

IMMIGRANTS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF HOST STATES

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Abstract: Humanity is faced with a deep moral crisis, we as human beings have forgotten the value and dignity of every person as core element of the universal rights and freedoms. As socially responsible people, our ethics call us to acknowledge the immigrant experience and to do the maximum for their accommodation. Host states are obliged to respect the scope of human and political rights of immigrants in the context of international law, as well as current political rights regulations of the country of asylum. Immigrants, like other strangers, are entitled to the same political freedom of expression, association and assembly as host state citizens. These rights are often seen as a threat to the national cohesion of the host state. Responsibility toward immigrants is also applied to nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with them in order to help the administration of international activities in these areas

Keywords: Immigrants, Social Responsibility, Host States, Humanity, Political Rights, Political Freedoms

Introduction

This article will try to define the social responsibility of host states toward migration as one of the central topics that concern European countries in the last decades. The aim is to analyze and classify different dimension of migration in the context of significant social responsibility of European Member states, their activities and action for preventions of migrants from undignified treatment. In social aspect migrations are an important global phenomenon, going on in every state and they do impact in a series of relevant social structure from politics to demographical changes. The overview of migrations in EU is closely connected with the present wave of immigrants from the Syrian conflict; their route is through Balkan countries. These countries from beginning of migrant crises have been on the forefront of international media and politics. Displaced persons, refugees, migrants have arrived from different middle east states mostly from Syria, and Iraq, who run away from war or political execution. The goal of refugees is European Union specially Germany, but the largest brunt of the crisis fell on the budget of Republic of Macedonia and republic of Serbia, as gates before entrance in European Union. Political and economical capacity of Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Serbia to manage this influx is very weak; European Union took a great initiative for help through material assistance and expertise.

The treatment of refugees on their route to European Union

Immigrations are an important worldwide phenomenon, happening in almost in every country and they cover a series of relevant social issues from political and democratic to economic to demographic. The western Balkan countries haven't been excluded from such global migration flows. On the contrary, it can be said that migrations represent a significant part of the Balkans' past, especially in the last decades. Sharlamanov Kire (2016) explains that the Balkan route became passageway into the EU, on entrance in Hungary, migrants requested protection and accommodation in acceptance refugee centers. In these centers they are categorized as either: a refugee, an asylum-seeker, an irregular immigrant or a legal immigrant. European Border and Coast Guard Agency, FRONTEX played a crucial role in process of control and registration of migrants. In the past years migrant tragedy has seen a catastrophic increase in the loss of life or missing at sea (Migration and asylum: a challenge for Europe) 2017.

Support was provided to local governments in Macedonia and Serbia to control increased pressure on waste management, water supply, food, health care and social work. It is hard to judge how Western Balkan countries would handle through the situation, without any support from European Union. Social Responsibility of European Union toward migrants was realized by the assistance provided by the European Commission and

other EU agencies, which have been functioning strongly with the Serbian and Macedonian establishment to fulfill the humanitarian needs of the refugees. Another project prepared by European Union is Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe (RMRP) covering Turkey, Southern Europe, Western Balkans and other parts of Europe. Through it, importance is located on ensuring regular border and protection monitoring, strengthening existing national protection, relevant services and assistance *Europe Situation - Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan January-December 2016 Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans route* (2016). The Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe present a structure for an inter-organization reaction to the migrant and refugee mass flows into Europe. It scheduled out the largely strategic direction at the regional level, while building upon specific state obligations. Influenced states have also approved direct communication regarding migrant issues, without which hard work for the human care of refugees would be inefficient. From the whole crisis we can derive that regional cooperation and the EU assistance is paramount for the sustainable solution of this situation. Western Balkans countries do not have sufficient capacities for housing this number of people, but the EU has constantly provided help towards this objective. In future EU policies and cooperation with Serbia and Macedonia will be aimed to improve border control and better preparation for refugee acceptance.

Immigrants and Social Responsibility of European Union for social integration in the European Union

Managing immigration, solving their problems, finding strategies and holding under control integrity of union is one of the most important and difficult issues that the

European Union is facing today. Since enlargement to 28 members, but after BREXIT 27 the problem of functional system has become even more critical *Questionable immigration claims in the Brexit white paper* (2017). The success of European Union policy on immigrants depends on their project and programs on the integration of them into the European Union society. Social Responsibility of European Union toward immigrants is very complex phenomenon, and need a very serious approach for efficient solution. This social Responsibility of union for successful migration policy depended on the prosperous integration of immigrants into the host society. The discourse raised a number of different questions in addition to its core issue: "What are the most important factors in successful integration? What are the main blockades? What should be the political objectives at European Union level, bearing in mind that integration and acceptance of migrants is the primary responsibility of Member States? What kind of action should be made-up?"

This paper is trying to address what should be the policy objectives of migrants for integration policy of European Union. The European Union Strategies for integrating migrants are important for implementing integration projects in all members through different, clear integration policies that attracted necessary job migration, especially and particularly high skilled workers. These policies automatically build trust among the host country and immigrant community. The core elements that needed to be addressed as very important dimension on human rights and freedoms is the issues of family reunification of migrants, education of their young generations, jobs, health care, conditions for practice of their religion culture, as well as political participation and rights to vote. Another obligations or challenge is discourse with all members of European society analyzing their worries and dilemmas toward migration and migrants. All citizens of European Union needed to be aware, for that diversity is one of the core strengths of the European civilization. The issues of failed mission of European society to integrate migrants represent a serious indicator for weak side of western society. The division and different understanding of integration policies at the local and central level needed to be the focus of policy discussions on EU institutions. Refugee, Migration and their integration processes were always background for sensitive debate, which meant that combination of different strategies are needed to maneuver the procedure. With out a detailed understanding of nature and how integration works, there are no potential solutions to develop successful functional policies. Normally immigrants, refugees or marginal and minor groups are powerless to influence the European

Union policy maker (*Research on Migration: Facing Realities and Maximising Opportunities*) 2016. But in reality, and practice a very tolerant policy in the field of acceptance and integrations is needed, where construction and implementation of norms and rules in European Union for status of migrants should be codified, to increase antidiscrimination policies and improvement of the amount to which immigrants have access to public institutions and to the economic, social, political and cultural spheres in their host state. But the problem notion

integration is controversial and a very complex process and for that reason, bringing the different stakeholders to define practical solutions analysis is needed. One of the definitions of integrations is the free association of people from different states, racial and ethnic backgrounds, for an aim of the civil rights association to defeat different policies of segregation and discrimination. According to this definition there is struggle against segregation and discrimination for better live conditions in host states. The integration process is taking place at the local level of state organization, starting from primary needs for example the need for education of migrants for understanding the basic norms of the host society, which had consequences for the discussion of integration as whole process. In these activities language courses are included, right to use to the job market and local schooling. Participations and accesses to political rights are particularly important. In integrations process the recognition of professional skills is very important, abilities and qualification of immigrants, housing issues etc. Initiatives and expression of need for a European Union agenda and plans on integration of refugees is not a question mark, but the question is that agenda should be legal and political, as results of challenges in integration process of migrants into society. European Union is complex political organization where each member state has its characteristics and specific needs in creation of policies on migrants for establishing of national targets, implementation of these policies should be put into national reports and sent to the Commission. The role of the Commission as the coordinator of this process is to create point of reference these experience and knowledge on successful or most effective practice *Managing the Refugee Crisis: Commission reports on implementation of EU-Turkey Statement (2016)*. In this process the Commission as the coordinator is faced with the problem of undocumented migrants, who are at higher risk for legal and health problems, because of their irregular status and the consequences of economic and social marginalization. Moreover, the emergent reality of illegal and undocumented migration in Europe calls for action in the field of administration in health care demands of migrants, as their access to health institutions has become a sensitive political and social issue.

Obligation of member states is to improve the political environment and decisionmaking structure in needed to be reminded, to help them toward taking brave, positive approaches with respect to immigration and integration. Actual engagement in promoting the positive impact migrants could have on the European labor market but also more widely, might have to be less politically correct, when addressing the media and actively and aggressively point out the positive contributions made to host societies by integrated immigrants. The migration without real integration in society could make societies weak and could have an antagonistic effect on those elements of society that were already in trouble. Civil society and other social stakeholders had to hold these positive practices and work with other societal groups to find functional solutions (*What European Union Strategy for Integrating Migrants? 2010*).

To solve the crises now and to create prevention for the future, three main goals are needed: prevention, protection, sustainable solutions. Just if all different aspects are carefully dealt with, the further development of crises can be stopped and EU can be prepared for the future. In this paper our recommendations for new policies of EU toward migrants, starts with the root causes of the crises. Migrations flows can be limited by tackling the reasons why people are fleeing. This is difficult task and it cannot be completed by EU alone. An international cooperation between states and human rights organization is needed. The root causes of this migrations crisis cannot be detected to one accusation or country, it is rather a combination of factors that has caused so many people to flee from their homes the overall issues are related to a lack of democracy and respect for rule of law. The measures taken as preventions must not be completed in order to focus on the next steps. However, the EU must certainly keep the root causes and its possible solutions in mind while drafting its policies. The member state must understand that they cannot stop migrations without taking these preventions, such as the importance of addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. Another measure in the process relates to the protection of asylum seekers and refugees. This includes providing humanitarian aid and offering temporary protection and asylum. EU states are obliged providing humanitarian assistance and are helping to create safe areas. The protection measures are adopted to ensure safety and support to the people living in conflict zone, the following aspects concerns the migrations process itself. Especially in the beginning of a conflict and later on, if the previous measures turned out to be unsuccessful or ineffective, an exodus of civilian will follow. This situation requires mechanism of temporary protection and asylum. As practical solutions, whereby the essential rights of the migrants will be ensured,

until a more permanent system comes into effect. Sustainable solutions are key success for overcoming the migration crisis and helping those needed. Migrants must be either returned or resettled, and thereby integration is crucial factor. Being a migrant, refugee or asylum seeker should be a temporary stage in a person's life, not ones definitive status. Long term solutions can either be focused on return or resettlement. Both solutions must endorse the uttermost respect for the nonrefoulement principle. Discrimination is based on inter alia gender, race, beliefs, nationality, social origin or sexual orientations. Returning migrants can only be an option if there is no more danger to their fundamental rights either in their home country or in the third country.

Media coverage and responsibility of international community toward immigrants

Media inform on the global migration and refugee issues regularly fail to tell the true story and they fall into manipulations led by different political interest group. There is a reality on the world media coverage is often is under influence of journalist who are following agendas dominated by negative language and discriminatory talk on immigrants and their social status in host states. In reality those stories don't have to be like that. According to professional ethics journalist are obliged to talk with empathy and their center of attention needs to be on the suffering of those unlucky people involved on wars, exodus and immigrations.

The most European mainstream media organizations failed to inform on time about an imminent influx of refugees fleeing war in Syria and Iraq. On these situations, hate speech, anti-migrant or anti-Muslim statements were on focus by statements of politicians especially in EU and USA fuelled increasing public concern and occupied media coverage. In such situations media standards failed to provide detailed and reliable information about the refugee crisis because of irresponsible journalists not able to provide responsible and sensitive reporting. In drama of refugees media coverage is driven by hyperbole, intolerance and distortion with media in confusion over what are the correct terms to use to describe migrants, refugees and asylumseekers *Where media fails on the reporting of migrants and refugees* (2017).

Journalism, much of it negative and focused on numbers of migrants on the move, took a dramatic turn with the deaths of refugees and the publications of pictures of their bodies. All these actions serve as an instrument for the human tragedy within the migration story. Journalist's news shows a lack of humanity on the information of public opinion and the responsibility of international community is a broader lens to see what really is going on. In level of European Union is a trend, equally among many politicians and in segments of the majority most important media house, to attack immigrants and represent them as an apparently endless wave of people who will take workplace, and become a weight on the host state and ultimately threaten the public way of social and private life. But in reality, such kind reporting is not only wrong; it's unethical, dishonest and manipulative. Reality is totally different and migrants always bring enormous benefits to their accepted or host countries.

Conclusion

It's a very exciting work to contribute in the exploration, teaching and analyses related to immigrant and refugees for their successfully transitioning to new homes. As is stated in this paper responsibility of host states is trigger for human treatment of immigrants. Our analyses are based on huge number of sciences as political sciences, economics, sociology, demography and anthropology. The issues of immigrants as global discourse are central and important theme for understanding immigrants and their life experience.

In this context we can conclude that the European Union has an important role in advocating and enabling durable solutions for immigrants, especially with regards to fulfilling their right of return to their countries of origin. European Union member's states as host states are obliged to recognize and detect the needs of refugees as targeted for humanitarian aid combined with sustainable development assistance.

European Union also advocates for the full identification of the new opportunities and benefits for national and local policies and economies which effectively immigrants can create. These circumstances require instruments for protection and asylum and practical solutions, whereby the essential rights of the migrants will be ensured, until a more permanent solution comes into effect.

It's important to emphasize that the role and responsibility of the media is crucial in informing and telling the truth about immigrants and their unlucky positions. Unfortunately, media coverage didn't fulfill their duty in this process and they were dominated by negative language and discriminatory talk on immigrants. Finally, as results we can conclude that the most important winners in this complexity are the host states, because migrants always bring enormous benefits to new homes in their accepted or host countries.

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