

ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN THE 21TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT: *In recent years there has been a particularly large migration pressure on Europe. Geopolitical instability close to the continent triggered a huge wave of refugees, which unexpectedly reached the politically divided European Union. Although the phenomenon is not new, it is associated with a lot of conflict of interest. Different solutions from the EU and the Member States only tackled the situation in the short term, but the problem will continue in the coming years. Taking into account the global ecology and demographic processes, the proper management of migration is one of Europe's major challenges in the coming decades. Estimated immigration numbers can, however, increase considerably in the future. In addition to wars, ecological changes have a huge impact. Lack of water can be even more pressing in the years to come, as the phenomenon currently affects two billion people, and this number is likely to increase as forecasted. Global climate change is another source of difficulty, which accelerates environmental problems and indirectly contributes to migration processes.*

Keywords: *migration; climate change; demography;*

1. Introduction

Nowadays, many people talk about the globalization world and global issues, risks, challenges and threats in many ways. All experts agree that everything in the new global world is related to everything. Individual risks, challenges and threats, such as overpopulation, freshwater scarcity, climate change, the destruction of the natural environment, terrorism, low intensity and regional conflicts, cannot be treated separately, so intertwined or so deeply affected on each other. In many cases even security policy experts do not know, what is the real cause in case of a certain conflict.

Throughout the history of mankind, there has always been a slow, gradual increase in the human population. For a long time there was a kind of cyclicity, the population of the given area grew until it reached a technologically sustainable level. This state naturally caused hunger, and in this context, caused inter-state and intra-state armed

conflicts, often accompanied by various catastrophic epidemics with disadvantaged populations. This "natural selection" of the Earth's entire wildlife was also effective for the human race as long as mankind has not made any technologies capable of crossing the above-mentioned limiting factors. Until the 18th century, human activity did not go global with changes that transformed the Earth's entire ecosystem. However, with the industrial revolution, mankind has created a qualitatively completely new production and social system that has affected the Earth in several ways. The most striking is the ever-increasing rate of population growth, which, of course, has been associated with natural destruction and environmental pollution. However, this population bump was radically different in different regions of the world. In developed countries rapid growth soon stabilized in a near equilibrium state, which now clearly decreases. In the developing world, rapid population growth is continuous.

Initially, the industrial revolution affected only the most developed countries, so its effects only gradually began to spread from European and North American economic centres. The standard of living of the population has changed dramatically, better health care, and more abundant nutrition have significantly increased the quality of life of people and their life expectancy. Natural deaths declined, but the number of births remained high for a couple of generations. Before the Industrial Revolution, a woman usually gave birth to about ten children; two to four have reached the adulthood. In the Western world, the population explosion soon took place in less than a century. Women have taken fewer children. The child until the twentieth century was a kind of individual social security, someone who cared for his parents in his/her old age. However, in developed countries, large social care systems, in particular social and pension insurance, also provide for those who cannot have children or do not want to have children. The problems of the Western world have become radically different from the point of view of population, and their societies are aging.

The demographic processes of the Third World have developed completely differently than in case of developed countries. It is not a continuous internal development, but external impulses have triggered the rapid growth of the population. The result is an essentially unmanageable global population growth. Advanced healthcare, especially the various vaccinations, significantly reduced natural mortality. The number of births has barely changed, which has several reasons. One of these is the extremely unfavourable social situation of women. In most of the Third World, women's roles remain traditional, giving birth to children and keeping the household. These societies do not need to involve women in production; so much unemployment is that a large part of men cannot work. In these countries, western types of care are unknown, social security

works so that a family carries a lot of children, and they take care of the parents if they get older. Paradoxically, armed conflicts between different states and within states have a somewhat populist effect. In many places, generations have been growing up in refugee camps that have a kind of population-boosting effect. The more or less free and usually predictable food and the greater security of camps clearly lead to a population explosion.

The rapid population of the Third World generates tremendous internal tensions and problems. Societies are often unmanageable, and in many countries they have to cope with more than 30 percent of the population. Too many children cannot take on the education system, healthcare, and they have no chance to find adult work, find work. In these societies, radicalization, ethnic and religious conflicts are thus encoded. It is no coincidence that millions of numbers in these regions are found to be infamous, hopeless, decisive child soldiers.

2. Changing the Earth's population

In 1959, it had three billion inhabitants, and by 1999 it doubled.[1] During the course of history, these duplication cycles were much longer. It took 650 years to grow from 250 million to 500, only 200 years to jump from half a billion to one billion.

Today, the world's population continues to grow, albeit more slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, the global population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. Today, it is growing by 1.10 per cent per year, yielding an additional 83 million people annually. The world's population is projected to increase by slightly more than one billion people over the next 13 years, reaching 8.6 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100 [2]. This is a big question as to how this mass of people will live with respect to the constantly collapsing resources. Never forget that the Earth is a particular area. The

available freshwater, land and other stocks do not grow with the population, or even essentially die.

Even regional population changes are more tangible than forecasts for the development of the population of each country. By 2050, India will have 200 million to prevent China (1 593 billion or 1 382 billion)[UN WPP 2017]. China would only increase by 98 million, compared to 500 million in Indian growth, demonstrating the effectiveness of China's population policy and the foresight of political leadership, which cannot be seen in other issues of sustainability such as energy use and environmental pollution. The US population is projected to increase from 298 million in 2000 to 438 million in 2050 [3]. This is a moderate pace, and indicates good sustainability, especially since the proportion of the elderly does not change to a risky rate. The number of countries with more than 100 million people may rise from 11 (in 2000) to 19. Among them will be the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines and Uganda, but Afghanistan will hardly stay on that list with its expected 97 million. Japan and Russia, however, will have only 112 million inhabitants, in a very unfavourable population pyramid. The data speak for themselves. Europe's population weight with North America is tangled with the share of the rest of the world. The so-called, "Christian civilization", even with South America and the somewhat uncertain future of Eastern Europe, will account for up to 16-18 percent of the world's population by 2050.

2.1. The sustainability of population growth

However the sustainability is a relatively new concept, population theory has always primarily sought to find out how far the population can grow, how many people can be supported by the Earth.

The growth of the population in many countries and regions, such as in Black

Africa, is so fast that a positive increase in national income would not make it possible to improve living conditions. It is not rare on Earth the 24 percent annual population growth (Yemen, Uganda, Nigeria, Philippines, etc.), which is difficult to follow with the expansion of the economy and production. There may be situations because of unsustainable conditions in significant areas that lead to environmental crises and mass escaping. As a result, sustainability may also be challenged in areas where the root causes did not exist before.

In some of the developed countries, however, there is stagnation and aging of the population, which inevitably will have economic-political conflicts. The population of cities worldwide is growing rapidly. However, in moderate and poorly developed areas urbanization can hardly be identified with progress. Cities are swarming out of rural districts and they cannot integrate in an urbanized way, shape it into their own image.

The population of our planet is also in the direction of a stable population, according to the theory of demographic transition.[4] According to this, the demographic processes of developed countries are in fact the forerunners of trends around the world. With the growth of prosperity and education, the rate of popular growth decreases lawfully, as people's lifestyles and the perception of the world, population and family size change. The demographic transition will take place everywhere. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, the first period of demographic transition occurred in Western Europe and North America due to the general improvement in health and hygiene conditions: the many births, the few deaths and the expected high lifespan. It has led to another global population growth that the lagging countries have also come to this stage after relatively well-received civilized health and anti-epidemic methods. Nowadays, the poorer half of our world grows much faster because the rich has

entered a new phase, there is little birth, but there are few deaths in these countries. If economic and social development is advancing, all parts of the world can get to this demographic situation.

Population development involves the fading of the significance of state borders and makes international migration not only feasible but inevitable. However, the flow of people must be limited from security considerations, as a series of conflicts could emerge as a result of too fast, spontaneous growth and transformation of certain populations, which would shake the status of areas previously modernized and change the identity of people there.

International migration is an old phenomenon, but globalization raises a number of new issues in this area as well. Globalization means that capital, knowledge and information are increasingly flowing in the world. This allows mobile layers seeking their place and existence to opt for continuous movement instead of settling and integration with traditional assimilation, language change and integration. While traditional forms of migration are present, more and more complicated international bonds are emerging between people of different nationalities, traditions and cultures. The increase in the interoperability of the former borders and the rapid location options increase the possibility of illegal, uncontrollable movement, along with the regular, legal paths of migration.

The amount of international migration and its uncontrollability in the traditional sense increase the security risk. At the same time, the globalization of migration has a stabilizing effect. Developed countries will allow the elimination of the negative effects of the third demographic transition and maintain the population balance. At the same time it involves the poor, overpopulated areas of the world into the world economy, promotes their modernization and the creation of their financial stability.

The economy and good living conditions are the most effective way of decelerating population growth and even reducing population [5]. Apparently, the lack of prosperity diminishes, and poverty makes the population more effective than any religious norm. With relief, this process cannot be stopped, even by creating more refugee camps [6]. Strengthening the deployment of democratic systems is not a solution based on experience. The democratic governance of a state alone is perfectly incapable of holding in the growth of the population. It is enough to observe the demographic tendencies of democratic India and the so-called totalitarian China. Nowadays, for most security policy experts, it is clear that the greatest global security challenge is the overpopulation of our planet, the treatment of which cannot be deferred.

3. Migration dangers

One of the simplest ways of remedying the problems arising from the regional disparity of the earth's population seems to be the "import" of workers from the labour market where there is a large population. The solution works fine on paper, but there are not insignificant security risks to practice. First of all, it should be noted that in developed countries unemployment is constantly present. The use of migrant labour predominates wage suppression in many countries. The use of guest workers abroad, in many cases with other religions and cultures, has further increased the problems to be solved in Europe.

Migration to the West is both a help and a problem at the same time. It helps maintain a social system with manpower imports while sharing host societies. Migrants with different religions and cultures often cannot and do not really want to integrate into the communities of host countries [7]. The millions of Muslim, Arab, Turkish, and Black communities are a serious security challenge. In particular, the threat of

terrorist movements based on Islamic fundamentalist ideology should be highlighted here.

3.1. Migration-induced tension in developed countries

The Western world, the developed countries, usually appears to be the land of promise to the Third World. Most of the young people who are willing to come to the land of their dreams are often frustrated. The reason for this is that a fifth to tenth of the population of developed countries lives below the subsistence level [8]. Immigrants find themselves in most of the cases; though undoubtedly in a much better health and economic environment, find themselves in the same hopeless situation they have escaped. It is often not the first generation that gives voice to the wrath of the established situation, as they still remember exactly who and what are they fleeing from. The second or third generation of immigrants now have much more need for the host nation [9]. In principle, they would have the same rights in education as well as in healthcare and in the labour market. It is thoughtful that among the members of radical Islamic organizations there are a large number of originally non-Muslim, but Christian-denominated young people who have become believers in despair. At the same time, the Islamic world speaks of the Western and European Crusades. It is hard to do justice to this issue, but the fact is that the armed forces of Christian states "build democracy" in non-Christian states. Both sides have to compromise if we want to live side by side peacefully.

Under such circumstances, racism is a kind of natural defensive reaction for the people of developed countries. It is also true that today; the Islamic world does not accept millions of people of other cultures and religions and does not allow thousands of Christian churches to be built there. It is likely that such a situation would not turn

out to exist in the West. Racism lies in every person, we are all afraid of the unknowing, so we do not even love it. Political racism is, however, quite different [10]. Migrant communities that are threatening themselves may also be radicalized, which naturally leads to an intensification of mistrust between the host society and the settling communities. In such cases, minor conflicts and ad hoc offenses can also lead to serious problems, even in extreme cases to civil war. Europe has ever been a unity of Christianity, but today it is a more liberal community, where only the formalities of Christian roots are present.

3.2. The effects of foreign cultures

Nowadays, there is hardly any developed country that would be free from the problems of having a centuries-old culture with strange effects. In addition to the European countries, the Muslim population of Russia is also growing explosively, and together with the simultaneous decline of the Slav population, we are contemplating a forward-looking future. By 2020, half of Russian soldiers will be Muslims, and by 2050, more than half, or at least a third, of the population will be Islamic [11]. In 1991 there were altogether 300 mosques in Russia. In 2017, however, more than 8,000 of them were constructed, with the majority of them being built from Saudi and Turkish money. Knowing the "democratic" solutions of Russian leadership, many experts are anxious about the developments.

The US is also struggling with its own problems. US society will only grow very slowly, but the value of the rate of natural births and deaths will continue, in most cases illegal immigration will change. The number of immigrants in 2015 was estimated to be nearly 11 million [12]. The vast majority of migrants come from latino, somewhere in Latin America, while another major part of Asia is in Asia. The majority of well-behaved white populations with childbearing

willingness are extremely low, stagnant, or only grow very slowly. The propagation of the Latin, Black and Asian populations is what counteracts this process. The final result is also thought-provoking, and by 2060 more than half of the US population will have African, Asian or Spanish ancestors.

There is one developed country that has successfully blocked mass immigration, Japan. However, this is a serious price, and its society is getting older. By 2030, only 11.15 million (10%) of the 115 million people in the island will be 14 or younger, but 36.6 million (32%) will be 65 or older, therefore the average age of the population is very high [13]. Undoubtedly, there is no problem with migrants in Japan, there is no religious or ethnic diversity, but in the long term, the sustainability of health and other social care systems that guarantee social security is questionable.

4. Challenges for Developing Countries

Overpopulation is primarily the third conflict in the developing world, but in our modern world, this has a global impact. It should not be forgotten that an increasing part of humanity lives in the developing world.

In 2050, the number of developing worlds is expected to rise close to 2000, but the developing population will have at least 7.8 billion inhabitants [2].

4.1. The global food crisis and its consequences

For developing countries, the population bump is a source of many challenges and threats. The excessive growth of the human species has a lot of adverse consequences. The most obvious is the destruction of natural resources (water, soil and wildlife). The primary purpose of humans, like all other creatures, is the self-preservation.

Third world countries, however, have to support an increasing population. Excessive utilization of freshwater resources and production areas, however, is associated with the increasing destruction of the natural environment. Increasing food demand requires new and new areas to be farmed. Agricultural production, however, also means that these areas are lost for indigenous flora and fauna. Of course, not only the economies of the developing countries are responsible for the destruction of the natural environment, but also the growing pollution of the developed countries since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

The main drivers of food insecurity – conflict, displacement and climate shocks – along with outbreaks of diseases and limited access to basic health, drinking water and sanitation services have created a bleak malnutrition situation in many countries. Conflict and insecurity continued to be the primary drivers of food insecurity in 18 countries, where almost 74 million food-insecure people remain in need of urgent assistance. Half of these people were in countries affected by conflict or insecurity in Africa, and more than a third were in the Middle East. Food-insecure people in need of urgent action in countries affected by conflict or insecurity accounted for 60 percent of the total population facing Crisis food insecurity or worse across the world. Climate disasters – mainly drought – were also major triggers of food crises in 23 countries, with over 39 million food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance. Two thirds of these countries were in Africa, where almost 32 million people faced acute food insecurity [14].

4.2. The destruction of the natural environment from agricultural origin

People are also trying to cultivate agricultural production in areas that are not really suitable for climatic or soil conditions.

Technological deficiencies and the lack of specialists are still causing serious damage to nature, where circumstances would be approximately ideal. For example, forest burning in the rainforest area can only temporarily give good soil. The precipitation washes the humus-rich top layer away within a few years, the clay-red earth remains, which becomes concrete hardness in case of hot sun. It has to be burned new areas. After decades of resting, the area can be used for a few years, but this will surely not be enough for the rapidly growing population.

Environmental destruction linked to agriculture has caused irreparable damage elsewhere. The salivation resulting from overflowing - in the semi-desert, desert regions - is virtually a part of man's agricultural activity from the age of large river valley societies. Nowadays, a huge amount of land are left ineffective each year. Deforestation and the associated erosion are not new things. The huge woods demanded by the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Venetian and British merchants and warlords overwhelmed most of the forested areas of the Middle East, Dalmatia, Ireland and India. Most of Europe's forests have been abandoned in the Middle Ages because of the growing need of the growing population. Today, industrial pollution causes the most serious destruction. Today's crisis areas are a serious example of radical environmental change caused by human activity, such as the Sahel region, where the desert and the almost complete disappearance of Afghanistan's natural forest cover over the last decades are gaining ground.

4.3. Food security

The world is rich in food at the same time, and it's incredibly poor at the same time. It is rich, because some of their countries are able to produce a serious surplus; it is poor, because a significant part of humanity is struggling with almost constant food shortages. The problem is the

lack of solvency. In the past, only enough food aid was available, but nowadays the situation has taken a radical turn: (i) there are many more people in need; (ii) there is not unnecessary food. For nearly two decades, the European Union, the USA, Canada or Australia could have missed large quantities of unmanageable grain that were donated to various international aid organizations. Today, however, the explosive rise in energy prices has revalued the energy strategies of developed countries. Food surpluses - cereals, maize, vegetable oils and animal fats - have become strategic energy carriers. On the one hand, at these prices, biofuels are already worthwhile, and on the other hand they can reduce the risks. Thus, food surplus is essentially gone, it will be bioethanol and biodiesel [15]. The natural consequence of this process is the rapid rise in food prices.

4.4. Freshwater scarcity

In addition to the scarcity of food stocks, another burning problem generated by global overpopulation is the inadequacy of freshwater resources. Water is the source of life, without water there is no life on Earth.

In everyday life we use a lot of water, average European household use 150 litres per day and per person: 4 litres for drinking and cooking, 10-15 litres for hand washing, 20-40 litres for bathing, for the same washing and for toilet use, 5-10 litres for cleaning. The per capita fresh water consumption is as well developed as the per capita energy consumption. Water, however, is not only nutritionally or domestically important for humanity, as well as strategic raw materials. It is indispensable for agriculture, industrial production or healthcare. There is hardly any human activity that does not require water. Water consumption is not only a health but also an economic and strategic issue. Perhaps not surprising, but most people are consumed by the United States of America - more than

500 litres a day, if it is counted the country's consumption per capita industrial, agricultural, etc. consumption. However, some Black African countries consume less than five litres per day and per day.

At present, at least one and a half billion people do not get enough water or quality (clean and healthy) drinking water [16]. Especially due to the lack of fresh water, 2.5 billion people live under inadequate hygienic conditions. As a result, at least four million people per year die in diseases that they have received during the ingestion or treatment of contaminated water. 99 percent of these deaths occur in developing countries. Most of the victims are children under the age of five. The vast majority of people with no access to clean water live in less than \$2 a day. In developing countries, 90% of sewage is returned untreated to nature, further contaminating water sources.

Huge lands, enormous crowds are affected by freshwater shortages. In the given situation, the population of the affected areas strives to get the natural freshwater springs of the region almost to the last drop. Exploitation and disposal of available inventory can have radical consequences.

A good example of this is the wasting of artesian water resources under the Sahara; the almost complete disappearance of two once powerful water, the Chad Lake and the Aral Sea.

In case of Lake Chad, the explosive growth of the population caused the watercourses that fed the standing waters to be unable to maintain the water level. In case of the Aral Lake, large-scale cotton production caused the lake to almost dry out. If an area is already exhausted, either because of the destruction of arable land or the lack of fresh water, it cannot support the population there, the migration of the population within and between states, which is "inherent in its inheritance", begins to strengthen internal conflicts and radical movements, and tensions between states, wars, civil wars.

4.5. Effect of climate change

Climate change impacts will pose one of the greatest threats to people, ecosystems, and development goals over the coming decades. The impacts associated with climate change are already shifting patterns of mobility and will increasingly do so. Because mobility is complex, driven by multiple, interacting processes that vary greatly over space and time, there is no straight line of causation from environmental stress to the movement of people. But climate change-driven pressure can directly and indirectly alter mobility patterns. In some cases, people migrate in an attempt to adapt to climate change. In others, the impacts of climate change will lead to movements under distress, induce displacement, or require planned relocation. Favourable environments attract people who are moving; people do not only move away from places of environmental stress, they are equally likely to move to them. Millions of people will be unable or unwilling to move from areas of environmental stress, rendering them immobile or "trapped". People have always fled natural disasters and sought better opportunities in new areas. What is different today is the intensity and size of climate change-related environmental impacts on human communities and ecosystems. They threaten to push many people into poverty. The cascading impacts linked to climate change are already shifting patterns of migration and will increasingly do so, especially for internal migration, although climate change always has to be considered as one driver among many.

Climate change affects livelihoods both directly and indirectly. People can decide to migrate as a livelihood strategy when climate change affects overarching variables such as the economy, environment, and political system they live in. Climate change can also affect inhibitors or facilitators of migration, and people's natural, financial, human, and social capital. Ecosystems and associated

livelihoods can shape current and future outcomes. The impacts of migration are often substantial; they need to be carefully investigated and managed within development and adaptation frameworks. Migration can be an important strategy for livelihood diversification and poverty reduction, and it is a major part of adaptation. At the same time, migration presents multiple challenges. For example, migrants and their families can face high risks and costs, such as discrimination and violence. Many migrants are also moving to areas that will be increasingly vulnerable. Remittances have the potential to create or increase inequalities in some cases. Furthermore, under certain conditions, in-migration can have adverse impacts on destination areas, including on social cohesion, infrastructure, and the environment [17].

4.6. Urbanization

Urbanization is among the most important impacts of migration in destination areas. Cities generally have a much better living environment, job opportunities, health care, providing and delivering than rural, village-like settlements. However, up to the twentieth century, most of our planet's population lived in rural areas. In 1800, for example, only 3-5% of the total population of the Earth was urban, and by 2000 it has increased to 47%. Sometimes in 2008-2009 every second man was a city-dweller. Today most of the humanity lives in cities. By 2050, it is expected that 70 percent of the world's population will be urbanized [18]. Many rapidly growing cities have struggled with negative externalities, such as high unemployment, strained infrastructure, and environmental degradation. By 2030, some two billion people—40 percent of urban residents—are expected to be living in slums [19]. Most slum areas have inadequate access to safe water and sanitation; insecure

land tenure; and inadequate waste management, transport, and electricity. Yet cities are often unfairly stigmatized; they may offer the best hope for improved conditions for migrants, as well as environmental conservation in rural areas.

There are, of course, serious differences between the urbanization of developed and developing worlds. In developed countries, cities are the industry, financial sector, public administration and health care centres where there is much more job opportunities than in the countryside. The process was most prominent in the United States, where more than half of the population lives in city with a population of over one million people. In Europe and Japan, over the past few decades, there has been a slight shift, but at least the trend has slowed down. More and more people are escaping from polluted and crowded cities to the countryside. Green ring rings surround the majority of Western metropolitan cities, where the healthier environment is attracting residents.

The cities of the Third World function in many respects as similar settlements in the developed world. These cities are industrial, financial, administrative and health centres, but there are also fundamental differences. The above-mentioned options are perfectly unattainable for the vast majority of the population. There are no or only a primitive infrastructure in the neighbourhoods, an underdeveloped administrative and educational system. The majority of the cities in the third world are growing explosively, increasing by 2-5% a year.

The huge mass of people in the world's large cities is not only a serious risk factor for natural or artificial disasters. It is very easy to radicalize a lot of people in the hopeless circumstances. For extremist views, the ghettos are an ideal rewarding space. In the absence of strong central power, organized crime can easily gain ground in these regions. Another such critical area is to provide freshwater.

Based on the above, it can be seen that

increasing urbanization is already one of the most important security challenges. Globally, the most urgent task of the near future is to provide people with a large part of the urban population with decent living conditions.

5. Conclusion

It has been seen that migration is a process that affects a significant part of the population of the earth. Its development involves internal or external factors that make the region inevitable for basic human needs. These so-called repulsion factors may be very diverse, usually combined or mutually coupled or amplified.

Migrants have an impact on the issuing and receiving areas, changing their place of residence, demographic characteristics, local politics, the economy and the security of the region.

Developed nations provide migrants with the institutional and legal background, giving refugee status and integration, but

most of them find refuge only in third-world neighbours, where they face further problems.

Crowded refugee camps and asylum institutions are only a temporary solution to address migration problems. Prevention of migration would primarily play a role in avoiding such situations, but it was shown that repelling factors in most cases are in countries that are unable to handle and repress them because of their economic and social backwardness. It is almost impossible to prevent this problem even where local power intentionally generates tensions, controversies or other negative impacts that force some groups of the population to leave.

The increasing trend in migration calls for changes that reduce the impact of repelling factors on society and thus reduce the security policy risks of countries involved in the process. It should also be remembered that migration is not only a compulsory part of the development of mankind but also an important element of life.

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