

MIGRANT CRISIS AS A SPECIFIC RISK MODERN EUROPE

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Abstract: *Like any crisis in the human world, the migrant crisis can be approached without more comprehensive interpretations and deeper understanding. Nevertheless, recognizing intuitions at the first observations of European and Balkan "migrant events" is prudent, and beyond prejudice and pre-understanding, to search for the causes of the crisis. The ongoing migrant crisis has highlighted the need to create and implement a multidisciplinary model of understanding the 21st-century conflict. Models used so far halved from mega authorial theories and political doctrines, such as various pro-globalization or anti-globalization approaches, transitional neoliberal formulas, the pattern of "new world order," or "clash of civilizations," clashes of religions and cultures, world system, post-imperialism, various postmodern theories, doctrines of so-called soft and hard power, they have proven to be incompliant to events and therefore insufficient for a complete understanding of the contradictions and contradictions of the modern world.*

Historically, the current migrant crisis has regained the importance of questioning the spatial dimensions of the European populist configuration. The current and previous migrant problems have reminded classical and contemporary geopolitical theories of the original understanding of this approach to social and political phenomena, long overdue by Rudolf Kjellen. In one of the earliest divisions of geopolitics, a deserved place was found by demo politics. The focused demo-political reflection gains importance in situations of growing demographic problems.

While geopolitics primarily encompasses processes of changes in space and area, demo politics touch on politically conditioned processes in the population. In seemingly chaotic demo politics, it reaffirmed the importance of a critical geopolitical interpretation of migrant processes. Even among the pro-non Eurocrats, for various ideological reasons, extremely inclined to specific geopolitical ideas and arrangements, it strengthened the sense of continental spatiality, accompanied by the knowledge that geopolitics "after all" has returned to European and world relations. In addition to many crises that have befallen Europe, the return of geopolitics has been contributed by the disruption sustained by the migrant wave.

The current migrant crisis is a causal-consequential crisis, which means that as an already emerging disorder, it causes many other diseases that would not be without its effect. Still, it is also caused by factors that have previously shaped it and may not be known enough until this moment. The driving and emergence of the migrant crisis have occurred in the past; its modern development encompasses the present, and, likely, the migrant crisis will be faced by Europe in the future. Hence, it is necessary to bear in mind the concrete historical dimension of the problem, which also contains specific chrono-political components. When something is not understood as before at one time, the development usually enables that if it is to be understood in the consequential time.

Key words: migrant crisis, geopolitics, security

1. INTRODUCTION

The migrant crisis cannot be understood beyond historical times; the time aspects of the migrant crisis are as important as the spatial ones. Therefore, the chrono-politics of the migrant crisis point to the interpretation and understanding of the time scale in which the crisis erupted and strengthened. It is, in fact, an intertwining of phases and stages in a genuinely lengthy historical background in which the population from the starting areas of the Middle East and North Africa towards Europe is observed, but also in the first moments of surprising local developments in Serbia. These regional and segmentary developments were designed and managed time/spatial tests for much more mass and dramatic migrant movements on a crucial European land route in the Balkans. It is, of course, a seemingly unmotivated launch of part of the Albanian population from Kosovo and Metohija in the northern direction, towards Serbia's border with Hungary and Croatia. For many observers, the movements of disciplined columns of Albanians through Serbia in the winter, during January and February 2015, eluded understanding, only later, with the mass encounter of out-of-European migrants, that the first misunderstood event would be fitted into a much larger migrant "puzzle."

2. MIGRATIONS - HISTORICAL DIMENSION

Throughout history, migrations have happened voluntarily or resulted from different forms of coercion. Migrant movements were within or across the borders of one territory, and smaller or larger groups of people participated.

The result is historical, social, and cultural differences, i.e., different reactions of individuals or groups to certain social occasions. In addition to external reasons, sometimes internal causes such as population growth, changing the living conditions of individual groups, and developing social awareness were significant for migration. The initial migrations were conditional on the search for food and the need to live in territories that offered better living conditions. What encouraged people to these migrations was to break the balance between the possibilities provided by the natural environment and the needs of the population in the territory. It was a movement due to man's inability to confront specific natural forces.

With the development of agriculture, man's interaction with nature becomes different, and no man can strike a balance with nature. Still, he initiates specific problems that will force him to re-migratory. By changing how we apply and use iron to make tools and weapons, there is an increase in food production and the emergence of specialized groups of people with particular occupations. Population growth causes excess populations not to find fertile parts of the territory, so fertile land should be fought for. This is due to forced migration due to conflicts between different groups of people in certain regions.

The ancient age was characterized by colonization due to population increases, forced migration due to wars and conquests, and forced displacement. Unlike the early medieval

migrations encompassing entire tribes and tribal alliances, medieval migration spanned only individual groups and social classes. Medieval rulers encouraged the settlement of Western European territories, especially groups that brought in more advanced agricultural production technologies, offering them better economic conditions and personal freedoms greater than the dominant population. Modern migrations arise only when strong states are strengthened and boundaries between different entities, i.e., when there are clear territories where political and social relations are maintained. We are talking about countries that do not quickly move borders, where there is a prominent political but social hierarchy, and when migration is generated for clear political and socio-economic goals.

The first large-scale migrations resulted from significant geographic discoveries between the 15th and 18th centuries. The inhabitants of Europe, spurred on by stories about the countries of the "New World" and their wealth, leave their residences and move to the "promised" land, thus conveying their language, culture, religion, and way of life. In this way, colonization has inhabited over two million people from Europe to the countries of the New World.

It is estimated that the slave trade relocated more than 8 million enslaved people from the In, part of Europe was moving to the countries of the New World, and the Jews and the Mavri had to leave Spain in 1590 and head to the Ottoman Empire. Also, the Spaniards expelled protesters from parts of the Netherlands and Belgium, as did the French. In addition, two great migrations of Serbs took place on our lands, in 1690 and 1740, when over 180,000 were attracted to free ground, guaranteed freedom of religion, i.e., church-school autonomy abandoned the Ottoman Empire, and moved to the territory of the Habsburg monarchy. Arguably the largest mass migration in history took place in 1947, during the period of the emergence of two new, independent states, Pakistan and India.

It is estimated that more than 14.5 million people left their homes for political and religious reasons. The Muslim population inhabited Pakistan en masse, while members of the Hindu and Sikh communities headed for India.

3. MODERN MIGRANT MOVEMENTS, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES

The latest migrant movements, the current few years, peaking in 2015 and early 2016, when hundreds of thousands of refugees from devastated war-torn areas of the Middle East, primarily from Syria, headed for European Union countries, are the most significant "migration of nations" known in recent history.

This large migration flow from the Middle East and Africa to Europe began in 2011 and has intensified particularly since 2014, reaching unprecedented proportions in 2015, vastly exceeding the number the United Nations projected for 2015. The total number of migrants worldwide in 2015 was projected to reach a maximum figure of 237 million, a severe growth rate from 1990 to 2000. In 2014, the total number of migrants worldwide was "only" 154 million. Even the most pessimistic predictions have proven to be a deficiency because the number of migrants is now on a continuously enormous rise (Simeunovic, 2015:2). The large influx of migrants towards the European Union is due to various geopolitical processes that, indirectly or immediately, have affected the whole process. It can mainly be said of five key geopolitical processes that have involved the situation in the Middle East, namely migrant movements toward Europe. The first represents the failure of the so-called "sovereign tycoons." The Arab Spring is an unfounded assessment of its continued expansion. The main reason can be sought in the inexperience of vital political actors in these areas to use the initial "critical" mass for political change.

The second is the spread of the conflicts in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and the civil war in Libya. Syria, however, remains the only country in the region where there has been no change in the

political establishment. The third is the intensification of religious conflicts. The fourth is a tightening of relations globally, in terms of the support of significant powers to different Islamic states, primarily Sunni-majority Iran and Sunni-majority Iraq. The fifth is the collapse of conditions and the proliferation of terror.

During the transition period, i.e., after the so-called "war on terror," In the Arab Spring, Islamist parties persecuted during the secular state fared better than the emerging parties and movements, establishing Islamic State with sharia law.

This led to the reinforcement of Islamist organization Jabhat-al-Nusra as an al-Qaeda (Al-Qaeda) outpost in Syria and later the creation of ISIS (ISIS), or so-called Islamic State (IS, formerly ISIS/ISIL). Islamic State, outside its home state in Iraq and Syria, declares nine caliphates (Adeus, 2016). In 2014, the so-called Islamic State (IS, formerly ISIS/ISIL) army in Syria and Iraq was killed. Islamic State has captured parts of western Iraqi territory, namely eastern and central parts of Syria. Because of the war, more than 4 million Syrian nationals left the country, but because of the high prices imposed by smugglers, most initially, rather than in Europe, remained in Africa and Asia in the largest refugee camps. In the first nine months of 2015, more than 710,000 migrants arrived in Europe (Frontex, 2016).

In addition to geopolitical factors affecting the latest migrant movements, according to an analysis compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2015, there are seven main reasons for the migrant surge toward European Union countries.

As a first reason, it cites a loss of hope, as many residents of Syria have lost all hope that the situation in their country can change rapidly in a positive direction. The second reason is poverty. Syrians who have taken refuge in neighboring countries face high living costs. This is also the case in countries that were richer than Syria, such as Egypt. The third reason is limited employment, both due to legal constraints and due to the large influx of migrants who have lowered labor costs and increased competition in the labor market in those countries.

The fourth reason for migration to the European Union is insufficient aid and a lack of health care. Aid programs in countries facing a large influx of migrants face a lack of funding for such activities. The fifth reason is the barriers to restoring refugee status in Lebanon, which implies paying \$200 for those who arrived by 2014, guaranteeing they would not work, a rented apartment contract, and the like. Also, under the new regulations in Jordan, any recent refugee registered must have a health certificate costing \$42. The sixth reason is the small opportunities for education. Due to difficult living conditions, many are leaving school primarily to be engaged in the labor market. The seventh reason is uncertainty in countries around Syria, where refugees have taken mainly refuge. Fear of the spread of conflict to the territories of these countries, as well as adverse reactions from the dominant population to refugees, are the main reason for migration from these areas (UNHCR, 2015).

The large influx of migrants from the Middle East is the result of a "lack" of democracy or democratic regimes in these countries and the need for specific resources that these countries possess.

Many questions whether the latest migrant movements are spontaneous or organized, as most migrants are military-capable men, yet they do not stay to fight the so-called Islamic State. Also, why aren't they inhabiting much closer Islamic countries but crossing a massive road to Europe? Turkey alone is estimated to have taken in more than 2.5 million migrants from Syria, but the crisis only culminated as they made their way to Europe. It remains unclear how there have been no mass movements toward Europe from these areas despite the wars going on for years in Iraq and Afghanistan. Still, they began after the situation in Syria tightened (Nincic, 2016:89).

In addition, the Role of the European Union was such that it encouraged the migrant processes. On the one hand, the state of the economy in the Arab countries of the Mediterranean was exacerbated during 2008 by stagnation and crisis in the European Union due to the decline of exports to the EU market, which has remained the primary market for the Mediterranean and, in general, Arab countries.

On the other hand, the situation was further exacerbated by the EU's decades-long demand for reforms by its standards, in the principle of "more for more," i.e., more reforms of the system to the taste of the EU (even beyond the real needs of the country in the country in hand) for more trade with the European Union, which was a de facto revolutionary program, because by that logic the highest level of EU integration would be achieved through a complete change of political system. Third, liberalization in the domestic market, under a free trade agreement with the EU (FTA) and EU-required reforms, accompanied by a reduction in social measures, have only made the situation in the east and south of the Mediterranean more difficult.

The practice of state subventions of food and fuel became challenging to sustain, especially after 2008, which was one of the generators of the protests, with corruption and the inability of ruling circles to cope with the overall situation. Protests against Arab dictators were initially greeted with sympathy in the EU, but with no clear goals in these processes, i.e., without realizing possible unwanted transition processes (Tadic et al., 2016:16). In such conditions, when more than 800,000 migrants from 110 countries are on their way to Europe, most of them from war-torn areas of Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, three realities are characteristic of European Union countries. The first, political, is characterized by confusion and confusion among Europe's most influential countries over how to resolve the crisis. The second was where strategic decisions did not follow developments and were, therefore, very bad. Third, where European Union countries and other countries in the region, in operational terms, have failed to keep up with the chaotic and rapid "reproduction" of actors involved in the crisis.

Also, the lack of capacity of individual countries and differences in their economic power, on the one hand, i.e., the determination of migrants to reach Europe's most developed countries, on the other hand, contribute to determining the trajectory and end of the migration goal, which made it even more challenging to resolve the crisis (Travner, 2016). The primary anomaly in resolving the emerging problem is the ban on refugee passage, which violates the global principle of freedom of movement of people, goods, and ideas on which the concept of the European Union is based. Then, a significant anomaly is contained in the fact that in 21st-century democratic Europe, we have a violation of the human rights of migrants, especially the right to naturalization.

The rise of xenophobia and the politics of hatred towards foreigners and neighbors are practiced by countries that are full of the mouths of democracy and who have given others many lessons about tolerance. Due to their ongoing anti-immigration behavior, such countries are beginning to resemble teachers teaching other classes they have not mastered. The walls are erected by countries where refugees do not intend to stay at all but only tend to pass through them as soon as possible (Simeunovic, 2015:3). In the latest wave, migrants leave the country of origin directly. Still, part of them is a "consequence" of secondary movements from refugee camps or elsewhere in Turkey or Lebanon. All of them, along with migrants from other areas of Asia or Africa, are pouring into the Turkish region, in many cases connecting and organizing and trying to reach Greek territory via coast and land, from where they continue their journey of so-called "haven." The Balkan route further to Europe. Many migrants spent considerable time on Greek territory, trying to consolidate their forces and resources and make some money to continue their journey to Western Europe using various smuggling channels.

Most of the migrants are Sunni from Syria, the majority of the population. According to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 4.5 million have moved out of Syria out of 22.5 million, most of them to Turkey - 2.3 million, or Lebanon - about 1 million. But what follows every migrant movement is the high number of deaths on that migrant route. According to the International Organization for Migration, more than 40,000 migrants died from 2000 to 2014.

Of these, about 22,000 died heading toward Europe. The latest migrations, from early January to the end of April 2016 alone, killed 1,232 migrants, 376 on East Mediterranean, Central Mediterranean 851, and the West Mediterranean and West African routes five migrants (IOM: 2016). Over a million migrants have arrived in Europe from the Middle East to Europe in the last year alone is, in itself, worrying data. These are populations with different economic and social statuses and expressed language and cultural differences relative to the people of countries that are their final destination, causing other effects. In addition to the various economic and social problems, a particular concern is the security effects that migrant movements can have. Terrorism is one of the biggest security threats on a global scale. But terrorism and all other "accompanying" security threats can be closely linked to migrant movements. Bearing in mind that most migrants come from war zones, the real question is: what role, in the security sense, can the migrant crisis play, how realistic is its negative impact, and how can it be prevented or mitigated?

4. MIGRANT BOOMERANG EFFECT ON OLD EUROPE

In credible interpretations of the causes and consequences of the ongoing migrant crisis covering three continents, Africa, Asia, and Europe, an under-accepted historical lesson loom. Europe, gathered in part of the United Nations, seems unable to rethink the complexity of the causes that confronted it and then dramatically dragged it into the migrant crisis. Without considering the causes, it seems as if the migrant crisis is unfeasible, undated and freely left to spontaneous immerses.

In modern demographic and populist surveys, however, it has long been known that migration is not always spontaneous. It is possible to manage politically, and other means and is primarily done (B.Mirjana, 2013).

The outbreak and inflammation of the migrant crisis find very different and often incredible interests and motives, causes and reasons, responsibilities, and guilt... Thus, for example, the causes of modern migration are cited as the effects of significant powers, primarily: America, Great Britain, France, and Germany; the European Union and NATO; then Russia; regional powers such as Turkey and Israel; small countries such as Syria and its president, Bashar al-Assad; then; Iraq and the chaotic state after the liquidation of Saddam Hussein; international terrorism and the violence of the so-called Islamic State (IS, formerly ISIS/ISIL Islamic State (so-called Caliphate); militant Islam, Osama bin Laden, and al-Qaeda; financial interests of significant capital, the profit interests of multinational corporations and the energy sector (oil heist!); the actions of the IMF and non-transparent, i.e., cryptologic organizations such as the Trilateral Commission; rich and influential individuals such as oil sheiks or Gjergj Soros, etc. Although the most potent causes of the migrant crisis need to be sought in the scapegoat of the residual and impoverished North African, Middle Eastern, and Central Asian countries affected by devastating conflicts, interventions, and wars, conflicting aspects of the "mainstream" media are recklessly overlooked and deliberately covered up. It leaves out effective European auto-reflexes that could form awareness of the negative feedback of high-risk conflicts in Europe's neighborhoods with the inevitable boomerang consequences that occur on the Old Continent in the current time.

The media "singing" generation of sympathy and solidarity of a kind of Europeans with newcomers to refugees from the political destruction covered in non-European areas is based on Brussels recommendations and guidelines of NATO-based awareness. Thus, the created Euro-European and NATO empathy towards migrants - devoid of recognition and interpretation of the causes of the migrant crisis - makes it challenging to learn critically. Political instruments naturalize the migrant crisis, so in media shows, it is increasingly resembling a natural unfaithful situation that can barely be affected by human means.

The tacitly adopted agenda of the Centre of European political power reads: the right to perceive and experience the migrant crisis has a humane relationship, insight, and compassion for Europeans towards refugees, while the perception of the reasons for their departure, passage, and arrival on the territory of the Old Continent, for now, and perhaps permanently, is in the other direction. Guy Fay noted that: "The strength of this invading migrant flow is based on a sense of compassion for 'refugees,' especially those who come by boat and drown, created by the systemic media in unstable emotional public opinion (F.Guillaume,2009)." Along with official empathy, impressions of awakening dangers grow. As key dangers to European peace and internal stability, certain types of intolerant and discriminatory phenomena toward foreigners (K.Milos, 2001). Indeed, discriminatory actions are growing in Europe, such as xenophobia, racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, islamophobia, segregation, apartheid, etc. (H. Srecko,2014).

In the political media generating "correct" collective sympathies for outside European migrants, however, there is an internal European amoral contradiction. Contrary to the civil indifference of the People's Union, this Eurocratic solidarity and sympathy for continued Euro-American interventions and wars by the affected countries of non-European nations continues to insist on a tolerant and humane attitude towards migrants. Humanism is necessary, but European cooperation in America's wars seems to be a causal incoherent "story for itself." At the same time, the arrival of migrant masses in Europe is a story that all Europeans should, without exception, share compassionately and compassionately. In terms of intercontinental responsibility, the burden of the migrant crisis is uneven and unbalanced. Therefore, consecutive Westerns, i.e., Euro-American military interventions in Asia and Africa, these wars and occupations in these areas are nothing to do with the stir of local life and migrant referrals to The Union's Europe. And they sure are!

5. MIGRATION FORMS OF CRISIS

Only a worrying look at the harrowing images of desperate migrants' faces is not enough to understand their refugee causes and expatriate reasons, as the media themselves result from tense selection and visual formation according to ideological instructions for political use. Therefore, in considering the migrant crisis, both psychological and crypto-political processes should be taken into account, not just those easily visible and transparent, as is ritually stated. The practice of concealed and secret policies has not prevailed in the modern conditions of "airy democracy"; moreover, the scope and weight and authoritarian practices are increasing daily.

Russian historian Valery Alexeyev believes that "the modern refugee problem is directed, implicated in a scenario of global destruction with clearly divided roles among global players – on the one hand, behind this exodus are the Persian Gulf oil sheik dynasty, on the other a political force from a former post-visa space dreaming of rebuilding the Byzantine Empire, and on the other, direct chaos in the Middle East, while presenting themselves to friends of Europe." Among the interpreters of causality are those who recognize the truly unacceptable methods and practices of social engineering (Simeunovic, 2015) in modern migration processes. It is precisely this kind of demo - political management of the population's spatial

destiny - that expresses a haughty tendency to decide and act outside of insight and public participation. From there, the current migrant crisis cannot be comprehended only in its visible consequences, especially not without the interpretive appreciation of the crypto-political practice that shaped it.

The mass emergence of outside European migrants on the Old Continent clearly indicates a more prolonged and extensive crisis disruption. The migrant crisis, after all, is just one of the crises as part of several interactive crises that have hit Europe in the last dozen or so years. The peak of the 2015-2016 migrant crisis servitude was the first and second financial crisis that rocked Europe in 2008 and 2011, and then with the war crisis in Ukraine and the debt crisis in Greece, long and agonizing problems have not yet ended. All of this has affected the disruptions of institutional, normative, and procedural foundations of the United Nations, which found itself in exquisite circumstances of the transformation of its structure, i.e., the change of its design. Transition to something that is not yet known enough and sure (Cirjakovic, 2013).

6. DEPARTURE POINTS AS SPACES OF MIGRATION

Isn't it understandable that before every migrant passes and arrival is scouted and recognized, the departures of migrants? Interpreters need accurate insights into the conditions of migration departures from transient and incoming spaces. Without clear insights, there would be confusion over the origins and exact addresses of newcomers who, at a point of maximum confusion, would have emerged with the impression that the migrants had come unreasonably, out of nowhere and out of nowhere.

In every migrant crisis, movement laws operate in the physical space. In addition to the human factor, migration stresses the exceptional importance of geography. Migrant departures and arrivals stand in a symmetrical physical, kinetic and logical relationship between the movement of migrants. The areas from which migrants move from their countries to cross-border destinations are the starting areas and migration countries. Whether refugees will ever return to their departures, when and how they will do so depends on the sequence of concrete historical circumstances. History testifies to many examples that temporary migrations have been transformed into permanent immigration states of changed demographics of the population over time. The driving migrant motives point to two individuals. Collective forms of consciousness and will: a) the intention to leave their own country where, for solid reasons, they no longer want to stay, and; b) the intention to get into those "promised countries" that are shaped in consciousness and emotion as spaces of positive desire. Migrant aspirations, therefore, are, in a specific sequence, twofold: negative about the dominant countries that are leaving and positive ones about the countries they want to reach and stay in.

To understand the oscillation of negative and positive migrant aspirations in the basic directions and routes of movement towards Europe, it is necessary to interpret what disappoints, fluctuates and reassures the perspectives of life in their own countries. Likewise, it is essential to keep in mind everything that attracts them, makes them determined, and drives the intentions of habitation in "promised countries" on another continent. Collective psychology is essential! It is necessary to question that psychic point of prettifying between the desire to stay and leave, which is marked as the decisive pull factor. It is known that in war migrations, the most significant number of refugees are kept in the nearest safe areas, mostly in countries directly bordering countries covered by conflicts and war. In the current migrant crisis, this is not a literal case. Although the number of refugees from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan is in the camps in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, their migrant intentions vastly exceed those of the countries. The horizon of outcomes are the wealthiest parts of the European Union and not, for example, some developed and wealthy Arab countries, such as Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, etc. There is no thought that more and more Arab migrants could be directed toward Israel! Old Europe has become a migrant refuge - an eschaton of potentially millions of refugees from Africa and the Middle East.

7. TRANSIENT COUNTRIES ON MIGRANT ROUTES?

To get to some spaces, you must go through some. Passing is a physical, kinetic, and logical inter-member, a shop located at a distance between the departure point and the comings. Moving towards the finish line is like a journey.

Migrants move and travel. Geographers use politics to determine the routes. On their way to destination countries, migrants pass through countries where they do not want to stay or settle. The uninterrupted migrant dies included short-lived migrant arrivals and departures. Migrations can be very tiring and torture, long and transcontinental. That's exactly what's happening right now. Migrant crises have, in most historical cases, been caused by wars or unbearable economic woes. Each migrant crisis exhibits social, political, and cultural premises based on a distinct demographic—migrations, especially in large climates and mass numbers of migrants, also manifest as passage and crossing. The corner would seem to be a literal meaning of targeted movement and targeted change of place of residence in space.

The current migrant crisis has reminded Europeans and the world of two primary routes of entry into Europe of the West: from the Asian Middle East and North Africa. By conventional geographical terms, migrants are stranded in Europe from the countries of the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania), Libya and Tunisia, and the Middle East. The two seas and land migration routes to Europe from other continents are millennia old and have been going on since its name. European geographical, cultural, and political concepts existed. The sea route passes through the Mediterranean Sea, through which a migrant wave sweeps the coasts of Spain (Iberian - narrow Gibraltar); Italy (Apennine - island of Lampedusa), and; Greece - (Aegean - numerous islands and straits). Albania and the three South Slavic countries stretching along the eastern part of the Adriatic coast have not yet been touched by the Mediterranean migrant flows.

The land route, which stretches from the Gulf of Thessaloniki in the Aegean, begins in Greece and runs through Macedonia and Serbia, flowing into Central European Hungary and semi-Balkan Croatia. The "Balkan route" used by the masses of migrants from Turkey's direction to Central and Northern Europe is an ancient two-way route of Euro-Asian penetration and bloating conquest and occupation. Countries from the Mediterranean rim of Europe and the Balkan Peninsula have not been the final destinations for migrants in most cases. The state territories of these countries are transiting, highlighting the internal European migration gap between the countries of last admission and those that are more or less a transit route, therefore, countries of temporary access. The secondary migrant goal is defined as moving, passing, or traveling through countries that are on the way of movement but not permanently staying there. A much more critical primary and final goal is for the vast majority of migrants to reach those countries designated as prosperous and permanent residency among migrants and their organizers. In doing so, however, countries represented as temporary and transient residency are no less exposed to a variety of pressures, risks and.¹

¹ As an example of the unscrupulous behavior of European politicians towards friendly transit countries such as Serbia, it may serve the point of French politician Nicolas Sarkozy, who has proposed keeping migrants in pass countries. See: "BND: 1.5 million arrive via Serbia in EU izbeglica", "Europe will have to build collective refugee centres. Former French President Nicolas Sarkozy proposes that they be raised in Serbia and Bulgaria," daily Informer, September 7, 2015, p.7

One of the biggest threats to transit countries on the European mainland is, therefore, due to increased control, installed ramps, barriers, and wire walls, and the literal closure of borders on migrant routes, such countries reluctantly convert to collected lands, populist reserves in the areas "behind the limes," "landfills" of legally undefined newcomers, refugee camps, quarantines, camps, etc.

In this way, the transit character of transient countries would be perverted into permanent temporary, perhaps even for decades of "internally displaced persons" shelters. It has proven, namely, that in the absence of mutual information and agreement, however hesitating, transitional countries are finally forced to self-protective measures to restrict and thwart the entry of illegal migrants, their quick summation and transport to exit points, as well as prevention of forced return and the "voluntary return" of migrants to passing moments. After partially stopping and organizing migrant flows on European soil, an additional danger has been raised for transit countries on the Balkan route. Among the emerging risks are the most significant forced return of undocumented migrants and definitively established status to the narrow and extended stay of the unsuitable interstate and interstate belts, the so-called No Man's Land. Such actions are likely to trigger the need for stricter measures to restrict and legalize the entry and exit of migrants into the state territory of vulnerable countries, which, at the culmination point, will not rule out the coordinated use of repressive apparatus: the army, gendarmerie, and police.

8. CONCLUSION

After all, let's ask ourselves what it points to, what it means, and what makes social, historical, political, and human sense for the EU to emphasize Europe and European Serbia, the current migration crisis. The migration crisis is one of several catching-up problems in the crisis area of modern Europe, primarily the part that is politically and legally constituted in the European Union. Sequencing, segmentary and component crises with amplifier and multidimensional effect shape the whole of the Internal Crisis of the European Union.

Previous chapters have mentioned some dimensions regarding the causal-consequential relations of the migrant crisis. We are talking about a series of intertwined dimensions, among them: 1) Vremenska, istorijska - hronopoliticka; 2) pro store (Time, Historical - Chronopolitan; 3) Spatial, Territorial - Geopolitical; 4) human, populist, demographic - demo politics; 5) Economic, economic - geo-economic; 6) Cultural, religious, spiritual - geo-cultural, and; 7) media - geoinformatics.

Recognizing the specific properties of historical arithmetic time and the politically divided spaces of chronopolitics and geopolitics – the interpretation of the migrant crisis can be directed toward other critical dimensions of its manifestation, which it says include geoeconomics, geodimetric, geo-culture, and Geoinformatics.

If the dimensions of the migrant crisis are interpreted interactively, understanding a complex crisis event is complemented. The event's elaborate spatial reflexes form a Geo-Six formula that contains essential dimensions of the current migrant crisis. Expressed in the spirit of postmodern times, prone to numerical and acronyms, you could say that the action of the G 6 forces is at work. Unlike many of the internal European conflict events of the previous decades, which have provoked the appearance of the interior and local migration, and on which the importance of the unbreakable relationship between politics and space through accurate geopolitical analysis has been addressed, the current migration crisis has been at the forefront of absent demographic issues and their unbreakable connection to the world of politics.

The ongoing time sequence of population launches from neighboring continents to Europe with a high probability indicates the beginning of a more extended era of transcontinental mass

migrations. I perceived and interpreted spaces of the migrant movement to reaffirm the interpretive credibility of geopolitics. From there, with chronopolitical and geopolitical perceptions in the proper plan of interpretation and understanding comes the demographics in its intensely politically conditioned, i.e., A "politicized" form of demo politics.

Rational and systematic, the political mode of perceiving the political conditionality of demographic trends removes fears of an arbitrary and unscientific approach. The political factor in migration is almost always noticeable and, in particular historical cases, dominant. Reluctant and mass war migrations of the population are politically provoked, directed, and shaped. Therefore, in their interpretation and understanding, the inevitable application of a com-binary political and demographic method is unavoidable. The current three-continental migration crisis has demonstrated the necessity of deeper political inclusion in demographics and the consideration of a static and dynamic relationship in population movements in start-up, transient and incoming spaces.

After all, the migration crisis has strengthened the scientific need to understand the threatened relationship between the human factor and politically, that is, the state-defined territories through which they move and where they wish not to move. From there, it is necessary to say that only by methodically recognizing the dimensions and causes of the complex migrant crisis can a complete insight and deeper understanding of its perhaps surprising forms and perspectives relative to the whole of Europe and especially the European Union as its partially integrated part.

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