



IMMIGRATION CRISIS IN MIDDLE-EASTERN COUNTRIES/ISLAMIC COUNTRIES WITH EMPHASIS ON UKRAINIAN CITIZENS

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Abstract: *The Middle East has experienced a dramatic flood of refugees and forced migration over the last fifteen years. The wars in Syria and Iraq have produced the greatest share of the Middle East's refugees in recent years, but many more have fled wars and failed states in Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen. The UN High Commission on Refugees reports more than 16 million refugees and 60 million displaced persons around the world today, including asylum seekers and the internally displaced. Both Iraq and Lebanon's governments generally respect religious freedom. Other human rights violations included discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, and the use of the death penalty and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments. Three events in particular highlighted human rights issues in the region. The UAE is the leading country in the Middle East when it comes to human rights, a report reveals. Neighboring faced severe challenges in absorbing millions of refugees, while North African states and Turkey have emerged as key transit hubs for refugee flows into Europe. Prolonged armed conflicts, military occupation and insecurity continued to devastate the lives of millions of civilians in Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Libya, Syria, and Yemen. Parties to the conflicts, both state and non-state actors, committed war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, including indiscriminate and targeted attacks, leading to civilian casualties and destruction of infrastructure. Lethal, force and mass arrests to crush protests. Civilians faced indiscriminate attacks, destruction of vital infrastructure, forced displacement and abusive rule by unaccountable militias, armed groups or security forces.*

Key words: Migration, refugees, human rights, armed conflicts.

Introduction

The war has given rise to Europe's largest displacement crisis since World War II, causing over 6 million refugees to seek safety in other countries. Most of them are women and children. The government generally enforces the restrictions on freedom of religion established by other laws and policies. Sharia (Islamic law) is the core source of legislation and Islam is the state religion. Both Iraq and Lebanon's governments generally respect religious freedom. Other human rights violations included discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, and the use of the death penalty and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments. Three events in particular highlighted human rights issues in the region. The UAE is the leading country in the Middle East when it comes to human rights, a report reveals. A global index puts us ahead of our regional neighbors and 14th

worldwide – ahead of many western countries, including the United States.

War and conflict

- Forced migration has been a norm in the Middle East for most of the 21st Century, according to Oxford University's Refugee Studies Center.
- Syria's deadly civil war has caused over 11 million instances of forced migration.
- War in Syria has created the largest refugee and displacement crisis of our time, affected millions of people and spilled into surrounding countries.
- More than half of Syria's population is displaced from their homes by the continuation of war, and an estimated 15.3 million will need emergency aid in 2023.
- The largest population of Ukrainians outside of Ukraine lives in Russia where

about 1.9 million Russian citizens identify as Ukrainian, while millions of others (primarily in southern Russia and Siberia) have some Ukrainian ancestry.

Violations of international humanitarian law

- All parties to armed conflicts must abide by international humanitarian law, in particular ending direct attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and indiscriminate attacks.
- Prolonged armed conflicts, military occupation and insecurity continued to devastate the lives of millions of civilians in Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Libya, Syria, and Yemen. Parties to the conflicts, both state and non-state actors, committed war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, including indiscriminate and targeted attacks, leading to civilian casualties and destruction of infrastructure.
- Foreign governments must stop transfers of weapons where there is an overriding risk that they will be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of human rights or international humanitarian law.

Rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced people

- The rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced people continued to be undermined by ongoing and historical conflicts.
- Host nations, such as Lebanon and Jordan, violated the rights of refugees and international donor governments did not adequately fund humanitarian response programmes.
- Authorities continued to arrest and arbitrarily detain refugees and migrants and subject them to refoulement and mass expulsions.

Immigration policy

- Immigration policy can be defined as the policy by which countries control the entry of individuals, whereby individuals wish to have access to the country's territory; desire to settle on county

boundaries; Work permit – participate in the labor market; bringing family members and regulations related to the naturalization of individuals and their family members.

- Outlook for immigration policy
- Immigration policy plays an important role in global prosperity and economic development.
- Each country's immigration policy is different. All industrialized countries face certain challenges related to economic growth, welfare and sustainability.
- For example, the increase in population aging, decreasing birth rates, etc. There are three perspectives on immigration policy. These perspectives provide logic and help understand immigration policy utility economic perspective.
- This immigration policy perspective asserts that policy should be directed toward the economic growth of the country. From an economic perspective, the primary concern and goal of policy should be economic growth and other concerns should be secondary. The utilitarian economic perspective appears in two forms:

1. First, it focuses explicitly on maximizing profits by implementing tolerant policies toward immigrants and providing employers with a large and flexible workforce.
2. Second, this model focuses on the potential costs of immigration and steers policy toward accumulating labor that employers need, thereby minimizing spending on the unemployed. In both scenarios, the goal is the same: immigration thus meets the needs of employers and the economy, while also benefiting society as a whole.

Roots of causes migrants arriving at the US border are often

1. Fleeing crippling poverty,

2. Environmental destruction,
3. Extreme violence,
4. Political instability, and other serious threats to life.

Migrants eventually induce social, economic, and political problems in receiving countries, including:

1. Increases in the population, with adverse effects on existing social institutions;
2. Increases in demand for goods and services..
3. Displacement of nationals from occupations in the countryside and in the cities;
4. Increases in the size of the informal sector of the national economy;
5. Deterioration in the salary structures of the informal, rural, and urban sectors of the economy;
6. Transculturation;
7. Occasional loss of customs and traditions by the local population; and
8. The introduction of diseases and social problems.

The receiving countries do benefit from the infusion of skills. Governments must also do everything possible to facilitate integration of refugees. The consequences of migration for developing countries include the following aspects:

1. Adaptation of labor markets to demands of the economy,
2. Degree and type of concentration of migrant populations in the receiving country,
3. Differences that arise between formal and informal and urban and rural sectors of the economy,
4. Type and degree of concentration and interaction of population groups, and
5. Possible moral deformation of some migrants and their deviant behavior.

Immigration crisis in Middle-Eastern countries

- Armed conflicts continued to devastate the lives of millions of people across the Middle East and North Africa.
- Governments continued to use draconian measures to repress the rights to freedom

of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

- Authorities censored or silenced online and offline media. They subjected human rights defenders, journalists, protesters, women's rights campaigners, political activists and other critics or dissidents to arbitrary detention, unfounded criminal prosecutions, unfair trials, imprisonment, travel bans, threats and other forms of harassment. Security forces used unlawful, sometimes
- Lebanon and Jordan continued to host millions of Syrian refugees, but both countries adopted coercive policies to pressure refugees to return.
- Authorities failed to secure safe return of millions of internally displaced people to their places of origin.
- Other human rights violations included discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, and the use of the death penalty and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments.
- The Russian invasion of Ukraine has triggered Europe's biggest refugee crisis in decades, with more than 2 million Ukrainians fleeing their country within two weeks.

Immigration crisis in India

- In recent decades, immigration has increased dramatically among immigrants from developing countries residing in more advanced countries, and is especially evident among the highly sought after skilled professionals. Welcomed and has been in high demand recently.
- The benefits of immigration go beyond individual benefits and include a number of benefits for both the country of origin and destination. Skilled migrants can often serve as effective intermediaries for a variety of international exchanges in a connected world, including trade, foreign direct investment, finance, knowledge, technology, entrepreneurship, cultural norms and political ideology.
- Economic benefits of immigration for India

- There is a large Indian community living on every continent. According to the World Bank's November 2022 Migration and Development Report, India is the world's largest recipient of remittances.
- So, the biggest economic benefit to a country like India often comes from remittances. Since 2006, remittances to India have exceeded FDI inflows. Even in 2022, remittances are expected to reach 100 billion USD, while FDI inflows stand at 84.84 billion USD.
- Remittances are one of the country's main sources of reserves, contributing to more than 20% of India's total foreign exchange reserves, which have remained strong throughout the pandemic.
- Historically, remittances have increased during economic recessions, financial collapses and natural disasters, when migrants living abroad send more money to support their families back home.

Suggestions

- One of the reasons for migrating is to seek a better life and opportunities. The new country brings new life and new opportunities that never existed before. An individual benefits economically and socially.
- This contributes to an individual's economic growth in terms of better and fairer wages and better employment. Immigration does not guarantee an individual's success rate, it requires hard work. However, people take such risks to have better lives and opportunities.
- Immigration is unlikely to bring regeneration and equal opportunity, but the main challenge immigrants face is the cost of immigration.
- Another challenge immigrants face is adapting and blending into the host country's culture, as well as difficulty understanding the host country's laws. There is a case of a person leaving his homeland for fear of prosecution; she often faces discrimination in her host country.
- Immigration and immigration management policies impact the country's economy and population,

Conclusion

Europeans have stepped up, welcoming Ukrainian refugees with open arms, in stark contrast to their response to Syrian refugees a few years ago. In conclusion, receiving countries must have policies that responsibly address the presence of economic immigrants and refugees on their territory, without this being considered detrimental to the national interest. There are some standard and hypocrisy in its coverage of the crisis, with many critics pointing out "racial bias" in the way "white refugees" were being held. Everyone is born free and has the right to freely enjoy basic human rights without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, gender, nationality, place of birth and status. To ensure the protection of these rights, various conventions oblige Member States to promote equality, protection and security for all, whether citizens or non-citizens. These immigrant protection laws affect many different areas of the country. One such field is the logistics sector. Human resources are an essential asset of any field, logistics is no exception. By providing appropriate opportunities and facilitating immigration, the contribution of immigrant workers will promote the development of the industry.

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