



ISSN Print: 2394-7500  
ISSN Online: 2394-5869  
Impact Factor (RJIF): 8.4  
IJAR 2024; 10(4): 79-85  
[www.allresearchjournal.com](http://www.allresearchjournal.com)  
Received: 02-01-2024  
Accepted: 03-02-2024

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## National security and migration: A human security centric analysis

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.22271/allresearch.2024.v10.i4b.11655>

### Abstract

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines international migration as the movement of persons who leave their country of origin or country of habitual residence to permanently or temporarily to another country (IOM, 2005). Since the emergence of the Westphalian state, migration from one country to another has been primarily governed by sovereign decisions. War, civil war, and conflict; globalisation of economies, values, and aspirations; changing technologies and modes of communication; shifting demographics; increased longevity; increased education levels; urbanisation; and climate change are examples of such factors (Hofmann, Jolivel, Huss, & Ambiaux, 2020). As a result, one of the primary ways in which sovereign nation-states have dealt with irregular migration has been through border enforcement mechanisms. Irregular migration is viewed as an attack on state sovereignty, demanding the state's ability to exercise control over its spatial and territorial domain into question. Many states have spent vast sums on border security in recent years, including the deployment of immigration officers and border guards, the construction of barriers and border fences, the interdiction of migrants in transit, and resorting to large-scale removals and detention to regulate the inflow of migrants. Security can be classified into two categories like, human or state-centric. This paper is concerned with the human-centric security aspects. By looking at how cross-border migration flows affect national interests, this paper provides a framework for thinking about the relationship between migration and national security.

**Keywords:** National Security, human security, migration, globalisation, international organisations

### Introduction

Modern notions of national security emerged during the period of Thirty Years War in Europe and the English Civil War in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 established the notion that the nation-state had sovereign control over the internal affairs like religion and external security. The concept of security is directly connected with the national interest. The entire structure of the state was created by the individual's desire to defend themselves against attacks from different fronts. Every government works to ensure the safety of the state by securing more national power. When a state only considers its own interests at the expense of another state's security, a problem arises. On the other hand, the necessity that nations have been imposed by nature and many other factors, particularly globalisation, has led to the development of global security. State cooperation is required because these are demands that no national security apparatus can handle on its own. Since the end of the cold war, the world has become increasingly interconnected and interdependent among governments, necessitating increased cooperation and collaboration among them. Different mechanisms, like the balance of power and the principle of collective security sanctioned in the UN charter, were evolved to prevent the outbreak of war or a conflicting situation.

The term national security is frequently conflated with safeguarding national boundaries in the public discourses of India. In this sense, it was a part of the campaign rhetoric during the most recent general elections. However, the establishment of national security has developed a more comprehensive approach to national security and established structures to address it in all its facets, particularly following the nuclear tests of 1998 and the Kargil War in 1999.

The term "Security" has undergone a conceptual shift as a result of globalisation, defining the areas that fall under the purview of National and Internal Security. After World War II, the majority of the idea came from the United States.

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It started out by focusing on military might, but it now covers a wide range of aspects. Authorities include natural disasters and events that cause severe environmental damage in this category. “Security” was expanded under the new techno-economic concept to include food security, energy security, nuclear security, environmental cleanliness, equality before the law, and good governance. The idea of “globalisation” of economies further altered the dimensions of security to include ethnic identity considerations and socially acceptable means of reducing cultural conflicts.

### **Elements of National Security**

In the case of the protection of national interest, the military aspect of security is essential, but also there is a need of other forms of security. Human security components have taken on a wider scope because of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) lobbying since they now address threats to human dignity along with the military protection.

**Military Security:** Military security infers the capacity of a country to guard itself, as well as stop military hostility. On the other hand, it refers to a nation’s capacity to use force to implement its policy decisions.

**Political Security:** The protection of the political system and the sovereignty of the government, as well as the safety of society, from illegal internal threats and external threats or pressures, is referred to as political security. It involves both law enforcement and homeland security.

**Cyber Security:** The term “cybersecurity” refers to the protection of the computer and data processing infrastructure and operating systems used by the people as well as the government from intruders, whether they come from within the country or from outside it. As a result, law enforcement, national defence, and homeland security are involved.

**Energy and natural resources security:** The degree to which a nation or its people have access to energy resources like oil, gas, water, and minerals is the most common way to define energy and natural resource security. It would be more accurate to say that access is freely determined by the market and not influenced by other nations or political or military entities for political or non-market reasons.

**Economic Security:** The degree to which the government and the people are free to control their economic and financial decisions is a component of economic security. This includes safeguarding the economy’s capacity to provide for the people. A nation’s wealth and economic freedom must also be safeguarded against external threats and coercion. As a result, it includes international agreements on commerce, finance, and trade in addition to economic policy and some law enforcement agencies. In the context of human security, some have recently defined it as eradicating poverty and income inequality.

### **Human Security**

Human security is a way to help nation-states to recognise the dangers and difficulties to the endurance, work, and pride of their kin. Today, it calls for “individual-centric, context-specific, comprehensive and prevention-oriented

responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people”, as noted in General Assembly resolution (General Assembly, 2012). Over the years, the object of security has been shifted from state to individual focusing on a condition beyond survival of life irrespective of gender, race, religion, ethnicity, citizenship, or other characteristics. In this context, The UN Commission on Human Security has recognised migration to be a threat to security of individual (UN Commission on Human Security, 2003). Human security as a concept not only explains threats but also recognises new challenges with greater ramifications to the sustenance of individual as interdependent entities. It identifies agency-based causes of insecurity and structural reasons staged intentionally such as genocide or drug trafficking, mental abuse etc. It is linked to a sense of insecurity experienced by someone even unintentionally due to the failure of the system to invest in critical socio-economic areas such as education and health care and protection of the environment.

Human security in a broad sense refers to either absence of threats or fear. To be secured is believed today to be free from both fear (of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, violence, persecution, or death) and want (employment, food, and health). Hence, it possesses the ability to distinguish dangers from mere physical threats as defined by John Locke to keep oneself away not merely from such challenges but also to enable him to alleviate their related consequences affecting even distantly. The Human Development Report (1994), of the UNDP challenged the classical interpretation on security which was based on the sovereignty of the state and defence of the territory. For the first time, the report argued about security of individual to be beyond the military and territorial concern by linking it fundamentally with human life in a broad sense and dignity. Later on UN Commission on human security has enlarged it by defining it as “protection from such chronic dangers as starvation, disease, and repression,” as well as “protection from unexpected and harmful disturbances in normal living patterns.” The focus started shifting to persons, regardless of gender, race, religion, ethnicity, citizenship, or other distinguishing characteristics.

“To protect the essential part of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment... protecting fundamental freedoms... protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations” (CHS, 2003).

According to the Commission on Human Security, “Human security is to safeguard the essential centre of all human lives in manners that enhance the liberty of human beings and human satisfaction. Human security implies safeguarding the basic liberty – liberty/freedom that are the pith of life. It implies “safeguarding individuals from basic (serious) and inescapable (broad) threats and circumstances”. This perception combines three freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom from threat to dignity. Freedom from fear is based on the protecting the individual from different kinds of threats that arise from external state issues like ethnic violence, terrorism, etc. Freedom from want denotes the security of people so they can fulfil their fundamental necessities and the socio-economic and natural parts of life and livelihoods. Freedom from threat to dignity alludes to the advancement of better personal satisfaction and improvement of assistance by the system that licenses individuals to make

decisions and look for open doors that enable them to fulfil themselves. It has been expanded successively by the policymakers of Japan, Canada and the European Union to develop policies to undertake non-coercive methods to reduce vulnerabilities. Thus, in an ethical term, human security implies both a system and a systemic practice which promotes and sustains stability, security and progressive integration of individuals within their relationship to their states, societies and regions (Liotta & Owen, 2006).

### **Components of Human Security**

The Human Development Report (HDR), 1994 synthesised threats to human security in seven parts: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security (UNDP, 1994) as follows:

**Economic security:** It refers to unemployment and poverty as the main threat which requires a guaranteed source of income accrued out of employment by the public or private sector, wage employment or self-employment or from government-funded social safety nets. Insecurity emerging out of it is mostly visible in nations of Africa and Asia with poor GDP. It has become one of the most crucial factors compelling people to resort to migration.

**Food security:** The right to food has been recognised as one of the fundamental rights. At present around 800 million people all over the world are denied of the basic amenities primarily due to change in climate, ethnic conflict disrupting supply of food chain, over consumption, wastage of food and gender stereotyping of food habits. Availability of food refers to the condition that all individuals consistently ought to have both physical and financial access to basic food which they ought to be capable of getting it by themselves, or by using the public food distribution system. The availability of food is an essential but may not be an adequate condition for food security.

**Health security:** Health security refers to protection against threats posed by injuries and illnesses, and it involves the provision of medical care and health services, including safe and proper family planning. People living in rural areas, especially children and women, are particularly vulnerable to these health threats. Despite advances in science and technology, the movement of people in the era of globalization has increased the spread of pandemics such as the plague, yellow fever, Ebola, SARS, COVID-19, and others. Countries with limited resources are less able to develop basic health support systems, which negatively impacts the level of health security.

**Environmental security:** The economic model that prioritizes growth, which was followed by most developed nations after the Renaissance and emulated by developing countries after decolonization, had a tremendous impact on the climate. This impact is evident in the form of degraded local ecosystems, air and water pollution, deforestation, desertification, and frequent natural and man-made disasters such as cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, floods, and forest fires. Many people around the world who give the least priority to safeguarding the ecosystem experience insecurity due to the havoc caused by such disasters.

**Personal security:** It refers to protection from the threats incorporated in various forms of violence, brutality and from different physical and mental threats. People are often threatened by abrupt, unusual violence at times enforced by state machineries. Threats from other states such as wars,

cross-border psychological oppressions and ethnic or religious conflicts etc. affect personal security. Further, gang war or street violence, keeping hostage, and aggressive behaviour inflicted upon women at home and workplace, abuse of child manifested in the form of child prostitution and child labour or drug abuse threaten security of individual of different age groups. Lack of affirmative action in many states enhances such insecurity.

**Community Security:** When the integrity of cultural variety is threatened, an individual requires protection from oppressive traditional practices, harsh treatment towards women, discrimination against ethnic or indigenous groups and refugees, group rebellion, and armed confrontations.

**Political Security:** When political repression is a threat, it necessitates safeguarding of political rights, insurance from military dictatorship, protection from political or state restraint, torture, ill-treatment and prevention of disappearance and political arrest and detainment

### **Factors affecting human security**

Human security focuses on the protection of the common individuals broadly from freedom from fear and freedom from want. Conflict violence, particularly of an intrastate nature, is a significant danger to human security. Beyond conflict, there are major other major factors manifested as unemployment, pandemics, human trafficking, environmental pollution, law and order problems, migration, etc.

### **Violent conflict**

A conspicuous element of violent conflict is its far-reaching death toll. Setbacks are particularly visible among citizens especially from helpless categories like ladies, youngsters and the older. Battlefronts are inadequately characterised, with struggle happening throughout the country and this makes it hard for a civilian to find a safe place. James Fearon characterised the conflict as a civil war, and a January 2007 US National Intelligence Estimate said that the term precisely depicted key components of the conflict (Fearon, 2007). Even though setbacks from conflict in Iraq have declined since 2006-2007, Body Count, a non-governmental association, records vicious deaths that came about because of the 2003 military mediation in Iraq (Bellamy, 2020).

The indiscriminate deployment of modern weapons amplifies the catastrophic impact of violent warfare affecting law and order and safeguarding human rights. It has been estimated that global military spending was \$1,822 billion, and it was 76 per cent higher than the post-cold war low of 1998. In 2018, spending accounted for 2.1 per cent of global GDP, or \$239 per capita. The United States, China, Saudi Arabia, India, and France were the top five spenders (SIPRI, 2018).

During times of conflict, gender-based violence is common. Rape is on the rise as law-and-order crumbles and power is concentrated in the hands of those with guns, often young, poorly educated men who abuse alcohol and other substances (McKay, 1998). Children are now and again enlisted as kid warriors. They are seen as soft targets as influenced volunteers who require little investment in terms of either compensation or maintenance.

Many individuals attempt to flee as death and disaster spread. Refugees are often compelled to subsist with their bare essentials until they locate new homes or receive

support at refugee camps. Refugees in fragile states are more likely to get inadequate assistance and are more exposed to violence and disease. The stress of seeing the death or injury of relatives and friends exacerbates the situation of migrants. It has been found that the global population of forcibly displaced individuals increased to 70.8 million in 2018, a new high (UNHCR, 2019).

#### State Vulnerability:

The establishment of major political institutions that provide enough and suitable routes for exercising rights, expressing opinions, and resolving complaints is crucial in decreasing the risk of violent conflict and instability. In many countries, however, this may not be the case. Barriers to political involvement and poor living conditions frequently inspire enrollment into rebel armies (Walter, 2004). The term “fragile state” refers to a potentially dangerous post-Cold War development, as measured by the Fragile States Index (FSI). This peculiarity in many cases, is followed by rough clash, as in Somalia.

Internal divisions based on ethnicity or religion, region, and economic disparity can exacerbate tensions, posing a threat to human security. According to the Minorities in such countries may properly fear that even democratic political processes will permanently exclude them from power (Bellamy, 2020). Intense rivalry between two similarly sized groups over political influence and power can exacerbate the danger of unrest and conflict. Civil war is projected to be six times more likely in a highly polarised society divided into two equal groups than in a more homogeneous society (World Bank, 2003, pp. 57-58). The conflict in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970 and in Ethiopia in between 1976 to 1985 demonstrate how ethnic tensions may be devastating. India has encountered serious conflicts among Hindus and Muslims, as over the contested site of Ayodhya.

#### Economic Threats:

Low economic growth in terms of inflation and unemployment restricts the resources available to build effective political institutions. It also limits the government’s ability to address the needs and desires of the citizenry. For example, despite its oil wealth, Venezuela’s economy has collapsed in recent years, resulting in widespread discontent. Globalisation contributes to this effect since technological advancements allow even the poorest and most isolated people to learn about better conditions in other parts of the world (DeRouen & Heo, 2007). Economic stagnation can threaten human security even in the absence of violent conflict. According to the 2019 Global Report on Food Crises, over 113 million individuals in 53 countries faced acute hunger in 2018, necessitating immediate food, nutrition, and livelihood assistance. Food insecurity was mostly caused by conflict, wastage and individual induced changes in the climate. In 21 countries afflicted by conflict, 74 million people were found to be starved out of which 33 million of people were from ten African countries. Another 29 million individuals were forced into acute food insecurity due to natural catastrophes and around 10.2 million suffered out of economic shock (FSIN, 2019). Countries with instability and violence found to have a faltering economy and economic disparity, thereby lowering the level of human security. The UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that the global food price index had risen above its previous peak in June 2008 due to the rise in oil prices leading to sparked violent protests in countries

ranging from Haiti to the Philippines to Yemen (Bellamy, 2020). Natural disasters can certainly wreak havoc on states that are already economically fragile. While scholarly research on the economic impact of natural disasters is divided, natural catastrophes destroy tangible assets like buildings and equipment and human capital, limiting a company’s output capability (Ono, 2015).

In many countries, economic mismanagement and corruption cause risks to the livelihood of people. Such issues stymie development, raise living costs, and may cause discontent and insecurity. In its 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, Transparency International, a non-governmental organisation dedicated to combatting corruption, covered 180 nations and territories. According to their assessment, more than two-thirds of countries received a score of less than 50, with an average score of 43. India’s corruption perception index score was 41. The report concluded, “Despite modest progress, most countries are failing to make substantial inroads against corruption”. It found Somalia, Yemen, Syria, North Korea, South Sudan, and Sudan to have the highest levels of corruption while New Zealand, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Singapore, and Switzerland had the least level of corruption (Transparency International, 2019).

#### Health-Related Threats

Promoting and safeguarding human health is fundamental for guaranteeing human welfare and sustainable economic and social development and well-functioning natural support mechanisms. People rank health as one of their top priorities, making it a cause of insecurity and a potential source of discontentment. Education, housing, food, and employment all have an impact on one’s health, as can a country’s environmental health regulations. It is also critical to have timely access to health services such as promotion, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Without a well-functioning health-financing system, the majority of individuals will be unable to do this (WHO, 2010). Low-income countries are particularly vulnerable to violence and calamities that wreak havoc on their health systems, basic infrastructure, and environmental foundation. Because they are the least able to restore their systems, they are more likely to suffer mass casualties and subsequent turmoil. According to WHO, the major global causes of death (other than infectious diseases) are high blood pressure (which accounts for 13% of all fatalities), tobacco use (9%), high blood glucose (6%), physical inactivity (6%), and overweight and obesity (6%). Chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease became more common as a result of these changes. They had an impact on countries of all income levels. According to the it ischemic heart disease and stroke were the leading causes of death worldwide in 2016, accounting for 15.2 million fatalities. In the previous 15 years, these diseases were the major causes of death worldwide. Lower respiratory infections were the most lethal communicable disease in 2016, accounting for 3.0 million fatalities globally. ‘Group I’ conditions were responsible for more than half of all deaths in low-income countries in 2016. These were communicable infections, maternal causes, pregnancy and childbirth complications, and nutritional inadequacies. However, in high-income countries, such cases accounted for less than 7% of all deaths. Lower respiratory diseases were among the main



sources of death across all socio-economic levels (WHO, 2018).

A high percentage of the world's poor people are believed to be unable to get health care. The poor environmental conditions in which they reside considerably increase their vulnerabilities. In low-income nations, a small number of risks account for a substantial percentage of fatalities. In general, these dangers increase the occurrence or severity of infectious diseases. Chronic health issues like heart disease and cancer account for the most risk factors in high and middle-income countries. Use of tobacco contributes to both of them. In high-income countries, this was responsible for 11% of illnesses and 18% of deaths. Addiction to alcohol, obesity, and blood pressure affect life cycle in many developed countries. (WHO, 2009). Women suffered the brunt of the burden of ineffective contraception and unsafe abortions, iron insufficiency, and sexual abuse (WHO, 2009).

### **Terrorism**

Nowadays, illegal intimidation or terrorism comprises a major source of insecurity. It has been defined as actions intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants in order to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organisation to commit or refrain from committing any act in accordance with conventions on terrorism, such as the Geneva Conventions and Security Council Resolution 1566 (UN, 2010). It has been recognised internationally as a source of threat particularly since the al-Qaeda attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. (DeRouen & Heo, 2007). As per the US Department of State, in 2017 a sum of 8,584 terrorist attacks happened around the world, bringing about a casualty of 18,700 and leaving around 19,400 individuals injured. Despite the fact that attacks occurred in 100 countries in 2017, five countries namely Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Pakistan, and the Philippines accounted for 59% of all attacks. Seventy per cent of all terrorist-related deaths occurred in Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, and Syria. State-sponsored terrorism addresses the inverse situation, in which a ruling faction uses terrorist methods to advance their agenda and consolidate power while avoiding public scrutiny. Military dictatorships in Latin America in the twentieth century, Saddam Hussein's Iraq and other Middle Eastern autocracies, and some of the more extremist systems behind the 'iron curtain' are well-known examples of it causing insecurity. Indeed, Amnesty International announced a major global campaign, Security with Human Rights, in April 2011 to expose governments that violated human rights in the name of national security or counter-terrorism or governments that used the threat of terrorism to undermine human rights. Countries like the United States, Turkey, and Pakistan have all been chastised for such actions (Amnesty International, 2011).

### **Crime**

Conflict, poor governance, and widespread poverty can all lead to a recognised government losing control of its territory, allowing illegal activities such as drug trafficking to flourish. The development or control of the unlawful drug industry may be a vital source of revenue for guerrilla groups and a source of income for people whose economic options have been limited due to conflict or who live in areas controlled by guerrilla and criminal groups. But such

activities also causes disturbance as many civil wars are found to be responsible for an estimated 95 per cent of global opium production (World Bank, 2003). Intentional homicide is the most serious form of brutal crime and consequently represents a significant threat to human security. This type of crime shapes people's perceptions of insecurity. As per the United Nations, the total number of people who died violently as a result of homicide increased from 395,542 in 1992 to 464,000 in 2017 (Bellamy, 2020). However, because the global population is growing faster than the number of recorded homicide victims, the global homicide rate, measured as homicide victims per 100,000 people, has fallen from 7.2 in 1992 to 6.1 in 2017 (UNODC, 2019).

### **Environment**

The natural environment in which people live and communicate is a necessary fundamental premise for their survival. This is due to the fact that ecosystems provide critical 'services' to human communities, such as the production of food, raw materials, and energy, as well as the recycling of wastes back into resources. These services cannot be replaced by technologically devised methods because the operation of technological devices is dependent on ecosystem services and non-renewable resources (Myers, 1993). According to World Economic Forum (WEF) report all dangers today correspond to the climate. Weapons of mass destruction; failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation; extreme weather events; water crises; and major natural disasters were the five risks with the greatest impact, ranked by magnitude (WEF, 2019). Threats to ecological integrity can have a significant effect on human security. Biodiversity and ecosystem integrity are under threat on a global scale. Reduced deforestation and land degradation and increased carbon stocks in forests, drylands, rangelands, and croplands are required to mitigate climate change.

### **Migration**

It's important to understand that efforts aimed at promoting economic growth may actually lead to an increase in migration in the short term. This is because local economies are often disturbed as markets expand globally. This can happen due to a variety of reasons such as increased mechanization leading to a decrease in manual labor, changes in land ownership and tenure, land consolidation, and the construction of foreign-owned factories. These disruptions can make people more likely to migrate. Such threats are perilous for irregular migrants, forced migrants, women and children, and other vulnerable groups. Sexual abuse, for example, is all too common, especially among young women and girls living in camps, who "may be subject to sexual exploitation by the very people there to care for them, including peacekeepers, humanitarian workers, and even teachers" (Kirk and Taylor, 2007). Amnesty International's 2010 report entitled, 'Invisible Victims: Migrants on the Move in Mexico', highlighted the plight of such migrants moving towards the United States and Canada (Amnesty International, 2010). Human trafficking and human smuggling are both ongoing threats to migrants. Human smugglers frequently exploit and even enslave migrants, forcing them into prostitution (Talsma, 2012). Human trafficking violates human dignity and the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related covenants and treaties. Family

separation as a result of deportation, the absence of medical care and education, and other forms of labour exploitation necessitate careful investigation and changes to existing political structures, laws, and policies (Vietti & Scribner, 2013).

Migration is a type of movement of people from one location to another caused by various factors that may be permanent or temporary. It is now part of the process of urbanisation and industrialisation affecting the whole world. It has become more conspicuous during globalisation because of the increase in transportation and communication. It has figured significantly in the context of employment and development policies in both developed and developing nations. It has been a constant and influential feature of human history. Its positive dimension has supported the process of economic growth, contributed to the evolution of states and societies and enriched many cultures and civilisation. Migrants are those members of society who are prepared to venture beyond the confines of their community and country to create new opportunities for themselves and their families. According to the report of the Global Commission on International Migration in the contemporary world, migration (both international and internal) continues to play an important role in national, regional and global affairs (GCIM, 2005). In India, one of the important dimensions of internal population movement is its link with urbanisation and rural transformation taking place especially since independence with massive positive and negative ramifications. Hence, an empirical assessment of the consequences of these movements on the living conditions of migrants and their households is quite pertinent.

Since human beings first started forming communities, it motivated him to move across borders in search of safer living conditions and better job possibilities. This phenomenon only became a challenge when the modern idea of the geographical nation-state evolved following the Treaties of Westphalia in 1648. In fact, the word “mobility” is not as contentious politically or socially as “migration” (Samaddar, 2020). A territorially defined contour of modern state is predicated on its borders which extends recognition to the people living therein. In order to maintain their coherent identity as an autonomous political unit in the contemporary state system, states seek to protect both geographical integrity and demographic sanctity.

Both push and pull forces influence mobility though not in the same straightforward manner. Making the difference between “voluntary” and “coerced” migration is crucial. Voluntary migration indicates the flow that is motivated by choice, whereas forced migration is dictated by a combination of social, economic, political and environmental factors. The trend of unauthorised migration from one nation to another in this context represents a serious danger to a nation’s territorial integrity as well as its demographic stability. Transnational migration raises important questions about national identity, political affiliation, and citizenship. Because sovereign nations are defined by their territorial boundaries, cross-border migration makes them anxious about their identity and security. Forced migrants without legal status are unable to get any protection. On the contrary, they are exceedingly in a precarious condition frequently in a state of illegality beyond their place of point of origin.

Conventionally, threats like external attacks or armed conflict have been used to define national security. Now more often it is characterised in terms of non-traditional military dangers, such as social, cultural, environmental, demographic, ecological, and technical ones, which affect the individuals directly or indirectly. Migration has become one of the conspicuous threats to the security of individuals. Hence, the nation-states have become worried about both their national security and the interests of their native people due to the presence of “illegal” immigrants on their soil. The concern for domestic security imperils the possibility of providing support to the undocumented migrants with a living environment within the borders of their host state. As a result, nation-states have a contradictory attitude toward immigrants, oscillating between paranoia and the need for compassion. The nation fortifies its borders by militarisation, border patrols, monitoring, and the construction of physical walls to break the flow of immigration.

### Conclusion

Migration is a process which despite having some positive impact, has become an important livelihood strategy for many marginalised sections across the world. If transnational migration raises important questions about national identity and citizenship, internal migration also creates congestion and affects the livelihood of the individuals. Migration has been significantly impacted during globalisation for improved awareness and connectivity available across the states. The processes in developing countries is fundamentally different from those in developed countries. Here, it is still seen either as a coping or accumulative strategy for survival against poverty and insecurity.

Although as a peculiarity cannot be controlled, it can be possible to regulate it by enacting laws that discourage illegal migration and addressing the issue of migrant identity. The digitisation and computerisation of migrants’ records at the borders could be done in accordance with IOM border management principles. In addition, in order to resolve the conflict peacefully, bilateral and multilateral agreements are required due to the importance of the resources. Providing assistance to the nation by international lending organisations like the World Bank can address violence or economic deprivation issues. Civil society organisations and society take on greater significance in the context of a perceived threat and a more hospitable attitude toward immigrants. While national security is at the top of every country’s list of priorities, there must also be a balanced effort to ensure human security when helping migrants. It is necessary to address the war, persecution, or economic deprivation in their source countries, to ensure their development and the protection of their human rights, which are threatened by illegal migration and the dreadful conditions in refugee camps.

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