Deconstructing Global Movements of People: Implication for Collective Security and International Borders

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Abstract: **This review deconstructs a set of four aspects, namely immigration, global security and global borders. In particular, we focus on issue one, the global immigration, in terms of its significance, challenges and implication. Issue two, in terms of, motives for emigration, impact of emigration, challenges facing emigrants, and mitigation measures to address the challenges. Issue three, global security, is addressed in terms of its importance as well as global security challenges and strategy. Issue four, global borders, is addressed in terms of benefits of global borders and shortcomings of global borders. The review suggests a linear connection among the three issues of immigration, global security and global borders; these need to be analysed within the global context for global peace and security to prevail and be consolidated. This analysis may be useful among scholars of international relations and diplomacy as well as those engaged with international migration and refugee issues. The review contributes to the bourgeoning understanding of international relations and diplomacy by underlining the challenges and opportunities available to international immigrants as they intersperse with global borders that are mapped by countless aspects of global security.**

Keywords: **Global immigration, global security, global borders**

1. INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL IMMIGRATION

The notion of immigration has been with us since time immemorial and continues to linger among us. A number of studies have been conducted around immigration tracing the process from the early church when the biblical Moses left Israel for Egypt. However, there had not been much interest in what caused such migrations until the number became overwhelming attracting huge attention from the host communities in terms of socioeconomic and environmental needs of the immigrants. Up to the present time, millions of people leave lives of immigrants across the world. According to Parry Sarah (2019), immigration is the process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country. Archeologically, the process of immigration has been of great social, economic and cultural advantage to states. The immigration experience is long and diverse and has, in numerous cases, occasioned the development of culturally diverse civilizations: a number of contemporary states are regarded by widespread philosophies and traditions that have derived from previous period of immigration like the United States of America and Europe at large.

An emerging compromise across a wide array of academic and policy making arenas seems to be developing vis-à-vis the movement of people across national borders. This consensus suggests that such movements be regarded as a security concern. For example, a 1993 Report to the Trilateral Commission advocated that growing pressure resulting from migration occurring at a time of increasing independence makes International migration a serious concern for peace and security in the post- cold war. At a recent Academic conference entitled "Global Security Beyond 2000," One of the major areas of focus was global immigration. Immigration has always been at the heart of controversy in the history of human societies and, most recently, in the history of nation states (Bloemraad, 2000).

In the post-World War II period, immigration was largely a consequence of the refugee movement succeeding that war and, during the 1950s and 60s, the end of colonization across Asia and Africa. Immigration from these areas to former imperial centres, such as the United Kingdom and France, increased. In the United Kingdom, for example, the 1948 British Nationality Act gave citizens in the former colonial territories of the Commonwealth (a potential figure of 800 million) the right of British nationality (Joppke, 1999). But more prominently, States maintain control of their borders and as a result are able to monitor and determine the number of immigrants who are able to remain enduringly. This can vary across states, and in some areas, borders are more open than in others. In 1985, for example, European states signed an agreement in Schengen, Luxembourg, to end internal border checkpoints and controls, and subsequent European Union (EU) immigration and asylum law was agreed to by the European Council in Tampere, Finland, in 1999. EU law states that European economic Area (EEA) nationals are given the right to live and work (right of residence) in other member states. In many states this entitles newly arrived immigrants to public services (for example housing and social services).

In the United States, the mechanism for selecting legal immigrants is complex, but all legal immigration flows have at least three components: family (spouses, parents, or children of U.S. citizens), employment (many different categories, including unskilled workers and investors), and humanitarian (including refugees and asylum seekers). Immigrants and guest workers played a vital role in the rebuilding of much Country's infrastructure like Europe after World War II by working in heavy industries, in health services, and in transport sector. However, they suffered discrimination, which contributed in some countries to the isolation of ethnic groups and minority communities. Some states attempted to deal with the social exclusion of immigrants by limiting future immigration, whereas others approached it with a more-inclusive "melting pot" focus on the amalgamation of diverse cultures into one coherent understanding of citizenship. This approach has been integral to the notion of citizenship in the United States, where immigrants taking US citizenship swear allegiance to their new place of residence. Critics of this approach highlight the assimilation of diverse cultures and the repression of difference in the name of the state. Immigration is therefore closely related to citizenship and the social and political rights to which citizens of a state are entitled (Joppke, 1999).

With that background therefore, immigration is the international movement of people from one country to another destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship in order to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or to take up employment as a migrant worker or temporarily as a foreign worker. The politics of immigration have become gradually more associated with other issues, such as national security and radicalism, particularly in Western Europe, with the presence of Islam as a new major religious conviction. Those with security concerns cite the 2005 French riots and point to the Jyllands-Posten Muhammad cartoons controversy as examples of the value conflicts arising from immigration of Muslims in Western Europe. Because of all these connotations, immigration has become an emotional and political issue in a number of European nations (Koopmans et al 2005). In particular, a number of countries have imposed immigration and visa restrictions that prohibit a person entering the country for the purposes of gaining work without a valid work visa. As a violation of a State's immigration laws a person who is declared to be an economic migrant can be refused entry into a country.

Treatment of migrants in host countries, both by governments, employers, and original population, is a topic of continual debate and criticism, and the violation of migrant human rights is an ongoing crisis. The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All migrant workers and Members of their families, has been ratified by 48 states, most of which are heavy exporters of cheap labour. Freedom of movement is often recognized as a civil right in many documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the freedom only applies to movement within national borders and the ability to return to one's home state. A number of proponents of immigration suggest that the freedom of movement both within and between countries is a basic human right, and that the restrictive immigration policies, characteristic of nation-states, violate this human right of freedom of movement. Such arguments are common among ideologies like anarchism and libertarianism. As written by philosopher and Open borders activist Jacob Appel, "considering human beings in a different way, merely because they were born on the opposite side of a national boundary, is hard to substantiate under any middle-of-the-road deep-thinking, religious or even ethical theory'.

Uganda, as a Country, has a directorate of Immigration and citizenship housed within the Ministry of internal Affairs. This body is mandated with the responsibilities of the border control and issuing of the travel documents like passport, work permit and other residence services, Visas and passes. Whereas, the International treaties give way to free movement of people from one country to another, it is still the ultimate responsibilities of each and every countries to

control its borders as a way of avoiding the wrong elements from hijacking the opportunity and destabilize the peace and security of any country.

Challenges to and implication of global immigration

Barriers to immigration come not only in legitimate form or political form; natural and social barriers to immigration can also be very powerful. Immigrants when leaving their country also leave everything familiar: their family, friends, support network, andculture. They also need to liquidate their assets, and they incur the expense of moving. When they arrive in a new country, this is often with many uncertainties including finding work, where to live, new laws, new cultural norms, language or accent issues, possible racism, and other exclusionary behaviour towards them andtheir family.

The challenge of language barriers especially to the immigrants with limited exposure, uneducated. This is because they are not able to communicate to the native citizens and other immigrants from other places or countries with a different dialect or language. This leaves them with very limited opportunities to catch up withthe way of leaving.

Another challenge facing the immigration or immigrants has been the difficulties in being absorbed in the different job opportunities arising from either the discrimination or bias from the side of the native citizens or the government hosting the immigrants. In many cases, the native citizens become very hostile to the immigrants taking over employment in almost all the sectors and attach their unemployment to the presence of the immigrants. For instance, the most recent xenophobia in South Africa where a number of immigrants were attacked injured andeven killed.

The weather condition of the different places or countries where people move to comparatively may not be the same as from the places or countries of origin. This inmany instances affect the health status of the immigrants as adapting to the new weather condition may take a little while. Many immigrants go sick and eventually die as there would be no effective health services that can be provided adequately tothe bigger number of the population or immigrants.

Cultural differences also form part of the challenge that surrounds the immigration. This is on the basis that different countries have their different ways of life and the general behaviours. For that reason, adapting to some culture or way of life would not necessarily be easy but more crucial is the cultural degeneration of the both the cultural values of the immigrants and the native citizens of the host countries as a result of the intercultural relations.

Security wise, the Global immigration has been the source of the Global insecurity asin many cases the terrorists use the advantage of the favourable immigration laws, enter another country and carry out their terrorist acts. This has been the main sources of the Global security threat. Whereas there is an International law that allows the free movement of people around the Globe, Each and every country should have control over their borders and to provide the security checks to scrutinize the terrorist's personalities from entering their countries.

Access to local services is also one of the challenges in the immigration as there is always discrimination against the immigrant's population in accessing the available local services like the health services and education services. This is always witnessed in different schools and health centres where the service acquisition is based on who are you and where do you come from before accessing the services that you need. This has made many immigrants to suffer.

Implication of global immigration

Economically, migration is beneficial both to the receiving and sending countries. Butit is in few instances that immigration on average has positive economic effects on the native population, but is mixed as to whether low-skilled immigration adversely affects low-skilled natives. Development economists argue that reducing barriers to labour mobility between developing countries and developed countries would be one of the most efficient tools of poverty reduction.

They can also mean net loss for a poor donor country through the loss of the educated minority through "brain drain". This can exacerbate the global inequality instandards of living that provided the motivation for the individual to migrate in the first place. One example of competition for skilled labour is active recruitment of health workers from developing countries by developed countries. There may however also be a "brain gain" to emigration, as migration opportunities lead to greater investments in education in developing countries. But all in all, research suggests that migration is beneficial both to the receiving and sending countries.

Immigration can have positive and negative impacts on both the host (recipient) country, and the original country. The recipient country is usually an industrialized country in Western Europe, or the United States. For these countries,

immigrants offer various benefits such as the following: Immigrants will often do jobs that people in the host country will not, or cannot do; Migrant workers often work longer hours and for lower salaries, and while that is controversial, sometimes exploitive, it benefits the host country;

Immigration can also attract criminal elements, from trafficking in drugs and people to other forms of crime and corruption; Immigration can become a social/political issue, where racism can be used to exploit feelings or as an excuse for current woes of local population; Where there is a perception that immigrants and refugees appear to get more benefits than local poor people, tensions and hostilities can also rise;

The existence of immigrants brings about unemployment as there will always be competition to be absorbed in fewer available job opportunities that exist within a particular country. This has made the native population in many countries to go hostile by attacking the immigrant whom they would be presuming to be taking almost all the available job opportunities.

Immigration promotes industrialization as many skilled and entrepreneurial immigrants will be engaging in businesses but establishing industries for the production of goods and services for their businesses. Consequently, this boost the GDP of the country as well as opening of job opportunities to the native citizens that eventually improve of their earnings and standard of living of those who are engaged in these different industries.

Innovation and productivity outcomes are always boosted more especially when the high skilled immigrants get engaged in the productive sector that points positive net contribution by immigrant entrepreneurs.

On the other hand, when the immigration and ethnic heterogeneity increases, the government funding on the welfare and public support for the welfare decreases. Ethnic nepotism may be an explanation for this phenomenon. This is more evidence in situation of power capture by one particular ethnic group within the country either the native ethnic group or the immigrant ethnic group. Ethnically diverse nations today consequently tend to be weaker states and this can be evidenced on racialization in most Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the notion that ethnic heterogeneity reduces public goods provision cannot be conclusively made. This is because the notion does not take in account what could be generated from out of the ethnic diversity.

Cultural degeneration; the coming in to the country of many immigrants from the different cultural background tends to degenerate the cultures of the country of destination where the native citizens tends to abandon their culture in favour of the cultures of immigrants. This is typical especially in the developing countries characterized by high level of illiteracy, poverty, lack of exposure and devaluation of their cultural values. In the long run, the infant native citizens will not have the opportunity to have the knowledge about their culture as they would be introduced to the external way of life.

On the health perspective, immigration has positive effects on native workers' health as a result of the rising of the immigrants and the native workers are pushed in to the less demanding jobs which improve the native workers' health outcomes. However, to the contrary, many native citizens especially from the developing countries tend to face discrimination as the health workers tend to give lesser attention to them on the basis of their economic dwarfism and incapacity to pay for the proper medical care.

2. GLOBAL EMIGRATION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines emigration as, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. In effect, it is international migration from the perspective of one's country of departure while immigration is the migration as viewed from the country of settlement. Put another way by BBC (2021), people who leave their country are said to emigrate, a process referred to as emigration while those who move into another country are called immigrants, the process of which is termed immigration. It is prudent to note that emigration, just as immigration, constitutes international migration. The IOM defines migration to mean the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border (International migration) or within a state. The World Migration Report 2020 estimates up to 272 million international migrants by 2019, constituting 3.5% of the world's population. This is an increase of just under 100 million in the number of international migrants in the last 15 years, from 174 million in 2005 to 272 million in 2019. The same report also observes that 52% of these international migrants are male, while most originate from India and the United States is the primary destination of the vast majority.

Motives for emigration

Emigration is influenced by many factors, often categorized as the push and pull factors (Cloud, 2020). These vary greatly, depending on the time period one is examining and which countries are involved. In general, people who emigrate believe it will change their lives for the better. Push factors drive people from a country, while pull factors influence people to come to a country. Push factors often stem from cultural and political clashes in the migrants' home countries. Some migrants are forcefully evicted from a place and must find somewhere to go. Others do not wish to move, but do so to avoid persecution for religious, ethnic, or other reasons. Many migrants of this type emigrate because they feel their lives and lifestyles are in danger. It is also recognized however, that the push factors may be related to pull factors. While religious persecution is a push factor, religious freedom may be considered a pull. The final decision is often a combination of choice and constraints, the sum total of which makes the threshold for emigration.

Other reasons for emigration may include ecological reasons, such as famine in the home country or moving to a place with better resources. There are also many economic reasons, such as getting better work or finding more interesting work, better social amenities like health and education services. Some migrants desire to reunite with family members already in other countries while others are retirees who want to spend their twilight years in another country to enjoy their retirement. The reasons for migration change with the times, as well. Many immigrants to the United States in the country's early years were indentured servants or slaves. Today, illegal migration still manifests in the form of human smuggling in which paid agents sneak the migrants to the specific country of preference and human trafficking in which the migrants get to the host country through unlawful and illicit processes usually against their will.

Impact of emigration

Kenton (2020) presents important arguments on the impact of the emigration on both the countries of origin and the new country a shared below:

When people leave a country, they lower the nation's labor force and consumer spending. If the country they are leaving has an oversaturation of the labor force, this can result in the positive effect of relieving unemployment rates. On the other hand, the countries receiving the emigrants tend to benefit from more available workers, who also contribute to the economy by spending money.

When people move to a new country, they pay taxes in the new country based on earnings, property owned, and other factors. They may also pay sales tax on purchases when applicable. These people may also qualify for social services provided by that country, such as education for dependent children or universal health care. Each country needs to ensure new tax revenues match the additional expenses for social services provided to the emigrants and their families.

When large groups of emigrants enter the job market in a new country, there is an effect on the available number of jobs and the amount of wages one can ask for a particular job. The new country must have enough job openings to support emigration without damaging the chances of the native-born labor force finding employment. Additionally, if an emigrant takes a job for a lower wage than typically offered to the native labor force, it can lower wages for both emigrants and the native population. However, at times a country might struggle to have enough workers within their labor force to satisfy the demand for jobs. Emigration can help alleviate labor shortages during times of economic expansion while increasing consumer spending and tax revenue for state and local governments.

The IOM (2020) also argues that migration has been a key contributor to population change in some countries such as Equatorial Guinea, where the proportion of international migrants as a percentage of the country's population has increased sharply in recent years. Nearly 17% of people now living in Equatorial Guinea are migrants, compared to less than 1% as recently as 2005. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have also seen significant population changes as a result of migration, with many people moving to the region for work. Migrants make up the majority of the population in GCC countries with the exception of Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Challenges facing emigrants

Many emigrants experience life threatening risks or even lose life in the process of trying to get to the target countries. For that reason, the IOM for example started tracking the numbers of people dying on migratory routes worldwide in the wake of the death of hundreds of people when two boats sank near the Italian island of Lampedusa in 2013 (IOM, 2020). In the five years since, more than 30,900 people have lost their lives trying to reach other countries. The Mediterranean

Sea remains the deadliest route, claiming the lives of nearly 18,000 people in that time. Since 2014, over 1,800 deaths have been recorded along the border between the United States and Mexico.

When they reach their destination they often face difficulties in accessing health care, housing, education or employment (ICRC, 2020). They may become easy targets for abuse, extortion and exploitation due to a lack of a protective family network, a lack of information or missing documents. Many suffer accidents or illness and cannot benefit from medical care. Some lose contact with their families. Many are held in prolonged detention for having entered or stayed irregularly in a foreign country, in disregard of the fact that detention should always be an exceptional measure of last resort and limited in time. Maintaining family links is crucial. For every missing migrant, there is a family living in uncertainty, not knowing if their relative is dead or alive. Alongside the emotional turmoil linked to the disappearance and to the search, missing migrants' families face numerous practical challenges that put their daily life on hold. This is an invisible but very painful humanitarian consequence of migration.

Mitigation measures to address the challenges

a) The ICRC (2020) pronounces a number of measures already being implemented or recommended to the origin, transit and the host nations. Additionally, the international, national and local humanitarian agencies are called to play a leading role in realizing these measures.

b) Provide direct assistance along the migratory routes including food, water, medical assistance and information about potential hazards along the journey. People can also receive support to contact their families.

c) Provide support to migrant shelters, rehabilitation and other auxiliary infrastructure, to improve the living conditions of migrants staying there coupled with enabling a better understanding of the needs of migrant persons and assuring for their dignity and sensitivity to the plight these persons along the route to their destination.

d) Establish organized infrastructure for specialist care to migrants who need them like those severely wounded, in need of artificial limbs or other devices they can receive.

e) Conduct humanitarian visits and provide legal support to migrants at detention centers. This will ensure that treatment and living conditions of migrants at such centers are in compliance with international law and standards. It is encouraged that attention is paid to ensure that the more vulnerable groups especially children are not wrongly detained.

f) At the national and institutional level, the frontline work with migrants should be augmented by guaranteeing that legal frameworks and policies consistent with requirements from international law are in place and enforced, as mechanisms of assuring dignity and safety, as well as reducing and or prevent suffering.

3. GLOBAL SECURITY

The end of cold war provoked a long overdue interest in re-thinking commonly held assumption as well as practices of security around the world. The 1990s witnessed a proliferation of works that rejected the inherent primacy of the state and focused instead on the individual, societal and global dimensions of security and how they interacted with the state system.as a consequence, some argued that international security might no longer be the best label for the newly emerging field given that an interstate framework was no longer considered sufficient. Global security or world security were proposed as alternative (Alyson, 2005). Security, like peace, or identity do not have clear cut definitions, hence, abroad areas of description of the term security. The term security comes from the LATIN word SECURUS that is SE, (without) CURA (care, anxiety), meaning freedom from anxiety. Makinda (1998), defines security as the preservation of the norms, rules, institution, values of society. Brooks (2010) describes security as the unpredictable encompassing multidimensional heterogeneous occupation, skills and knowledge. The security domain encompasses many parts across the broad spectrum of practice such as national security, private security, public security, and ecological security.

Lippmann (1944), views security as the capability of a country to protect its core value, both in terms that a state need not sacrifice core values in avoiding war and can maintain them by winning war. Baldwin (1997), notes that pursuing security sometimes requires sacrificing other values, including marginal values and prime values. Ullman (1983) suggests that a decrease in vulnerability is security. Analysis of security as seen above can be a very complex matter and therefore, we look at how security can affect us both at national level and international sphere in relation to factors. Global security sometimes also called international security is a term that refers to the measures taken by the states and international organizations, such as United Nations, African union, European Union, North Atlantic organization and others to ensure

mutual survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions for example the 1963 African charter that led to formation of the first Organization of African Unity, North Atlantic treaty formed after the down fall of the Soviet Union during the cold war era. Global security and national security are invariably interlinking. Global security therefore is a nation security or the state security in global arena.

The content of global security has expanded over the years to cover a variety of interconnected issues in the world that affect survival. These ranges from traditional or conventional modes of military power, the causes and consequences of war among nations ,economic strength, ethnic ,religious and ideological conflicts , trade and economic conflicts such the struggle between China and other South Asian countries such as Vietnam ,Japan ,Indonesia and others over the natural resources in the south China sea, energy supplies between Russia and the European union , science and technology for example between Russia and united states of America ,China and united states, food like fishing conflict between Britain and France, as well as threat to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, infectious diseases such as SARS in 2012and corvid 19 in 2020,climate change and the activities of non-state actors.

Kolodziej (2004) compared global security to the tower of babel meaning that the goal to achieve seems one yet speaking different language. Roland (2004), views global security as in the eye of the beholder meaning security has been widely applied to justify suspending civil liberties, making war and massively reallocating resources for unjustified reasons. Buzzan (2000), views the study of global security as more than a study of threats, but also a study of threats that can be tolerated and which require immediate action. He sees the concept of security as not power or peace but something in between. Hence the notion or concept of global security actors has extended to include nations to groups, individual, international system, NGOs, and local government.

Importance of global security

Some of these goals are issues of critical importance where quality of life for billions of people is at stake and these includes ending terrorism, poverty, pandemic disease such as COVID-19, through vaccination and research, obtaining cyber security and financial markets, and bringing about peaceful democratization in transitioning countries.

Assessing global security

The wider perspective of global security regards everything as a security these includes, regional coercion and interference, transnational terrorism, health insecurity e.g. corvid 19,use of chemical and other unconventional weapons in Syria, substantial displacement of people and population DRC Congo, Somalia, Yemen case in point, overwhelming humanitarian crisis in Yemen ,Sudan and creating a complex operating environment however, As we look at how these approaches have been used to explain how global security is perceived by different actors.

The traditional security approach

This refers to a realist construct of security in which the state is seen as the principle guarantor of security. It focuses on the state actors and their military capacities to protect national security. This approach was mainly seen at the peak of the cold war. For almost half a century, major world powers entrusted the security of their nations to a balance of power among states.in this sense international stability relied on the premise that if states security is maintained, then the security of citizens will necessarily follow. It assumes a balance power among nations as core principle of international relation and that nations avoided aggression out of fear of forceful retaliation. However, as cold war receded, it became clear that security of citizens was threatened by hardship arising from internal state activities as well as external aggressors. Thus civil wars became common, it compounded the existing poverty level, disease, hunger, violence human right abuses then it became apparent that states had failed in their primary objective.

To achieve national security, historically, writers such as Hobbes, Machiavelli and Rousseau tended to paint a different view of the implication of state security. They viewed the international system as brutal arena where each state competes to achieve their own security at the expense of other states or neighbours. Interstate relation was seen as struggle for power, as states constantly attempted to take advantage of each other. According to them, permanent peace was unlikely to be achieved. All that states could do was to try to balance the power of other states to prevent anyone from achieving overall hegemony.

Due to globalized international community and rapid technological development such as the advent of internet, information and communication age, and emergence of global threat. Nayef Al-Rodhan decided to term it as the multi

sum security principle meaning that in globalized world, security cannot be thought of as zero sum game involving states alone. Global security to him can be analyse in five different dimensions this include; human, environmental, national, transnational, and trans cultural therefore, global security and security of state or culture can't be achieved without good governance at all levels that guarantee security through justice for individuals, states and culture.

Because of failure of traditional approach to holistically address security, new paradigm has emerged supporting the argument of Nayef Al-Rodhan who seeks to acknowledge and address the issue of corporation among nations, comprehensive and collective measures aimed at ensuring security for the individuals and as a result, for the state. To enhance international security against potential threats caused by terrorism and organized crime of all transcend borders, there have been an increase in International Corporation resulting in international policing and this led to the creation of the international police (Interpol). Nations are now able to share information across borders and this have been possible because of arrival of internet that allows fast transfer of documents, films photographs worldwide by just a click of a button.

Since the world have become so interdependent and interconnected as a result of globalization any action or activity in any part of the world has direct impact on global survival. Considering the five dimensions above let analyse one by one and its relevance to global security.

Human security - This is derived from the concept of military threat to the safety of people and communities, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) defines human security as the protection of the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom and human fulfilment. This human fulfilment may include poverty reduction, freedom, economic security, food, health, environment, personal security, community and political security. All this are key components of human security when not address may cause global insecurity, the continuous and treacherous journey through the Mediterranean Sea to Europe by African in search of better opportunities is clear testimony to this.

Environmental/Ecological security - Industrialization in European nation such Germany, Britain, United States of America and China have greatly affected the world environment. Climate change has tremendously affected the world as witness inform of global warming, ice destruction in Artic region, increase in climate related disaster's such Tsunami. protocols such the Kyoto protocols was held to help persuade nations to reduce on carbon emission, the recent return of Mr. Biden and American climate change nations clearly indicates the problem as a global challenge.

Demographic/national security - This involve the management of national borders and sovereign security through the use of military and police in protection of territorial boundaries, however, internal strife, violence may occur that affect the security of the nation when this happen other actors may come in to help negotiate or participate in peace mission this is because of fear of spill over of war, refugees and economic markets. The intervention of Uganda in Somalia and South Sudan are some of the examples.

Transnational security - The world is now a global village and there have also been an increase in transnational crime such global terrorism from Al-Qaida, ISIS, cybercrime, piracy, pandemics such as SARS IN 2013 and CORVID 19 in 2020, this calls for unity, collaboration. The research in the vaccine is for global benefit. Disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are other areas that make global collaboration and corporation necessary. The nuclear weapon and similar armament as national security option has become major threat to national and global security. The seemingly hard line posture of many state actors towards disarmament requires the development of a moral consciousness that can reinforced the cooperation and collaboration at international level.

Transcultural security - Richard slim Bach (2004), describe trans-cultural security as rooted in the pursuit to define shared interest and common values across cultural and national orders. He further stated that transcultural ism is thinking outside the box of one's mother land and seeing many sides of the question without abandoning conviction. Jeff Lewis describes transcultural as cultural fluidity and the dynamics of cultural change whether by conflict, necessity, revolution or slow progress of interaction different people share their stories, symbols, values, meaning and experience.

Global security challenges and strategy

With return to great power competition, national security priorities are sifting. States, rather than non- state actors like terrorist groups or insurgencies are primary security threat. The idea that security encompasses more than military and

defence issue alone has return, particularly in light of threats posed by rising nationalism and hostile foreign information operation. The security paradigm of the twenty first century has expanded to nearly every facet of human life.

Rising nationalism - Driving ontological and societal insecurity. This trend is fuelled, in part, by economic inequality and stagnation, coupled with an influx of migrants and refugees fleeing violent conflict conflicts, humanitarian disasters, and economic hardship. Unless western societies implement substantial reforms for integrating immigrants and refugees, existing social divisions will widen, damaging the legitimacy of democratic institutions and polluting national identities with xenophobic sentiments (United Nation Security Council Meeting 9/11/2018).

There is also growing concern over gang violence, radicalization, transnational crime, privacy threats, and human rights violations worldwide. These issues all impact individual or personal security, and the widespread use of social media and other mass-communications technologies only serve to heighten the emphasis individuals and societies place on individual security.

Issues of climate change and pollution – climate change poses escalating risk to stability and security (Goldstein, 2015). With potentially far reaching consequences, from the risk to fragile states from more volatile weather to the combine effects of rising sea level and storm surge on the survival of the island nations and coastal population   that means it has become clear that the consequences of climate change has reach the very heart of security agenda .flooding ,diseases and famine ,resulting in migration on unprecedented scale in areas already high tension, drought and crop failure, leading to intensified competition for food and water and energy are also increasingly regarded through a security lens. These issues jeopardize human security, meaning they pose a threat to both individuals and humanity as a species. Environmental and climate change issues are other area's that call for more cooperation among states. The world have witnessed terrible shift as climate change is concern the destruction of ozone layer ,constants flooding ,the destruction Artic ice are some of the evidence of serious environmental concern .

The world pandemic such as COVID-19, SARs 2019, and HIV/AIDS - Global security environment has entered a phase of heightened and extended volatility, with increase threats of civil unrest and steady rise in instability across the globe, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated existing global challenges, further exposing the underlying causes of insecurity, social and economic nationalism. Violent extremist groups and organized crime gangs have exploited the pandemic in most regions .this has led to complex security environment has evolved with sifting geopolitics, protracted arm conflict, large scale public health emergencies in countries such as United States of America, Italy, Brazil, economic stresses and debt crisis, climate shocks deepening social and economic inequity, populism and xenophobia, disinformation (United Nations, 2020).

Cyberspace - Presents a whole host of new security threats. Cyber-attacks not only compromise personal data and steal information, they can cause physical destruction, as well. Critical infrastructure like communications, power plants, water treatment centres, and oil refineries are all vulnerable to a debilitating cyber-attack. Such an attack could disrupt operations, inflict sabotage, and even destroy the target facility. Cyber operations can be used by state and non- state actors to complement or augment kinetic operations to achieve a political goal. This is exemplified by Russia's invasion of eastern Ukraine (Richards, 2014)

4.   GLOBAL BORDERS

In November 2009 Gordon Brown, former United Kingdom Prime Minister made a speech on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. In the speech, while addressing the Berliners said "You tore down the wall and changed the world. You tore down the wall that for a third of a century had imprisoned half a city, half a country, half a continent and half the world" (BBC News, 2009). A number of border studies scholars have identified key 'world defining' borders which have a geopolitical significance beyond any function at the edges of a nation-state; Romero's 2008 "hyper border" between the United States and Mexico, Balibar's (2006) "Great wall of Europe", and Andrea's (2000) and the "wall around the west". The global age has led not to a borderless world but a world in which re-bordering, securitization, and social closure are on the rise, leading to what Turner (2007) referred to as an "Enclave society". To talk about global borders is to acknowledge that globalization following Robertson (1992), is understood as cultural, political and economic processes which constitute the world as a single place. Therefore, the term 'global borders' designates both transformation in the nature of borders under conditions of globalization and an increase in the types of borders that are important; that is 'borders are everywhere' is a direct recognition of the impact of globalization.

Global borders are international boundaries that define the space between sovereign states. Within its borders, a single government has complete authority that cannot be hampered with by other governments. So the border serves to represent the limit and the furthest extent of space over which a government has sovereignty. Borders are political (and geographical) boundaries of political entities or legal jurisdictions, such as government's sovereign states, federated states, and other sub national entities. Borders are established through agreements between political or social entities that control those areas; the creation of those agreements is called boundary delimitation. Political boundaries are created in a variety of ways and for different reasons. As a result; there are several types of boundaries found around the world. These include relic, antecedent, super-imposed, subsequent, consequent, and geometric boundaries. A relic boundary is one that no longer functions but can still be detected on the cultural landscape. One example is the Berlin Wall, which was built in 1961 by Soviet controlled East Germany to contain the portion of the City that had been given over to America, England, and France to administer.

An antecedent boundary is a political boundary that preceded the development of most of the features of the cultural landscape. An antecedent boundary which has been abandoned for political purposes but is still evident in the cultural landscape may be called a relict boundary. A super imposed boundary is a boundary that has been imposed on an area by an outside or conquering power. This boundary ignores the cultural organizations on this landscape. Subsequent boundary; is a boundary that is established after the settlement in that area occurred. It developed with the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes. Consequent Boundaries are drawn in order to separate groups based on ethnic, linguistic, religious, or economic differences. The boundary between India and current – day Pakistan was created to separate the main religions in the region, which are Hindu and Islam.

Geometric boundaries are formed by straight lines (such as lines of latitude or longitude), or occasionally arcs (Pennsylvania/Delaware), regardless of the physical and cultural features of the area. The Canada/US border along the 49th parallel is an example of a geometric boundary. A natural border is a border between states or their subdivision which is concomitant with natural formations such as Rivers, Mountain ranges, Oceans, and deserts can all serve as physical boundaries. Many times, political boundaries between countries or states form along physical boundaries.

Benefits of Global Borders

• Political and legal boundaries; provide a means for governments to raise buriers to international flows of goods, services and factors of production. Tariffs drive a holds between domestic markets and foreign supplies and as such offers protection to domestic industries.

• Borders especially open borders create greater cultural diversity; society have consistently benefited from ethnic diversity resulting from immigrants. The new ideas, skills, and cultural practices brought by new immigrants allow society to grow. Diversity facilitates an environment in which people live and work harmoniously and thus contributing to greater creativity.

• Open borders stimulate global economy; immigration helps to fuel the economy of many countries. Migrants in the workforce increase a nation's level of human capital, hence increasing production and raising the annual gross domestic product of a country. For instance, migrants increase the GDP of the United States by an estimated $36 to $72 billion per year.

• Open border policies allow people to move freely between countries or political jurisdictions with no restrictions. A country's border may be opened because it government either has no border control laws by choice or because it lacks the resources needed to enforce immigration control laws.

• One world as Kinship and friendship networks spread across the world, this helps strengthen the ties between countries, leading to more trade and mutual gain, with less war and hostility. Cutting-edge ideas developed in one part of the world spread rapidly to others.

Shortcomings of global borders

• High government expenditures; controlling borders consumes a lot of resources from government. For instance United States budgeted for $ 1.6 billion for a new border wall along Gulf of Mexico and $ 210.5 million to hire border patrol agents in 2019 alone.

- Borders are usually demarcations between currency areas. Most international transactions requires exchange of one currency for another and such exchange typically involves extra cost in the translation process.

- Security threats; open borders lead to increase crime rate. According to the data from the US Department of Justice, undocumented immigrants made up 37% total population of federal prisoners as of 2019.

- Standardized products like those traded in organized global markets; greater distances can also raise the cost of locating appropriate sellers or buyers in foreign markets.

- Borders discourages a country to pace with along other developed nations, implementation of regular advancements which is essential to partner with global leaders and promote globalization and effective utilization of resources is also hampered by borders.

5. CONCLUSION

In this era of Globalisation, the World cannot avoid immigration as this comes with a number of motivations and benefits to both the Country of destination and of origin. This is because the business oriented and skilled immigrants get engaged in businesses and investments and provision of skills in the infrastructural development of the receiving countries. The Immigrants investments boost the revenue base of the country through taxation. However, the receiving country should take extra precaution of the nature of people who enter in to the country as some of them would danger the security of the country through Terrorism and its related practices. It is essential to have an appreciation for the complicated origins of emigration; poverty, injustice, exclusion, armed conflict, violence, and the challenges of this form of migration. It is a critical public challenge that requires coordinated and ambitious solutions at local, regional and global levels. This is why there needs to be a collaborative approach among States an agencies aimed at the well-being of individuals, and not to deter migration and punish those who decide to leave their communities. Security concerns must be balanced against humanitarian considerations.

In the twenty- first century, the concept of security is all-encompassing. The geopolitical element of great- power competition is further exacerbated by a transnational cyberspace, rapidly developing and increasingly accessible technologies, alongside a global economic system which has created complex inter-dependencies between states. In this new order, the traditional security debate between those who see it as a military and defence matter, and those who subscribe to the broader perspective that everything is security. In this context, national security objectives can be only achieved when hard power is seen as a compliment to soft power initiatives such as reducing societal and economic inequities, providing access to education and health care, and promoting intellectual and technological innovation.

In short, the concept of global border challenges the idea that borders are primarily territorial boundaries framed only by interstate legality. Acknowledgement of the multiplicity of actors involved in the bordering process shows the transformation of the modern borders into their post-modern conceptualization.

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