrations, which are generally carried out for a more prosperous life, differ from forced migrations. Another form of migration is forced migration. The migration movements, which are evaluated within the scope of forced migration (Giddens, 2006), are affected by global climate and environmental problems in the global era, while the effect of the increase in wars and internal conflicts is more significant. Being a political phenomenon, it is also evaluated from different perspectives. The most striking aspect of these evaluations is security. With the increase in international migration movements, states have put security issues at the forefront. Border security policies and measures taken against

immigrant groups within the country prioritize the security of the state, while immigrant groups are seen as a security threat to protect citizenship rights.

While the perception of state security against immigrant groups has been ongoing for many years, new discussions about security in recent times have led to a change in the classical understanding of security. For example, security areas such as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security cannot be explained by classical theories. Nowadays, subject-based security understanding (Yavcan, 2019), which focuses on the individual, has come to the forefront. The increase in international migration movements has brought about a new area of discussion on security. As a result of international migration movements, human security has become one of the global world problems. Similarly, international human rights norms are related to the concept of human security. In particular, the emphasis on humanitarian security (Guidero, 2022) that has emerged as a result of the increase in migration movements has shifted the focus of security from the state toward individuals. Despite the security explanations of classical realism, critical theories have emerged. Critical theories have argued that the classical understanding of security has changed and that basic rights are increasingly emphasized due to global developments (Birdiřli, 2014). Frankfurt School, Copenhagen School are at the forefront of these critical theories. Especially the Copenhagen School, which developed a new perspective on security within the scope of securitization theory, focused on new security areas by criticizing the state-centered or military-centered explanation of security. One of the processes that are effective in the expansion of these security areas is international migration movements.

As a result of international migration movements, humanitarian security has begun to be evaluated within the scope of human rights. Especially with the reflex on the national security of countries and their disregard for human rights violations, this understanding has been emphasized more. In this study, the impact of international migration movements on humanitarian security has been examined. First of all, international migration movements and their basic features are emphasized. The study focuses on forced migration, which is the focus of the study, by making a distinction between voluntary and forced migration movements. The effect of the forced migration process, which emerged with the increase of global problems, on security has been examined under the title of international

migration and human security. The main problems that emerged as a result of the mass migration movements that emerged as a result of forced migration showed that migration should be handled within the scope of human security.

It is emphasized that humanitarian security is also included in the scope of fundamental human rights and should be evaluated as a whole. In this study, which was carried out using the literature review method, international treaties, human rights law, and sources related to migrants were consulted. The ideas of thinkers such as Costas Douzinas, Johan Galtung and Stephen Castles, who work on critical theory, the Copenhagen School's approaches to security and human rights, have been influential in shaping this study. In this context, it is aimed to present a new perspective on the relationship between migration, security, human security and human rights.

I. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

International migration movements have become more visible with the increase in global problems. Especially in the last quarter century, global climate issues, wars, famine, and economic problems have had an impact on migration. Internal conflicts in countries have accelerated this process. For example, recent internal conflicts in Africa and the Middle East, conflicts in Syria, and the war between Ukraine and Russia have brought new migration crises. Migration movement towards Europe through Mediterranean and Balkan countries has begun, leading to one of the largest social movements in history. As a matter of fact, according to the data of the International Organization for Migration, there are 281 million immigrants in the world (IOM, 2022).

Simon (2010) emphasizes that the international migration process arising from compulsory reasons needs to be addressed in three dimensions. First, he focuses on the place where displacement occurs. When space is considered, those who cross international borders are called "refugees," "asylum seekers," and "international migrants," while those who stay within their own country's borders are referred to as "internally displaced persons" or "internal migrants." The second dimension is the reasons for forced movements. If the reasons for displacement can bring them within the scope of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in the country where they seek refuge, individuals are defined as "refugees." Some are not

included in this scope but are defined as refugees as a result of regional agreements or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The third dimension is the time of displacement. In the early stages of displacement, both refugees and internally displaced persons need urgent solutions for protection, shelter, and other needs (Hazan, 2012: 184-185).

International migration is at the forefront of academic research because it affects both countries that send and receive migrants. For example, Stephan Castles is one of the leading thinkers working on this subject. According to Castles (2010), since there can be many different economic, social, cultural, familial and political reasons behind the phenomenon of migration, it is not possible to say that there is a generally valid migration theory today and to have a general and universal understanding on this issue.

These studies also focus on changes in the social structure. In this period of change, political, economic, social, and cultural structures have influenced international migration. Changing structures and conditions have led people to migrate from intercontinental, international, interregional, or rural areas to urban areas. Migration has become an integral part of globalization and a continuously growing global phenomenon today (Kılıç all. 2019: 150).

When evaluated in a global context, it can be emphasized that migration has become a global system problem that transcends national and regional boundaries, shaped by contemporary capitalism and “refined imperialism” (Erbaş, 2019: 261). The biggest factor in perceiving migration as a problem is the forced migration process. This is because the reasons for international migration that arises due to mandatory reasons are diverse. Examples of people being forced to migrate due to factors such as conflict, war, infectious diseases, lack of basic food items, unemployment, limited access to health and education services, human rights violations, gender inequality, etc. can be given (Telatar, 2019: 29).

In this context, migration stands before us as an experience of intertwined modernities in the new world. Furthermore, the depletion of natural resources, the world’s increasing population, the consumption of country resources, and the rising popular forms of politics have increasingly made immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers a chronic problem. This is because immigrants are no longer just carrying their cultures. What makes them problematic is that they bring the sub-problems

of their countries to the places they go (Sağır, 2019: 130). In this understanding, the existence of reasons such as war or conflict in the emergence of migration has opened the way for migration to be evaluated within the scope of security.

II. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY

Looking at the classical definition of security, “security in international relations has been defined as all defense mechanisms of countries against perceived or real threats and has been one of the fundamental determinants of interstate relations” (Sayın, 2019: 99). Within this understanding, with the end of the Cold War, countries were forced to protect their security against new threats. However, the restructuring processes of nation-states within the global political economy cannot be explained within the framework of traditional security concepts. Therefore, it has become necessary to examine issues such as economic security, environmental security, social insecurity, human rights, and drug problems under the heading of security, leading to a development towards the debate of human security rather than state security represented by the traditional security approach.

The impact of international migration movements is also important in changing the classical understanding of security. When the relationship between international migration, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons, and international security and politics is examined, a few points emerge. Firstly, the migration of people affects the high politics and national interests of states and threatens their national security and identity. Global migration is both a cause and a result of insecurity. Migration movements affect national sovereignty, the balance of power between states, and the nature of armed conflicts in the international system (Bourbeau, 2011: 35). Secondly, protecting those fleeing persecution, conflict, and human rights violations can become an international norm and even an international regime. Thirdly, the connection between internal conflict, migration, security, and criminality, when securitized, turns the phenomenon of migration into issues of border control and national security, moving away from the labor market and social integration (Özçelik, 2019: 246-247). The establishment of borders and controlled crossings have been effective in making migration a matter of security. Additionally, the perception of international migration movements, which have been ongoing for many years, as a security issue in recent times due to the effects they have on other countries, particularly as a result of war and conflict, although the mobility

of migrants who are forced to flee internal conflicts and wars towards neighboring or other countries is also seen as a fundamental security problem, despite arising from humanitarian concerns. Indeed, in this security-oriented perspective that has been prevalent for many years, the protection of the state's borders has been at the forefront. This perspective has also dominated the analyses related to migration.

However, the dimension of security has changed in changing world conditions. Because states have focused on the consequences and impact of migration on the country rather than the humanitarian dimension of migration, human security has been ignored. However, with the emergence of new social movements and international developments, it has been emphasized that this security understanding also needs to change.

With the critical security approaches that emerged in the late 1980s, the focus of security shifted from states to other actors, with individuals and society becoming the reference object for security. In 1994, with the influence of the UN Human Development Report, the concept of human security emerged and began to occupy an important place in security studies (Telatar, 2019: 32). As a result, human security began to be considered in all its dimensions.

According to Yavcan (2019), there are generally four basic principles agreed upon in human security studies. Human security is a universal phenomenon that is equally important for people living everywhere in the world. According to the human-centered security approach, the problems experienced by individuals should be addressed globally. The issue of human security requires preventive practices. The answer to the question "Whose security?" (Choucri, 2002) which is more appropriate to its current meaning, should shift from states to individuals. Ultimately, human security is a phenomenon that individuals face throughout their lives due to the necessity of protecting their existence and obtaining their most basic needs such as food, health, and education services (Telatar, 2019: 7).

Human security has started to be redefined in modern times beyond its classical definitions. Here, not only survival but also basic freedoms, shelter, environment, health, education, economy, and all the needs required for human life are evaluated within the framework of human security (Giddens, 1981). According to Adger and all. (2021) the proposition here is that human security captures holistic elements of risk that affect well-being and meaningful lives, over and above the specific risk

of organized violence. To do so, it is necessary to describe the vital core of human lives in measurable and meaningful dimensions. The term 'human security' was elaborated and formalized in the UN Commission for Human Security, and adopted principally as a counterpoint to state, national and territorial conceptualizations of security (Gasper, 2010).

In this context, the scope of human security work has expanded. According to Hampson (2008: 230-231), three perspectives shape the current debates in human security work and frame the concept of human security. The first is that the protection and development of basic human rights by the international community should be the basis for achieving happiness and freedom criteria targeted by liberal theory. The second is that international efforts should focus and deepen on humanitarian problems. It is essential to strengthen international law, especially regarding genocide and war crimes, and to mobilize the international community to prevent weapons that pose a danger to civilians. The first two views focus more on establishing basic human rights. The third view refers to social, economic, and environmental issues, and other areas that create negative conditions. It emphasizes taking the issue of human security within a broader framework and evaluating every condition that harms human life standards within the scope of human security.

When evaluated in this context, the views that international migration is within the scope of human security have increased. Moreover, in the security debate, not only individuals but also state security has been the focus of discussions. International migration is a highly contested topic and has become a critical part of the global security agenda due to the growing fear of terrorism notably after September 11 (Rudolph, 2017). The securitisation of migration has become a salient topic amongst academics, policy makers and international players, especially after the September 11 resulting in a broader understanding of what is a security challenge (Ulah all., 2020).

After the increasing understanding of security in Europe and the United States, there has been increased debate that the international migration movement is related to two areas of security. For example some scholars argue that migration causes threat to both national sovereignty and human security (Thompson, 2013). Discussions on human security have been at the forefront throughout the study. Because although the scope of human security work has expanded, human rights have become the

main agenda item. Because human security cannot be considered independent of human rights in terms of the areas it covers. Indeed, new-period academic studies also evaluate the concept of human security within the scope of human rights.

III. HUMAN SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

International migration has become one of the important issues of the 21st-century agenda. Since the 2000s, our world has witnessed a new era of migration movements, and these movements have been increasing day by day. The number of international migrants, which was around 150 million in 2000, increased to 272 million in 2020, while the number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons increased from 35 million to 71 million during the same period. This intensification and diversification of human mobility have led to new discussions in the field (Erdoğan, 2020: 12). One of these discussions is the relationship between migration, security, and human rights.

The relationship between migration and security has been increasingly discussed due to the evolution of security emphasis from the state to the individual and the recent internationalization of migration as a major problem. The question “What or whose security?” is at the center of these discussions. This perception of security has become noticeable since the early 2000s. In recent years, when we look at geographical developments, the relationship between conflict, migration, and security has become a current political issue in the United States, especially after the September 11 attacks. Border security has been increased by emphasizing the relations of those who illegally enter the country with non-state actors, various crimes, and terrorist organizations, and various bureaucratic and security practices have been implemented, sometimes violating the individual rights and freedoms of citizens of Muslim countries (Nas, 2018: 87).

Despite the terrorist attacks in Madrid in 2004 and London in 2005, European countries did not make immigration a security issue as their main policy. However, especially after the Syrian crisis, irregular entries, illegal migration, human trafficking, and terrorism on the borders of Europe have started to be included in the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy within the conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and migration security strategies. The decline of liberal institutions and ideas and the rise of the extreme right have accelerated this process. The

securitization of migration in the context of internal conflicts has made it necessary to examine concepts such as sovereignty, state system, and transnational dynamics, as well as international political economy, security, and human rights. In addition, interdisciplinary approaches such as migration studies, security studies, conflict studies, peace studies, and development studies have shown that the relationship between migration and internal conflicts needs to be addressed in the context of human security and human rights (Özçelik, 2019: 261).

The most tragic human rights violation today is the loss of lives of refugees who are trying to reach their desired destination due to economic, political, or ecological reasons and are forced to cross the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Atlantic, Canary Islands, or the Aegean Sea. All of these practices are contrary to international refugee law. However, countries that do not want to accept migrants, refugees, or anyone for any reason, try to prevent immigrants from setting foot on their soil by resorting to unethical and illegal behavior (Ünver, 2021: 240). For this reason, immigrants are exposed to many types of violations. For example, immigrants face human rights violations as a result of developments such as illegal deportation, torture or ill-treatment, violation of education and health rights, citizenship and settlement problems, religious or ethnic exclusion, xenophobia, and restriction of freedoms. Increasing border security measures, especially against forced migration, continues to trigger this process.

Increasing border measures and efforts to prevent migration have led to new problems such as human trafficking. As international migration develops and affects more and more countries and regions, its illegalization, which includes human trafficking, highlights security-focused policies and shows a high level of interest in security-related issues (Sayin, 2019: 108). Particularly, the difficulties experienced by refugees who are trying to cross the borders illegally, known as boat refugees, are one of these problems. Additionally, the scope of human security has expanded as women and children, who are seen as a source of labor, are used by illegal organizations, and drug and arm dealers exploit this process.

Therefore, the issue of migration and security now focuses on the security of migrants rather than the security of the state. Recognizing the economic and social rights of irregular migrants who have poor and unsafe living and working conditions has become a major problem in front of international human rights organizations

and nation-states (Kapar, 2020: 147). Developing new perspectives on this issue has become a necessity.

In international migration, human security, and human rights are not only new perspectives but also the role of actors in this process is important. Especially considering that there are approximately 281 million immigrants worldwide as of 2020, the methods to be followed in migration policy should be comprehensive and at a level that will protect migrants. These policies have been continuing for years within the framework of international actors and international texts. As seen in Table 1, there are many actors and international texts in this field.

Table 1: Migration Policy-International Texts and Actors [15]

| INTERNATIONAL TEXTS | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTORS |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1958 Geneva Convention, • Universal Declaration of Human Rights, • Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, • Declaration on the Right to Asylum (14 December 1967), • European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and its Additional Protocols, • International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, • Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations, • EU, • Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) • Neighbouring states, • International media, • International civil society organisations, • International companies. <p>PRIVATE ACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), • International Organization for Migration (IOM) • International Migration Policies Centre |

Reference: Altunok, 2019: 216

According to Erdoğan (2020: 4), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) ensures the international validity of migrant rights. In addition, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol support the rights of migrant groups through international agreements. One of these rights, the right to work, is based on Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights, and Articles 17,

18, and 24 of the 1951 Geneva Convention. Social welfare rights are based on Article 23 of the 1951 Geneva Convention, educational rights on Article 22, and the right to asylum on Article 14 of the UDHR. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which came into effect in 2003, and the inclusion of Syrian migrants in this context, as well as the New York Declaration, which was agreed upon by 193 governments at the UN Summit on Large-Scale Refugee and Migrant Movements in September 2016, are seen as significant developments in migration management.

Despite the existence of many actors and texts for monitoring migration policies and protecting the rights of migrants, debates continue on the safety and access to basic rights of migrants today. Although International Human Rights Law serves the purpose of inclusiveness, international organizations, including the United Nations, have little power to sanction human rights violations in today's world of nation-states. The absence of a regulatory "world authority" means that the fact that existing treaties and protocols are approved and implemented as domestic law by member states is not seen as an international problem, but rather as a domestic political issue for countries. However, a member state that ratifies a treaty and then fails to implement it is subject to legal action, including at the international level (Ünver, 2021: 231).

States not only pose many obstacles to border security but also to the legal status and political rights of immigrants. Firstly, immigrants do not have equal rights with citizens of the states they migrate to. Secondly, they have no political participation rights in the political institution that regulates basic rights. For example, the absence of the voice of immigrants in a decision about immigrants is a legal gap. Moreover, with the intensification of mass human mobility, many concepts and alternative concepts have been developed on how to achieve the "least problematic" coexistence of different religious, cultural, ethnic, and social groups; and how this social diversity can be transformed into a "social gain" if possible. Among these, concepts such as integration, adaptation, social harmony, inclusion, assimilation, acculturation, multiculturalism, interculturalism, tolerance have frequently been mentioned (Erdoğan, 2020: 12). However, when considered in terms of security, integration, and assimilation pair has been discussed more. For example, policies on how to define education, health, and economic rights, and how to meet housing and

security needs vary depending on the perspective of migration. This situation shows that immigrants should be evaluated within the scope of their basic human rights.

In addition, Article 33 of the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees continues to be valid regarding the settlement and nonrefoulement of immigrants for security reasons. While this article prohibits the return of refugees and asylum seekers to places where there is a danger of persecution, new cases are created by evaluating migration groups in different categories. As a result, the principle of non-refoulement is eroded. One of the main reasons for this is that the doctrine of the Global War on Terrorism after September 11 includes concepts such as migration, immigrant, refugee, and asylum seeker within the discourse of security threats.

Narratives and discourses competing with each other have emerged especially between individual rights, which are the basis of liberal democratic nation-states, and social, civil, and political rights, migration, and terrorism. Normally, international humanitarian law, human rights law, and refugee law are sufficient to protect those displaced and forced to migrate as a result of internal wars. However, the reason for the insufficient application of these laws is the belief that the migration phenomenon spreads conflict. According to the countries that argue that migration is the source of conflict, firstly, refugees who flee from internal conflicts export ideology, weapons, and fighters to neighboring countries when they arrive. Secondly, incoming refugees may change the balance in favor of opposing ethnic or political groups in the host country's internal politics. Thirdly, the refugee flow may cause dissatisfaction among host country citizens towards their governments, which allow refugees to enter, as it may change ethnic balances within the country. Finally, refugees create real or perceived negative externalities, such as economic, social, cultural, and political problems, such as employment, housing, land, and water. In this context, it is widely believed that the negative effects of the refugees' positive benefits will be less, and that the public and social costs will increase (Özçelik, 2019: 260-261). As a result, immigrants are considered a threat to modern nation-states and are stigmatized as elements that pollute national "purity" by disturbing and undermining the homogeneous structure of the nation, causing them to be excluded from the scope of human security (Sayın, 2019: 105), resulting in human rights violations.

The International Human Rights Commission (IHRC) and the United Nations (UN), the main actor behind this declaration, are seen as the addressee of all security

concepts related to migration and migration. There are also human rights treaties protecting specific groups in this regard, supported by the UN. For example, the rights that protect women, children, and disabled people are not related to whether they are citizens or not. Therefore, special groups that have universal validity do not recognize any border. Regardless of citizenship or immigrant status, all special groups are evaluated within this scope. There is no obstacle to the universal acceptance of the rights of special groups, and international agreements have imposed obligations on states for these groups. Similarly, since economic, social, and cultural rights have universal validity for “everyone,” immigrants cannot be evaluated differently from citizens (Kapar, 2020: 154).

Despite all of this process, violations of human rights regarding migrants stem from not receiving sufficient attention to their human security. Therefore, migration policies need to be re-evaluated. Currently, due to persecution, conflict, widespread violence, and human rights violations, approximately 80 million people are displaced around the world (Erdoğan, 2020: p). Civil society organizations and new social movements, highlighting the problems experienced in this regard, are also leading the way in development. It can even be said that the impact of new social movements highlighting humanitarian security problems that states and international organizations cannot solve in the short term is greater in this process. This also shows that sanctions need to be strengthened for progress in human rights law for the nation-states, ensuring the security of migrant groups and taking adequate measures in the context of human rights. Local, national, and international policies should be expanded in this regard.

CONCLUSION

International migration has become a fundamental problem for the whole world in terms of its causes and consequences. The perception of migration as a problem has led nation-states to take security measures and develop border security policies.

Additionally, rapid changes have occurred in international and domestic law due to the impact of migration on countries. In measures taken against migration, the security of the state and citizens has been prioritized. However, from the perspective of immigrants and refugees, the changes occurring in the world have also paved the way for new developments in security understanding. Problems resulting from

international migration movements have made it mandatory to evaluate immigrants within the scope of humanitarian security. Therefore, a change has taken place from state security to human security. Furthermore, today, issues such as terrorism, migration and security, environmental security, cyber security, information warfare, social security, human security and human rights violations, and privatization of security are starting to be accepted as the main problems of security.

The humanitarian security understanding arising from international migration movements has made it mandatory for international actors to carry out necessary work in this regard. As a result, programs supported by the UN Human Security Trust Fund, which applies a human security approach, have been created and contributions have been made to the field of humanitarian security. Additionally, the support provided by the United Nations to Member States in strengthening resistance against climate change and natural disasters has been reinforced, peaceful and inclusive communities have been encouraged, and progress has been made in addressing the underlying causes of persistent poverty. Programs have been created to support the transition from a humanitarian crisis to long-term sustainable development. In this context, the implementation of human security has increased steps taken by the United Nations and its stakeholders to fully realize the transformative promise of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Despite all the developments that have occurred as a result of migration movements, debates on human security have continued, and human rights violations against migrants have emerged. Many difficulties that migrants face fall within the scope of human rights.

For example, the widespread presence of politically othering populism, which we consider a result of cultural differences, has turned into racist violence, and the increasing number of incidents where migrants are killed has led to an increase in anti-migrant sentiment in many countries. The lack of necessary response to integration, especially in terms of education, and its transformation into assimilation, problems experienced by migrants due to their legal status, problems stemming from the distinction between citizens and non-citizens, arbitrary detention and deportation practices, forced collection of migrants within the country and being taken to camps with poor conditions, torture and ill-treatment of migrants are among the main human rights issues. The absence of a deterrent sanction by international organizations against nation-states in this area leads to the continuation of the process.

Today, the protection of the human rights of migrants is being attempted through a mechanism that imposes national legislation and practices, starting from international organizations and international law. It is difficult to say that this has been very successful. Although a global protection template has been developed with great effort, the absence of an authority that will enforce compliance with this template in the international system, where the nation-state structure is dominant, makes it impossible to protect human rights and prevent violations. However, the approach should not abandon the need for inclusiveness in solving a global problem. A holistic approach that does not ignore local, regional, national, and global characteristics is the way that must be followed for the human rights of migrants, as with other issues. In this process, civil society organizations, new social movement actors, political parties, states and international organizations, and groups of states must be involved. Ultimately, human rights are universal, and being human is sufficient to benefit from these rights. Therefore, there is no need for categories such as citizen, migrant, refugee, asylum seeker and so on.

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