



SELINUS UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

**WESTERN WORLD'S REFUGEE CRISIS:
EVALUATING FACTORS THAT PREDISPOSE
DISPLACED PEOPLE TO GO THE WESTERN
WORLD**

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A DISSERTATION

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“I do hereby attest that I am the sole author of this thesis and that its contents are only the result of the readings of the research I have done.”

WESTERN WORLD'S REFUGEE CRISIS:

EVALUATING FACTORS THAT PREDISPOSE DISPLACED PEOPLE TO GO THE WESTERN
WORLD

Why do immigrants arrive from the 3.World to Europe and to the rich world generally?

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A DISSERTATION

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- Abdirahman Shafici -

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I was elated to learn, that their Doctorate of Philosophy by Research program

Aligned perfect with my educational needs.

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1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

Refugees/ migrants' movement to the Diaspora has been there from time immemorial. In fact, migration by displaced persons has been an ever-present scenario especially after the Second World War that many stake holders have come to treat it like a normal occurrence, which it is not. Many displaced persons have been forced out of their homelands from Africa, Asia and the Middle East into the Western world due to economic, social political and geographical reasons.

Actually, in the recent years, the Western world has witnessed a hitherto unknown surge of displaced people into their home countries. This sudden upsurge has forced a rethink in the way organizations such as the UNHCR, EU, IMO and World Refugee Council deal with these displaced people. Policy shifts have been necessitated with the result that some of these policies have encouraged the displaced to hanker after life in the Western world. But in the midst of this shift has been an attendant bungling of approach. As I write this report, there is a stand-off between the UK and France on modalities and processing of refugees and migrants with the resultant action of UK sending back refugees back across the English Channel to France This is a case in which the public opinion forces the government to adjust their foreign policy. Burstein, P. (2003) 'The Impact of Public Opinion on Public Policy: A Review and an Agenda', *Political Research Quarterly*, 56(29).

I initially commence by explaining the enormity of this crisis- adumbrating the principal causes of refugees/ migrants' migration into the Diaspora especially Western world, the problems they encounter enroute and some of the problems they are confronted with once they arrive at their various destinations.

I then delve into the methodologies employed in constructing this rationale including but not limited to interviews. The data analysis used are both qualitative and quantitative underpinning

the demographic, social, economic and political factors that act as the push- forces in the crisis as well as the benefits these displaced people attain in the Western World.

The Literature review features some renowned scholars such as Christina Boswell, 'Addressing the Causes of Migratory and Refugee Movements: The Role of the European Union. The findings of this proposals are that the manner in which the Western world has handled refugees has largely contributed to the impetus of their influx to the very destinations. Even as the Western world tries to get its act together and assume the high moral ground, it is as plain as the nose is on our faces that most refugees and migrants are created by the West themselves and I will explore this in detail in this paper. I conclude this proposal with a raft of recommendations that I had deep credence in that will sort out the mass exodus to the Western world and protect the displaced people with the intention of going to the Western world.

According to the UNHCR, there are currently 82.4 million displaced people worldwide. This is a result of persecution, conflicts, human rights violation or events seriously imperilling public order.

According to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees which set out the modalities of defining, assisting and processing displaced persons.

Article 1 states- a Refugee is: any person owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, ethnicity, membership of a particular social group, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his/ her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of that country or who not having a nationality or being outside the country of his/ her former habitual residence as a result of such events is unable in article 33 or unwilling to return to.

Further, the pact defines the concept of non- refoulement which expressly prohibits signatory nations from pushing back displaced person into countries where they faced persecution- It reads- 'No country or state shall return 'refouler' a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the

frontiers of the territories where his/her life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.’

Signatories were expected to ratify this legislation into their respective national laws. However, suffice it to note that subsequent new crop of refugees does not meet this parameter with the disastrous ramification that they cannot derive benefit from this law. Such people include economic migrants, those fleeing their original nations due to dire poverty or those escaping their countries due to their sexual inclination or climate change.

1.0 Overview

1.1 The Dream of a Better Life

Some refugees / immigrants sell everything they own including family jewellery and other things in the family's possession in many generations, to get to Europe. The dream of a better life has always driven groups of people from one country to another, from one area to another and in recent times to overseas continents. The escape to America was already in the first half of the 1800s reality in Denmark. Such migrations have always been a part of human history and has caused many bloody conflicts in the struggle for land, natural resources and political dominance.

Genocide is not something contemporary, but just as old as the history of mankind; a pervasive part of history. The history of the Roman Empire and the US’ history, rest on an almost successful genocide of the native population of Indians. The same applies for the subjugation most of Latin America. The same is true for European history. These past events churned out massive exoduses by those vanquished by so the called superior civilizations.

The new refugees / immigrants hail from areas with conflicts, poverty and overpopulation. That makes a good school/ education system impossible or difficult in general and all resources are mainly used on educating young people into work that does not exist. Misguided economic

framework and the pressure from the West has always forced developing nations into adopting impracticable policies that cause more problems than they actually solve.

Their home countries have followed the international community's recommendations of education for all, but they have frequently forgotten to develop subsequent job opportunities. Therefore, there is always a large well-educated proletariat of young people travelling after a new and better life and the dream of a well-paid work, but they end up in a sinking boat on the Mediterranean and for somebody, life stops here. On arriving in say Italy, they end up without the opportunity to move further north because the borders are closed. This was typical of the Italy's initial response to refugees. 'Lock them out and drive them back syndrome.'

Other ports in refugee and asylum centres exist in the Northern Europe especially in Denmark, which does not automatically grant a residence permit to refugees, as the rules have been tightened sharply to prevent economic refugees from getting residence permit. This compounds the refugees'/migrants' options of settling in the Diaspora.

These people seem doomed to become a new proletariat without a future in their home countries or in countries, they travel to. Educated people without a residence permit must have the opportunity to use their education and thus maintain that, either they stay in Denmark by the permit of residence, elsewhere in the world or they face repatriation. It is devastating to the individual asylum seeker as well for a human not being able to use their skills as the result of a skewed education system, that's implemented in the home country.

Those who flee are especially young men aged 20-35, who feel that nothing can be done in their home countries. The attractive stories about better life abroad, better remunerating jobs and better freedom become the big lure for these youngsters. But the West can indeed sort out this problem

1.2 Europe's own Problems

Such a development is only possible with the help of international actors, who undertake assisting the individual countries with a solid development of agriculture, crafts and small industrial enterprise, which may help to create local based jobs, that can generate a more positive and forward-looking business development.

The problem is that Europe has enough of its own in part self-created economic problems, with EU cooperation and Euro that does not function well, where the common currency has made many especially southern European countries not competitive. For instance, youth unemployment in countries such as Spain and Greece are at almost 50%. These countries already with such economic strain would not want to foist upon themselves extra burden of people competing for the very scarce jobs and opportunities. [<https://greekreporter.com/2021/07/11/>]

Many young people emigrate from these countries or reconcile themselves to a desolate future. Unemployment, despite economic progress in several countries, is still very high and the prospect of stable economic growth is replaced by a new economic crisis.

That is why refugees are generally not welcome in Europe. European have enough of their own problems and challenges and lack the coherence that can ensure that many refugees are appropriately distributed among individual countries, in order to ensure that some countries not get too many refugees. However, all European countries are divided in solidarity with the refugees. The problem with refugees and immigrants is that the more refugees there are in Europe for instance, the more refugees will think it is an open border policy for them to come too. W. Risse, R., and Simmons, B. A. (eds) `Handbook of International Relations'. Portland: SAGE Publications Ltd.

1.3 Cynical Human Traffickers

According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, human trafficking is a global crime that trades in people and exploits them for profit. People of all genders, ages and backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. Traffickers use violence, fraudulent employment agencies, and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick, coerce and deceive their victims. The organized networks or individuals behind this lucrative crime take advantage of people who are vulnerable, desperate or simply seeking a better life. Human trafficking is defined in the Protocol, which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as "the recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception for the purpose of exploitation".

It is a common knowledge that most refugees/migrants crossing into Europe for example, pay hefty sums of money to human traffickers. Sometimes whole families go on board human-smugglers' ships. Many people do not just dream of a better life in Europe, they hope to help their kith and kin who have remained their countries of origin to enjoy this better life too. So, the human traffickers do everything to exploit these people, their hopes, illusions and desperation. This business, as a human trafficker, has become so rewarding financially that an Italian mafia boss from Salerno in Italy recently stated, that there is more money in human trafficking than in drug smuggling! The criminals have found a new lucrative source of income and do everything to entice people on a journey through the desert (Sahara) with all sorts of promises of gold and green forests in Europe.

First, they pay for the journey through the desert. The individual migrant thinks, it is the whole journey to the promised Europe that has been paid for. So, on arrival in Libya, where there is general anarchy and dissolution, they find out, that the journey ends at this destination.

If they want to move on, more money is needed and if the money is not forthcoming, then threats follow. If one does not pay, one will be killed or sold at the local slave market in Libya; such one exists today and it is a good business selling maidens, too.

It begins with the threats and then application of blows, kicks and direct torture; the individual migrant gets forced to call home to family for more money. If the victim's family cannot send more money, the migrant must stay in Libya on the beach or in the beach area left to an uncertain fate.

In the presence of the international press, some migrants are allowed to join one the most unseaworthy boats, even for free, so drowning is a common travel companion on those boats, but provides the human traffickers tinge of humanity in the midst of all this human disaster as the traffickers are contemptuously greedy and cruel.

The conditions of the arriving migrants in Libya are of one such, that the international community should have intervened long ago. The scenes, international media has shown are so gruesome that the intervention should have happened a long time ago. Why it has not happened is most probably because their interests in Libya are limited to the big oil deposits and alleged international combat of terrorism and its actors in North Africa.

Even though there have been efforts to deal with this nasty human trafficking, lots needs to be done. In 2015 the Italian government in collaboration with other EU members launched Operation Sophia. It is actually a military operation, a circumspectful look will reveal the following about the operation. Its mandate has humanitarian approach at its core. The operation had: three drones, four helicopters and seven ships.

It was designed to follow the following protocols:

Gathering intelligence, commandeering and obliterating smuggler's vessels, taking action against smuggler within Libyan Territorial water and also on land. So far, the operation has

suffered several bottlenecks especially with the Libyan government refusal to allow foreign intervention in the country. On the contrary it would seem that the numbers attempting to cross into the continental Europe seems to have spiked

Human trafficking can only be combated by tackling the roots of evil, poverty, overpopulation, lack of business development and corrupt politicians. The UN Office of Drugs and Crime states that its core mandate is the crime prevention and that its criminal justice experts support the development of national laws and policies on human trafficking, train and mentor a wide range of officials, including police officers, border control guards, labour inspectors and victim support specialists. With the guidance and mechanisms provided by UNODC, countries are better equipped to investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking, dismantle the criminal networks behind this crime, trace the illegal proceeds and protect and assist victims. However, with an environment of utter anarchy like in Libya, such laws seem non-existent.

1.4 An Ugly Suspicion

This policy the IMF and the World Bank call Poverty Reduction is suspect! The consistent argument in the long term is, it will create economic growth that (perhaps) will benefit the poor. Still, one gets an ugly suspicion, that The IMF and the World Bank mostly benefit the interests of their shareholders in the rich countries. Developing countries' companies are sold to multinational companies and this applies also to the good agricultural land, fishing waters and in many places fishing rights are taken over by large fishing boats / ships, that often out-compete the small local one man or two men boats and the local sustainable fishing is over. Now the big boats are trawling the fishing water through and catches everything also small fish and fry, which is the prerequisite for the next generation of fish.

The locals become unemployed and the desperate ones may even try to become pirates!

Markets are opened for goods from the rich countries, while they have continued to close their markets for underdeveloped countries through their famous quota systems. And even if those markets were accessible, the West's huge subsidies for their farmers give them such an undue

competitive advantage that those exporting to such countries in Europe and the US cannot hope to have a level playing ground.

According to an online news: <https://www.downsizinggovernment.org>, the federal government spends more than \$20 billion a year on subsidies for farm businesses. About 39 percent of the nation's 2.1 million farms receive subsidies, with the lion's share of the handouts going to the largest producers of corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and rice.

Underdeveloped countries all must produce more of the same basic goods, which means they compete with each other, so the prices of developing countries' exports keep falling. But we can take cheap coffee and get cheap clothes. And the developing countries are opening up export-free zones, where multinational companies can exploit the local workforce bypassing all rules and often without any economic gain for the developing countries.

One reform the Breton Woods institutions can make towards developing countries should be fighting poverty. This should be the starting point. The logical thing would be, that the conditions imposed by the IMF on the economic policy, must be based on an analysis of what benefits the poor. It is often more important to get reduced inflation.

Elias Davidsson in Aldelis.net a journalist of repute says - The IMF is without question one of the main governance tools of the international capitalist class. The aim of which is certainly to maintain the privileges and the rule of the world.? What concerns us here is only one question: s the relationship between the IMF and the governments of the developing countries one of coercion or collusion? And should whichever response elicited therefrom be condoned or condemned?

But liberalizations of markets, so that local production is undermined by goods at an artificially low price due to subsidies and export subsidy, can hardly be described as good for the poor and developing countries. Similarly, many privatizations would be set on hold, if one looks at the consequences for the poor. It is important to streamline water supply, health, education and

many more. The countries are subject to the conditions of the World Bank for financial support and must privatize the various sectors of society, including agriculture. The World Bank and the IMF have that almost supernatural belief, that privatizations solve every problem in the developing World. Yet over the years they must have noticed that this is not the case and have elected to press on with this ill-advised notion

Agriculture in Africa often relies on collective exploitation of pastures and cultivated agricultural land often with fallow periods in between, where the ground isn't cultivated.

This scheme will be more efficient by using irrigation, planting of small forests and hedgerows, as protection against sand drifts and dehydration, when cultivating premises cereals, root crops and vegetables, that are sustainable and for generations has yielded good nutritional value to the local stomachs.

Instead, they recommend private property, where international companies have a priority to cultivate their crops by governments leaving the common land to international companies, so that they can effectively cultivate the fields in accordance with the recommendations of the above organizations. The OECD, in its 2009. Report on good practices » concerning privatisation in the 21st century, offers the following definition: As privatisation may be considered any material transaction by which the state's ultimate ownership of corporate entities is reduced.

Such a policy provides large production of mono crops such as maize, which are not necessarily marketed locally, but sold on the world market. The production of local healthy food often declines drastically, when a large part of the agricultural land is used for production of mono crops.

The peasants, who have lost their collective land and pastures, have the choice between poorly paid work on the new large farms or to migrate to urban areas where they are normally quartered in squalor. There is only a little need for labour, the new mono crops do not require

much labour, only sowing, spraying with pesticides and harvest. The many remaining peasants have only the other option to head to the nearest big city and become part of the rapidly growing underclass of the scurvy towns, that surround many major cities in the developing World. Poverty is rising, food prices are rising and inequality is increasing and the poor are becoming poorer and the few rich even richer.

The alternative to what is mentioned above is to maintain local farmers in a sustainable community with a production, preferably organic and at least without use of pesticides, but with the use of environmentally friendly and organic pesticides, local insects and predatory mites, which eat the pests.

This production pattern will maintain the rural population in their local areas, ensure both economic and sustainable production for local population and the urban population in the immediate area. (Logistic is expensive). This approach provides healthy food, which in general benefits the level of health of the society.

The production of food, which are needed and demanded with prices remaining at a level, which the individual consumer may afford, as the products are only in demand locally and is not part of the speculation that is going on more and more in the world market with all kinds of food.

This limits population growth along with a policy investing in infrastructure, good roads and transport and in the accommodation against desertification and soil erosion with the planting of trees and forests.

The world community must actively support and benefit local agriculture, prevent the advance of the desert and increasing population flight to overseas countries. The population must have a hope of a liveable life in their local areas and a desire to make an effort for themselves.

Motivation is something the people of the developing world often do lack; therefore, support is also required. Former colonial power presence in the developing world has created a mentality in large parts of the former colonial countries' populations, which are characterized by and can be described as a barn/ waiting room, where politicians and officials are expected to fix the problems for the individual citizen, without the person himself doing or taking responsibility for his own life.

In many places, the military has had a stabilizing effect function and in addition, the military has a code of morality that says that an officer serves the nation. It is his only commitment, making not all, but many military people not venal. Democratically elected politicians have very often used politics as the way to enrich themselves in the form of bribes and support from strong business interests and the of improper acquisition of public funds and its subsequent misappropriation.

1.5 Flip the Media Image

Another challenge is the cultural imperialism that ravages many former colonies where the former colonial power and the western cultural influence have become dominant. It has therefore infected large part of the regular population's way of thinking. The problem is then, that common people easily get the idea, 'Why should I live in poverty in the developing world, when their culture is us superior to ours and their society is swimming in prosperity and there are unimaginable opportunities, gold and other precious metal almost floating in the streets?' It is a media image created of the media in the developing world but to a very high degree designed by the world-wide, Western and American advertising companies. In a nutshell, it means to exploit people's dreams, aspirations and selling illusions, wrapped in glittering mica of pseudo-products without real content and quality. It is a marketing a lifestyle, which most people in the core countries of the western world can never afford themselves. Therefore, a completely different effort should be made to inform people about the lack of opportunities in the paradises promised, perilous journey through the desert, sailing in the unsafe boats. In fact,

some refugees die along the way and some who reach the desired destination realize they are unwanted.

Flip the media image from a negative self-reinforcing prophecy of all the bad to a positive image that is telling about the many good initiatives and things, that happen and gives society a positive social and economic effect. Here it's actually going well, we need you and this image of the society will make most people staying and helping to develop the local community of which, they are a part.

The media are very powerful agency as they have the ability to construct our reality by representing the world. For most people, they are the only way to know what happens around the world. But it is important that they always apply some rules to filter out certain events, and what we see in the news is 'created' by them. Those filtered out events do not even exist for us

The problem is that the events that get filtered out are often the ones which should deserve more of our attention, such as the catastrophic disasters in the third world where people enormously suffer from disasters and truly need our help-<https://shu1000.wordpress.com/>

The flight to Europe will end (almost) in the same way such as the flight to the United States and other overseas territories as it did when industrialization and the accompanying prosperity rose in Europe in the 19th.century.

1.6 More Jobs - Fewer Children

A sharp reduction in the influx of refugees from the developing world to the Western world, require a controlled population development in the developing world. This will then help lower the rate of population increase. It can be best done by ensuring a business development which provides locals the opportunity to start their own companies using microloans without interest accrual. This money can come from local deposits and the individual can also have the opportunity to borrow for the expansion of existing business. The principle is reminiscent to the savings bank idea in Denmark, which aims to support local initiatives. In the developing

World, it is about aid for the cultivation and cultivation of land, cultivation of local products, sales and sales assistance, establishment of small craft businesses, support for other local initiatives. This can ensure more women have access to the labour market as self-employed persons, retailers e. t. c., who contribute to the family support. In many developing countries, women are better off running businesses, with more enterprising and more skilled entrepreneurs.

Active help in the local area for implementation and self-sufficiency and a far more positive media image internationally and locally about the good initiatives and the opportunities, that exist, will make most people stay at home, avoid a dangerous journey through the desert or sinking in the Mediterranean and on top of that, rough exploitation by cynical human traffickers.

The people of the developing world are responsible for their own lives and the assistance provided by the well-developed countries must be on the principle, business to business not simply hand out or begging -bowl syndrome

The best way to help the business and enterprise in the developing world is through trade, which benefits all; benefits the countries of the developing world so that the rich world gets new viable markets in turn. This is a Win-Win situation for all.

The old capitalist world lacks new markets. China has taken over large market shares both in the developing world and not least in the United States, where China directly and more indirectly owns large sections of American business and has moved millions of jobs to China and Southeast Asia. China has in addition, acquired a considerable portion of the US government bonds and is present in many places in the developing world as entrepreneurs, who build new and innovate already existing infrastructures.

Whereas China is focusing on structural development and trade, Western world Bank-led initiatives /IMF and various NGOs are not always quite supportive of existing economic and political agendas in the developing nations, as they pretend.

Aid agencies have a responsibility for the laissez faire attitude. They have been able to harness the empathy of many people in the rich world, when they see distress and misery, not at least if children are involved.

The big NGOs hold annual TV shows collections, door-to-door collections, telemarketing, asking people for support contributions, often in a very personal and ongoing way. A lot of money raised and grants do not always go only for the needy.

TV collections appear on advance to cost perhaps 20% or more of the amount collected and administration of the collected money and grants. This also includes costs to both employees, telemarketing agencies, advertising and to seconded staff. The last group are cash registers.

In Nairobi, there is a wealthy neighbourhood for NGOs expensive rents, servants and guards. These organizations are run by a cohort of selfish fraudulent people hankering after opportunities to exploit the poor.

Aid organizations sometimes seem to have developed into an industry, whose sole purpose is to provide emergency aid to anyone, who may wish for it at a cost.

There are refugees, who for many years have lived in tent camps, without doing anything, passively waiting for their relief, their dull income and they lose any kind of initiative. Passive maintenance makes people indifferent, without the will to act and take interest in their own life situation. One would wonder why hordes of new NGOs mushroom all over the developing countries with arrays of missions to solve yet we have people lived in camps like Daadab or Kakuma for decades without any permanent solution in sight. Trust me you some organizations are much like the vultures that patiently wait for catastrophe n order to gain.

Of course, there are NGOs doing good projects in accordance with local conditions and traditions in a cooperation with the locals and in that way, they are making a difference.

1.7 It Requires Education

If the countries of the developing world are to have economic progress, they must be in equal cooperation with strong economies of the world; they must have something to bid with, it requires a strengthening of the education system, the identity of the individual and complete turning from passive support from well-meaning relief organizations.

Further, the presence of mining companies and oil companies doing their best to destabilize the situation in the former colonies, and the relief organizations which appropriately help with discharge in form of emergency aid, when the natural resources are stolen is bizarre.

The relief organizations need to be a lot more careful not to get excited about a neo-colonial carriage, where they will act as fire extinguishers of various conflicts around the world in form of emergency aid and the acting humanitarian aid organization, which removes all attention from the real ones underlying political and economic interests that triggers the conflicts.

Many such organizations need to invest in practical and practicable education systems.

Let me finally mention Somalia, which once had an excellent and organic production of bananas without "Help" from the big companies.

This product cannot be sold in the EU, yet the EU is purchasing Nicaraguan bananas, where companies use pesticides which is so dangerous that workers in the banana plantations every year become disabled and not infrequently die after an often long and painful period of illness!

How does one grow? What is poverty? Should we all fight poverty? These may seem crazy questions, but they are actually heard from time to time. Most people think that poverty is a

condition, where one does not have an access to everyday necessities, and that is the most used, international definition.

These countries are in dire need of economic growth, and I would moot three conditions for economic growth: The first is a healthy macroeconomic policy. It is ensured by getting the most important prices in order: The value of money - the interest rate must be low and all prices must be stable. This will lead to low inflation. At the same time, the price of the currency must be stable to ensure, that foreign investors find the country attractive.

The next condition is that the country has a capable government, which complies with the laws and regulations adopted and a sufficiently honest administration managing to regulate the worst of the market defects. Many are struggling and straggling in developing countries, and the situation is looking worse. The main reason for greater inequality in the world is that the developing world is ruled more and more by corrupt, incompetent politicians and officials.

The third condition is that the country invests too countries must invest a full force in health and education, in order to ensure that its human resources are being used as well as possible. Get these three things in order, as we long ago have done in Denmark, you will get economic growth.

1.8 The Example of China

We have a tendency in the West to think, that everything else equal, a democratic country will do better than an authoritarian one.

As far as material development is concerned, it does not seem to be the case in China. The Chinese are convinced that it is waste of time and energy to have an opposition in waiting position to take power: All good forces are needed to cope with the country's problems.

The Chinese government has focused on the right areas: Health and Education. There are problems in both places today due to the large private financial structural changes, and the accompanying greed of many actors in the private sector, but the government is aware of the

issue, and China usually finds a way to cope with the necessary investments in the two sectors. At the same time, China has one social philosophy based on Confucianism with its emphasis on obedience, authority, duty, hard work and learning.

The Chinese use lots of resources in education and economic development to eradicate poverty and backwardness in all parts of the Chinese society.

The essential matter is, that the government is competent and uncorrupted. It does not matter whether a nation is an authoritarian form of government or a democratic one. It took a long time, for China with its authoritarian rule to be dominant in the direction of success with economic growth, but India with its more or less shaky democracy is now also on the way to good progress, however its economic development is still reserved for the urban population in big cities and especially cities with a lot of IT. Rural areas with 70% of the population seem to be outside this development for the present.

While no one glorifies the denial of the freedoms of -movement, association, and speech, normally the hallmarks of despotic governments, China included, I notice that being pragmatic might just make the victims of poverty bite the bullet, no pun intended. Better a satisfied stomach without these so-called freedoms than starve to death in freedom

The debate about democracy or not, seen from the perspective of the poor, is a luxury debate when the everyday life is about where the next meal should come from. Here, the fight against poverty is the essential paramount thing. So, it does not help to remove a government by force like Saddam Hussein, because he does not fit into their democratic agenda and then introduce a so-called democratic government (formally by a majority of the population), which deepens the ethnic and religious tensions in Iraq.

The invasion has made the country a battleground between rival Sunnis and Shiites with a number of local great powers supported by the United States. The security situation in large parts of Iraq is appalling and the population lives in daily fear of bombing and terror. During

Saddam Hussein's era, the people lived under tolerable conditions with education for all, a free health care and living conditions, many Iraqis can only dream of today, where over half of the population according to the WHO lives on the verge of starvation. Sinan Antoon who describes himself as an Iraqi novelist in America bemoans the fate of Iraq. He explains that during the 1990s, "Iraq was already a society so drained by sanctions, war and dictatorship that to wage another war and with the imperial irresponsibility of the US was bound to produce a chaotic and catastrophic situation. ." <https://www.theguardian.com>

. Development of democracy is fine, but it must never go on at the expense of public safety, health and standard of living. The government must always be able to fight corruption, nepotism, bureaucracy and the elite privileges. It often becomes a cultural question, if one country is capable of it.

1.9 Western Interference in Africa.

As I have mentioned before, Western meddling in Africa has always exacerbated the situations instead of ameliorating them.

Another country in Africa where the international disorder, the whole colonialist past haunts the old French colonial power at the forefront is the Central African Republic, where the great natural resources consisting of various minerals and metals such as but not limited to: copper, diamond, gold, and graphite, have an alluring effect on the old colonial power and its allies -the various European and U.S. mining companies. France now asks the EU join to a militarily intervention in the C.A.R. to protect French interests under the guise of protecting the civilian population, to provide orderly conditions in the country after supporting militia groups whose primary agenda has been to put the Christian majority of the population up against the Muslim minority. When a Muslim president tried to remove France and the power of the mining companies, he was deposed and since there have been bloody persecutions of Muslims, many have fled to neighbouring countries and C.A.R is a country in dissolution without law and order. The conditions are compared to hell on earth, relief organizations stay far away and

cannibalism has had a sharp upswing and some militiamen literally eat their way through their enemies (some are still followers of local nature religions). With such eager support from an old colonial power and now the EU, it is difficult to build a civil, democratic and independent society up, when others are stealing, indeed plundering and impoverishing a country, which has the resources to fend for herself.

Western interference in many countries in Africa and in the world in general has never been to protect human rights or the local population rights and natural resources. On the contrary, it has been to use and take over the natural resources. Bloody wars are waged and will still be waged under the guise of support of human rights and establishment of democracy. For the international community and their attendant allies in multinational companies, those that perish here are simply collateral or ripe fodder for the international media to paint African states as failures to fit the description already implanted indelibly upon the Western World's mind that Africa is indeed irredeemable.

This argument was used in Iraq and Libya as a pretext to intervene. It was really about something entirely different to gain control for the great powers of the two countries' oil reserves, ensure a stable supply and, not at least, the oil of these two countries is subsequently sold at a much lower price, which OPEC has ironically supported. The two countries along with Venezuela and Iran have been hard-liners and price leaders in oil production. The Western world's supporter Saudi Arabia has the opposite position and has supported both the above interventions and declined the price on oil subsequently, with a declining of more than 50 % of the oil price at World level. It must be mentioned here, that the story has plenty of examples of other nations being forced to specific forms of government under the guise of development aid and social progress, but which only serves the oppressors' interests in cheap labour, plunder of natural resources and exploitation.

1.10 Globalization and the Cheap Goods

Perhaps slavery is the right word for this state of affairs in the world, where labours has become too expensive in the old industrialized part of the world and under the cover of development and helping business development with support from the World Bank and IMF, have moved companies fast away to countries in the developing World.

For instance, a nation like Bangladesh, whose textile industry supplies the United States, Europe and the Gulf states with cheap clothing products- such goods are produced under so horrible conditions, that it defies any description. Despite high import tariffs in USA, the apparel-based products from Bangladesh have made successful inroad in the recent years. About 90 percent of the total exports from Bangladesh to the United States are ready made garments – source Bangladesh Embassy in USA 2018

This is well documented from TV, yes in numerous news media and the seamstresses have begun to react by strikes and demonstrations. For the whole, the majority of business in Bangladesh is characterized by miserable working conditions in the many relocated industries from the developed world.

Especially the women have working and wage conditions that are so awful, that a woman does not earn more than that just the right to survive. They are working 12-14 hours, often without ventilation and in noise and noise without hearing protection and other forms of security, as proper shielding of machines and all this is aggravated by a piecework system that provides ever higher work pace and wear and tear of the individual. For example, on April 24th, 2013, the eight-story Rana Plaza collapsed on itself just a day after workers were told to evacuate due to large, threatening splits in the walls. Many workers still showed up on the day of its eventual collapse because their employers gave them no choice; they needed to earn money, and the only way to avoid dismissal was to put their lives in the hands of a building that was bound to crumble to pieces. Dubbed by Human Rights Watch as “the biggest disaster ever to hit

Bangladesh's garment export industry," the collapse of the Rana Plaza was one of the greatest preventable tragedies in the nation, caused entirely by negligence.

This is called globalization if you are in the area of the World Bank and in the executive rooms of the major companies in the old industrialized countries where many so-called centre left politicians fairs merrily repeat that song.

The problem with this globalization is that, it both harms the working class in the old industrialized countries and the developing ones. They lose well-paying jobs with good pension schemes and the opportunity to create a life for their family and household, and instead, they are forced to hurtle through a publicly supported survival aid.

In the new industrialized countries with weak trade union movement and lack of tradition of trade union organization and a young population and thus a large labour quantity to offer, it is almost impossible to obtain good pay and working conditions. If you are dissatisfied, there is already a new person ready to take over your occupation.

Economic decision makers are thrilled by free movement of workers together with those necessary investments in the emerging economies. This provides a boost for especially large companies, which can improve their earnings / profit considerably. However, some investments have in the name of globalization proved to have one backside, labour may be far cheaper, but the quality of the work likewise becomes poorer.

Lot of companies have had to relocate the production or large parts of the production home to the original country of production to ensure the necessary quality and thereby maintaining the existing customer's base and the possibility of expanding it.

Labour free movement has meant a powerful brain drain (brain drain) in the international context of skilled engineers, doctors e. t. c., which the Western world needs for their

development for good wages / good working conditions, something a developing country never can compete against.

It makes it impossible to develop or delays the development of the individual country business, healthcare an education system. Globalization and international division of labour is one excellent thing, as long as it takes place on terms, which benefit the local economy and employment and ensure mutual exchanges of goods without the use of trade barriers and high tariff walls from the rich countries. That is not to mention the dumping of surplus goods to the poor parts of the world. Goods, which either qualitatively or environmentally do not meet the standards of consumer and legislation demands in the rich countries. Then they are sold to the poor countries and strain both the environment and the local opportunities for a sustainable production.

So, we can say yes to internationalization and solidarity division of labour, but no thanks to wild capital forces whose only interest are short-term profits, where profit-hungry shareholders are always going for the biggest profit here and now and where solidarity does not extend beyond one's own life of class.

1.11 Our Responsibility for the Tragedies

The international community has a great responsibility for various conflicts rooted in the contradictory world order allowed to develop, because strong opposing interests regionally fight for nature -resources, oil and access to water. Example of such can be seen in the Middle East, North Africa and South Sudan and gradually these regional conflicts become part of a world agenda that include the struggle for world domination and thus who controls the various energy resources and presence of metals, including precious metals and strategic metals.

The human tragedies that unfold in the wake on these conflicts are large and often suffering with millions of innocent victims. Here I think aid organizations often act as emergency services for the various western countries and their political strategic interests in a given area;

they try to limit human suffering in the local population, without, however opposing or are simply unable to discern the political agenda in disaster areas. The question is – are the aid organizations sometimes helping to obscure what is really going on in the conflict areas and thus provide different governments and corporations an alibi for their presence?

At the same time the people of the Western world should get to know about these local political desperadoes and criminals, who terrorize their population. Therefore, is a presence necessary - not for the sake of the country population cf. Afghanistan, but here to keep the power over the country's natural resources, i.e., to secure the transportation of oil and natural gas to the Indian Ocean.

The population of the Western world then gets a tight media controlled making of how awful the conditions are for local population and the amount of emergency aid required to rectify the situation.

The task of the aid organizations is secured on broad popular support for their work, so they can provide so much emergency aid as possible to the countries, where Western interests have caused famine, epidemics and not infrequently genocide in their zeal for the local natural resources

The Central African Republic is a case in point where the Muslim minority has got a very harsh entourage of various militias supported indirectly by and perhaps more directly by different great powers including the old colonial power.

Their crime was to bring a president to power, who wanted to control the country's natural resources. “Although the commission cannot conclude that there was genocide, ethnic cleansing of the Muslim population by the anti-balaka constitutes a crime against humanity, ”

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015>

1.12 Seeking Good Leadership

The old colonial powers have created an Africa with varying coherence, but with the common problem that the elite trained by the ancient colonial powers have often taken over the worst traits from the old elite of the colonial power with a lavish and greedy lifestyle, widespread corruption, indifference and direct contempt for the citizens of the country-` the people whose rights, the politicians are expected to uphold.

This is a form of government where leadership literally are situated by bribery of influential groups and individuals, secure military backing at all times. Leaders of this ilk enrich themselves and their families. Ben Ali in Tunis, is such example. Africa in particular seems lacking almost all leadership; politics is a possible art, things are run in such a crooked way, no matter whether the politicians are elected or not.

Even country like Kenya with rapid technological development and where the economy has been good according to African conditions, corruption is so great, that it threatens to knock the bottom out of the economy and destroy the political system.

Leadership seems to be something the world talks a lot about, but preferably does not cultivate or support in reality. Sound concepts such as fair behaviour and timely care is something that is hailed by politicians as a mantra so long as, it benefits themselves and their electorate. Is it a wonder then that people led by such villains would want to escape to the Western world?

In the general population, trust is good, but control of public system is better, so corruption and fraud must be combated and avoided if anyone sensible want to avoid such a huge causative factor for refugee and migrants' crisis.

1.13 Without Good Leadership: Corruption

Unfortunately, corruption is an integral part of most communities in the developing world. The problem is increasing as more graduates with higher education must have jobs. The other error that the so-called African partners have committed has been that thy elected to ignore as vast

swathes of developing countries cultivated the wrong types of education- education that made the graduates wholly reliant on employment to earn a living. For some, the more graduates they churned out of the universities the more they felt they had developed. But what is education without a job in this context. This aptly jogs my memory of one Robert Mugabe, the late who asked: ‘How do you convince the upcoming generation of the importance of education when they are surrounded by poor graduates and rich criminals?’ <https://www.thestandard.co.zw/>

However, sound education has been a mirage for as long as the police, judiciary and courts are controlled by corrupt politicians and the civil service as well as the local police officer to the top. In many developing nations, bodies such as the judiciary is dependent on bribes and gifts from their clients as an integrated part of their income. Such a wholesale administrative apparatus built on corruption, bribery, friend services and gifts will otherwise just prevent a versatile and dynamic economic development. Such a corrupt system entails a number of socially threatening and dissolving trends in which citizens' confidence in the public system, judiciary e. t. c. is very low or non-existent and where bribery permeates all sections of society, where everyone is corrupt and nothing seems to work according to modern management principles.

This makes one impossible harmonious socio-economic development of societies. The resources are often misused by the political system and its representatives as mentioned above and it leads to a large grey sector of all kinds of illegalities with black economy. There is speculation in services and food, and in the end, it results in the development of a great underground economy, which often threatens and fragile the future of the economy.

If these communities have to survive and not end in disillusionment and chaos, millions of poor and starving people flee into the unknown fate in a slum. It is imperative to build an effective tax system. Taxes remain involved in more spectacular part of the underground economy and here often have to be used quite consistently and harshly and the familiar words - ‘Pay your

taxes with joy,' should probably be reformulated to 'Pay your taxes, if you do not, we will take all pleasure from you and an affordable future and maybe forever, you decide for yourself.'

Finally, a new thing must be conducted to reform policies to benefit the poor, the vulnerable occupational groups and peripheral areas. Only in that way, can blatant and violent class societies be avoided as well as strong political and economic conflicts. Moreover, we can eschew ethnic conflicts, as most societies.

If the world has to survive in the long run, with the big challenges of climate change already now creating powerful hurricanes with major floods, drought and deserts elsewhere, population explosion in some places must be tamed. In addition, all factors that send and especially will send 100 of millions of people on the run with unforeseeable consequences for the world community with chaos and collapse also of well-functioning societies need also to be redressed

The rich countries have a huge task here in not only thinking of the usual short-term economic gains and interests, but let the consideration in sacred profit yield a moment in favour of a superior long-term cost benefit analysis, that will inform the need about using very much of their financial resources in securing the world and its future. This future will ultimately benefit humanity and also their own survival and continued existence depending on a well-functioning society with a good coherence.

1.14 The Need for Visionary Leaders

Visionary leaders in the developing world must always be one example for the citizens and be the unifying factor /vanguard that always take the lead in the development of society and which will promote and encourage people to work towards a common goal that leads to prosperity and development.

Somalia is an example of the situation in a developing country and the possibilities in my old homeland. Somalia has been terrorized by decades of civil war and clan antagonisms, vying the access to power. These contradictions date back decades with colonial rule and since then there

have been conflicts between different clans, yet there has been development towards and desires for democracy in parts of the population.

This democracy is being undermined by domestic and foreign actors exploiting the internal divisions in Somalia. As is wont to happen, foreign powers invest money in say a presidential candidate, who will advance their interests and when elected. So, they primarily promote their own interests.

At the parliamentary level, the members of parliament are openly elected with the support of local authorities, who ensure them the necessary votes to obtain a seat in parliament.

This has delayed the building of the state and meant aggravation of corruption and general dissolution in Somalia. Democracy has failed in many parts of Africa and in the Arab world, due to illiteracy and poverty. In Western countries, democracy has a certain relative success due to a large middle class with good educated citizens and low poverty levels. It is easier to bribe or manipulate a poor and illiterate citizen to vote for an incompetent leader, because illiterates have no knowledge of national questions or political ramifications of their choices. Indeed, in many developing nations, campaign time is synonymous with spending spree where a section of often bedraggled populace waits for hours on end for a particular political aspirant who then hand them less than a dollar to vote for him or her.

This has led to incompetent leaders having political positions and power, yet they don't have the abilities or experiences of leadership and therefore make bad or wrong decisions, that have been harmful and sometimes very traumatic to their electorate. So, while it is up to Somali citizens to realize how to use the resources to optimize the national development, it is also incumbent on these powers-that- to refrain from being meddlesome in the Somali affairs. Instead of waiting for help from the international community, the Somali must be pragmatic to realize that in the long run they are the authors of their own destiny!

For as long as we are depending on foreign donors, we will never evolve. We have to sit down as citizens and talk about the development of a new sustainable political system which optimally uses the national resources for development.

Do not create an aid-dependent Somalia. Rebuilding Somalia would require the mobilization of considerable resources and their application on key activities in sensitive ways. Special efforts need to be made to mobilize and direct domestic resources towards this purpose. Aid dependency is poor development assistance in any society, but it also creates vulnerability to conflict escalation. Somalia's history shows that aid dependency means weakness: opportunistic governance, perilous public service institutions, and shaky and largely unsustainable economic infrastructure and support activities-2005 World Bank Report

A country like Singapore without natural resources has managed to build its human resources / human capital for a magnificent national development. If Somalia with many natural resources such as uranium, iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt and natural gas can manage to build its human capital, it can even provide better than Singapore.

The strength of a country lies in education, invention and technology. A country cannot be strong without proper ground training and good educational institutions with the capacity to perform modern research.

We should start building our country by promoting the common cohesion right up to the level of government. Our leaders must not continue to fly abroad to conferences and ask for donations that primarily go for personal gain; instead, they need to get involved in the development of the society by collecting the various ideas and intellectual resources for the development of the large natural resources in Somalia. For that benefits national development and the people of Somalia and not large multinational companies.

Somalia's challenges to get started with this development is a shutdown with the clan system. As long as this system exists and shapes the political culture in Somalia, it will be difficult to achieve national unity.

The system, like so much else in Somalia, is a result of intervention of foreign powers in Somali conditions for the last 1000 years.

The solution is that all local conflicts must be resolved locally with the use of local resources in the form of soldiers who know the people, traditions, mentality and is not perceived as an irrelevant and often un-welcome occupying power. Think globally, but view the problems locally! By the way, a great deal of international conferences held in Mogadishu, the language is English and the many international actors do not know the social and cultural background well enough and the local participants [Somali] do not always know the English language so much that they can communicate the real conditions in Somalia to the international participants and may not, want to either, in order not to lose donations and support from the international community.

The official government of Mogadishu is a weak government where the authority does not extend far beyond government offices and where the parliament is elected on the basis of the different clan interests and where popular support is totally lacking. There is no confidence in the politicians of a country that is fighting with international terrorism, major climate problems (drought) and where politicians talk and talk, nothing happens and no one has confidence. Such politicians can do anything preferably well, else than taking care of their own well-being.

Therefore, it is necessary that all strangers' influence, to become Lord of Own House be cut off and that the people themselves take power and determine the political and economic development, without interference from foreign investors and powers. This development takes much time; however, it is an essential precondition for Somalia to be able in the long run to develop into a modern society with some of the characteristics known to Singapore. This

requires a well-educated, modern-minded people who have laid clan system, centuries of oppression and colonial management behind it. There are many in Somalia and in the diaspora who want to contribute, men as well women, with good education, jobs, knowledge and insight. They only lack the incentive to get started. Here, many Somali women proved skilled, yes really skilled and enterprising. All this promises good for the future, now Somalia must stand up and find a legitimate place as one of the great of the future emerging nations.

1.15 Sustainable Aid for Developing Countries

Agricultural production must increase significantly with use of sustainable techniques in small self-sufficient farms and agricultural units. The rural population must be educated in sustainability and in helping each other with the daily production using own and common machines.

UN food programs that do not help the locals to be self-sufficient must end. The UN must arm the locals with the necessary support locally to produce things such as vegetables that can easily be produced locally.

The UN has delivered e.g., corn and durum produced in the United States, purchased very cheaply from US surplus stocks. This comes as humanitarian aid to the developing world. This prevents local agricultural development and production. This production is simply not profitable financially. The same with EU surplus stocks, which in several places in Africa have helped to prevent or even worse stopped a local sustainable agricultural production. The locals become passive recipients of EU, US and food aid from other suppliers and they lose self-respect and therefore they have no interest themselves in changing their living conditions. Europe itself is helping to create the big one refugee flows from Africa with a failed aid policy that have made Africans passive recipients of foreign aid without providing anything in return. Here comes the locally anchored agricultural production with local products, which have shown their nutritional value at high standard.

The classic mono crops with plantation management, cocoa and coconut etc. should in future be history in Africa and everywhere else in the world, they do not contribute to a local anchored in sustainable production, but on the contrary, in strict opposition to all ecology and sustainability a bizarre relic from a not in any ways glorious colonial past in that part of the world.

European political reality does not allow more refugees. Population growth, climate change and other man-made challenges will yield many more refugees in the years to come. The economic policies pursued in Africa are designed and determined by the World Bank and the IMF and the only thing that is not up for discussion in connection with the approval of the strategies, that is the traditional neo-liberal economic policy on poverty reduction, otherwise no assistance from the IMF and the World Bank is granted.

All countries that have so far made poverty strategies, have a plan to privatize everyone State - owned companies, often with increasing user fees on water, health and education. All countries must eliminate tariffs on imported goods, whether EU, US, Japan and Canada. These nations have plenty of trade restrictions that support their agricultural products, so that developing countries do not have any chance to compete. To rub salt into the wound, rich countries provide export subsidies to sell their goods in the markets of developing countries (goods from surplus stocks that otherwise cannot be sold), after the IMF and the World Bank has had the customs removed.

The sustainable help is provided by organizations and NGO's with an understanding of the specific needs of each country in cooperation with local actors who are not part of the political administrative system of the country / area concerned and can therefore act independently and ensure that the help goes to the neediest people who have an urgent need to become self-sufficient.

2 CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Methodology

This section delves in the scope of the research which includes the expected population, eligibility yardstick, and other sampling collection methods. An in-depth valuation of the instruments is showcased. This includes the validity of the procedures. As is wont to happen in such a scenario, the ethical considerations are taken into account.

2.2 Purpose and Objectives

In tandem with consistency of the dictates of the PhD research proposal, the aims of this research are herein replicated

The aim of this proposal is to find reasons behind the flight by migrants / refugees from the Third World countries to Europe

- in detail the proposal intends to establish if the handling of this case warrants a fresh re-look
- the study also proposes to find out if the way European nations and the world in general is handling refugees and migrants justifies their desire to end in Europe and if there is more that can be done to solve this problem.

This field survey was conducted in Denmark from July 20th to 2021. The purposive intent of my approach was to involve migrants / refugees voluntarily to answer pertinent questions on what made them leave their developing nations to come specifically to the West. My interviewees included individuals affected by this phenomenon as well as international organizations officials that work in directly related Migrant/ Refugee fields such as IOM, UNHCR and various High Commissions and embassies. To this end the interviewees were

apprised of the nature and the intention of the proposal and their consent sought beforehand for future utility of the information.

I also interviewed large transnational organization representatives such as those at the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

All interviewees were given options of being recorded, orally interviewed without being recorded and filling of questionnaires.

A range of questions were posed to the interviewees to cast the net as wide as possible. The interviewees answered question on the reasons why they left their homelands, how they travelled to Europe, what experience they underwent enroute their respective destinations. Professional interviewees answered policy question such what bottlenecks they espied in the organizations in dealing with the migrant communities. Care was taken where needful to mask the identities of those who felt exposing them could lead to some unpleasant ramifications. The questions fielded also covered their current living conditions in their respective host nations and any other experience worth sharing. Since all interviewees were fluent in English, it is the lingua franca that I therefore opted for. Care was taken to secure the information using passwords where feasible. To anonymize the identities of the interviewees, I used prearranged codes or made-up sobriquets

2.3 Use of Questionnaires.

Before embarking on the interviews, I identified 100 eligible people to involve in the study with the requisite knowledge, backdrop and connections to the field of study. I subsequently secured appointment with most to introduce myself and to inform them of the intention of my field study. I intended to spread myself as thin as possible to get all involved from technocrats to apparatchiks as well as the man on the street

2.4 The Interview Strategy

In compliance with James Sprawled ethnographic survey, I set open ended questions for those highly educated interviewees while playing by the ear with those less educated. The former method was able to elicit more detailed responses while I used the latter with those I felt needed handling sensitively lest I stepped on raw nerves- immigration and refugees' problems being so emotive

2.5 Target population

The target population in this proposal included all migrants/ refugees who were volunteering information for a duration of one month. A tentative record shows that of the 100 interviewees a majority of them came to Europe in the past one year

2.6 Sample and sampling Method

2.6.1 Sample

According to Burns & Grove, 2001 a sample is a subset of the target population that is chosen for research while sampling method is the means by which of a group of people for a study is selected. (In this case migrants/ refugees and interest groups). In the following section both refugees and interest groups shall be discussed. To obtain a more representative sample a group of 100 respondents were sought where [n=100] A sizeable sample is expected to get a reliability rating of 100% (Burns & Grove, 2003) in order to produce a trustworthy result. The reason for such a large number was to reduce the error margin that could arise as a results of the following eventualities

- The possibility of bottlenecks in getting information from respondents who are still in Europe illegally and thereby fearing deportation.

Lack of consent from those who do not understand the nature and intention of the research.

2.7 Data Collection and Fieldwork

2.7.1 Data collection Procedure

Respondents were given contacts of the researcher just in case they needed more information about their involvement or if they needed to opt out of the research. The use of data collection via record review was selected because record review is considered as an economical source of information and it permits an analysis of trends over time (Brink, 2002).

2.7.2 Potential challenges and Ethics

The data collection method for this project does provides a unique insight into causes pushing migrant and refugees to the West and in so doing has taken account any possibilities of ethical challenges and factored in solutions for such. The cardinal ethical concern that crops. up in all such proposals is one of confidentiality. While documentation on hard copy proves popular with many interviewees, some of the interviews had to be recorded on soft copy. The invasive means of this method implies that few would be comfortable to have recoding accessible by others for analysis (Tang, Liu, Muller, Lin & Drews, 2006).

This concern will be handled in three ways, first, all interviewees will give informed consent voluntarily, secondly, their names will be anonymized for those who ask for such a facility and lastly, the respondents will be at liberty to withdraw their contributions if they so wish. This is in tandem with the Universities Research Ethics

To pre-empt any such problems this being a research proposal, it would be easy to identify and iron out these hiccups before my final research.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Situating within Existing Literature

Lately there has been an increase in scholarly interest concerning migrants/ refugees especially from Africa into Europe. The sudden interest in this problem stems from the commensurate rise in migrants from all over the world hitherto unknown. Also new academic interest has been aroused as European policies towards the migrants/ refugees has shifted dramatically. Gone are the days when Europe shut its borders and repatriated thousands back to their countries of origins without due diligence.

Many such revered scholars such as Taylor Oliver have embraced the concept that most migrants and refugees face atrocities that can be eschewed with better policies in host countries such as Europe said to be currently hosting a little over a third of the displaced in the world. He further contends that a redress of the economic well-being of such displaced people should be a sound basis for solving problems not only in Europe but whence they hail.

Both Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh who was the Director of the Refugee Studies Centre's International Summer School and Gil Loescher is a long-established expert on international refugee policy and a famous professor at the University of Notre Dame in their publication 'Introduction: Refugee and Forced Migration Studies in Transition' in *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* (Oxford University Press 2014) strongly lambasted the way in which displaced persons have been perceived, persecuted and prosecuted.

This project proposal marries such literature with other international reports from reputable organizations for instance UNHCR, IMO, The Common European Asylum System (CEAS), The Refugee Council and the EU. This then lays the basis for further studies since some of these reports as can be seen have been overtaken by current world events that predispose forced migrations as well as the efficacy of the policies of those organizations that have been rendered obsolete with time.

According to the UNHCR 82.4 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced at the end of 2020 as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order. Of these displaced people, 26.4 are refugees. A half of these are young people under the age of 28 years.

The case of displaced persons around the world has been gravely compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic-no pun intended. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic not only shocked the world in 2020, but also put at risk the most vulnerable groups such as refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR. The WHO mantra to stay safe: “Don’t travel.” “Stay at home.” “Keep your distance.” “Get tested.” “Wash your hands frequently.” “Study or work online were not practicable for these groups. It was extremely difficult for UNHCR as well as other aid organizations to assist refugees. The world was suddenly plunged into an environment in which close contact was impossible and travel very challenging. The displaced people were suddenly faced with a catch 22 situation being that borders were closed to them for fear that they might spread the disease and they were left poor, unattended and unable to get safety or return whence they came. In a nutshell there was profound fear about the plight of the displaced people.

Refugee flee their countries of origin due to fear of persecution on the basis of tribe, race, religion, and political alienation or belonging to particular social units.

Developments in the last decade has precipitated the on rush from various countries. The major contributors of displaced people into Europe include, Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar, South Sudan, Venezuela and Somalia. Because of its proximity to most of the named countries Europe finds herself the target for immigration by such people.

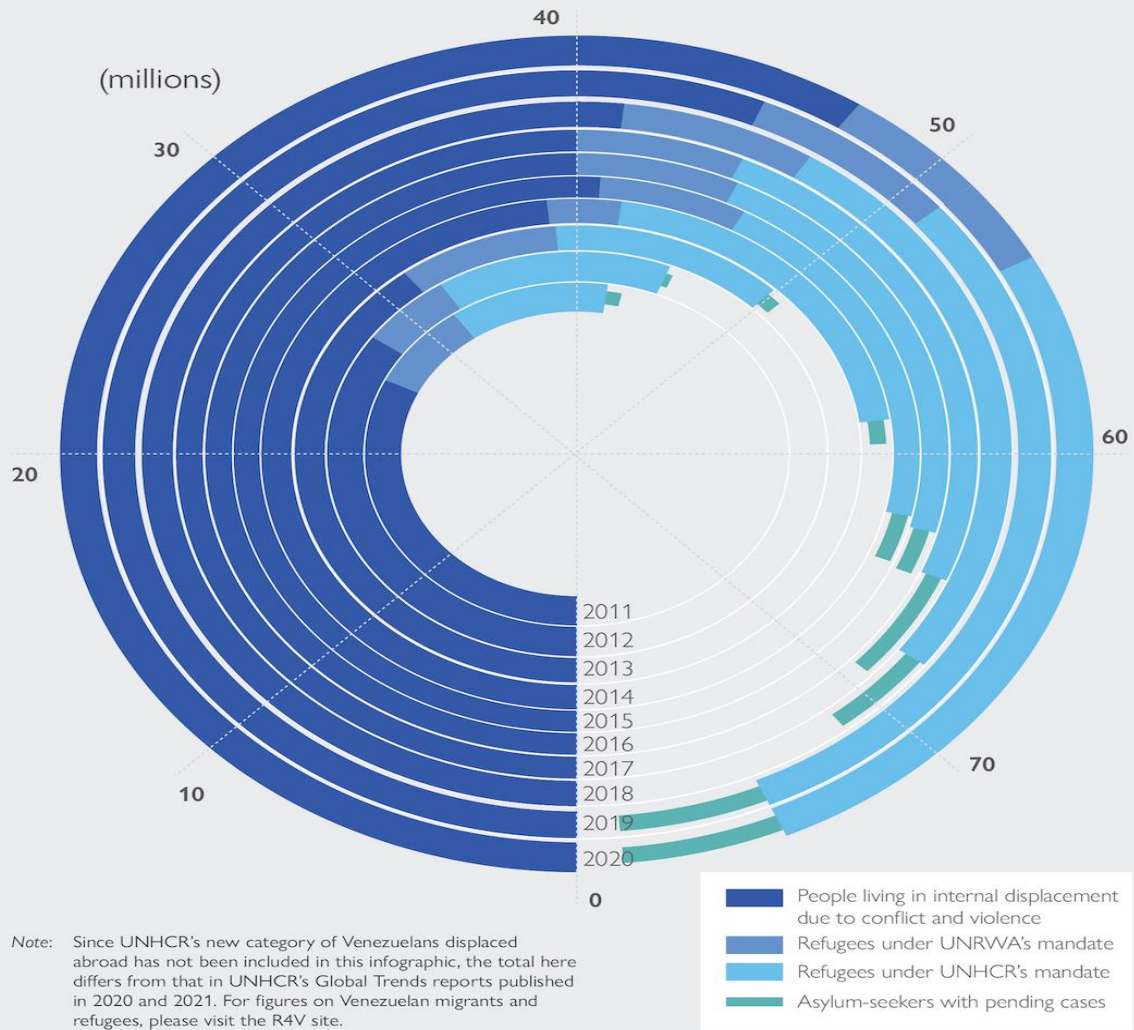
While recent studies have dwelt largely on causes of refugee migration into continental Europe, [ref] few have established why these factors push these immigrants into the rich world ought to

be examined with the urgency and promptitude it deserves and what can be done to stem this flow.

Like other western nations, migrations are integral part of the EU. In fact, the principles or tenets under which the EU was founded espouse this very need for free, unhindered mobility irrespective of race, religion, political beliefs or even social, orientation. Suffice it to state that about 3 million immigrants settled in the EU legally in 2020. This is indeed a reflection of how best to manage refugees if only there are well managed systems.

Against this backdrop though is the sudden rush by immigrants into Europe especially in the last decade. This movement by people from Libya, Syria, Turkey and Myanmar have indeed exposed the EU's underbelly. Europe was exposed not have any cogent; policy or structure for managing such huge influx. Various nations put in place their own criteria for; processing these immigrants- policies that were at times so discriminatory that it shocked the world. At its darkest, some EU member states closed their borders or erected walls [Greece, Albania and Hungary] and some of the displaced were actually tear-gassed and threatened not get into some countries. In spite of the high risk of death as witnessed in the crossing from Libya and the threat of violence from some EU nations, the numbers of refugees entering Europe has ironically increased.

GLOBAL TRENDS OF TOTAL FORCED DISPLACEMENT (END OF 2011 – END OF 2020)



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www.migrationdataportal.org

Source: UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2020* (Copenhagen, 2021).

In 1999 the EU formed Common European Asylum System (CEAS). with the aims of processing asylum seekers and returning refugees efficiently, fairly sharing the displaced persons among the member states and showing solidarity and fairness in dealing with their Third World partner. Recent developments in various political arenas around the world has tested this noble intentioned resolve and proved that the CEAS is indeed impotent, what with droves of people fleeing the intermittent wars in Syria, Yemen and now Afghanistan?

In attempt to pitch in research into this area, this PhD proposal intends to respond to this question- 'How can the Western World deal effectively with the causes of refuge and migrant

movement into the Western World from Third World countries? / This paper will investigate the political, economic, social and demographic factors that lead to the influx of migrants into the Western World

Majority of migrants / refugees into the Western World are now more necessitated by political turbulence than the dream for a better future. And the world is replete with such examples that share the same political denominator of repression.

Yemen's civil war has been termed the worst humanitarian crisis in the world. According to UNHCR report of 2021, Yemen's civil war began in 2015 as a result of clashes between Yemeni government forces and the Houthis - also known as Ansar Allah. Over the past six years, conflict and economic decline have taken a heavy toll on civilians, forcing millions to flee their homes and leaving 66 percent of the population in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Even before the current crisis, Yemen was the most vulnerable country in the Middle East. It ranked among the world's worst in malnutrition rates and half of its population was living in poverty, without access to safe water.

As the world watches and makes feeble attempt to offer solutions, millions of Yemenis are fleeing the war between the northern Houthi tribesmen and the republic government controlled by elites who have perpetuated corruption, nepotism and despotism. The involvement of Saudi Arabia in the conflict under the guise of Operation Decisive Storm now ironically renamed Operation Restoring Hope has an age-old ulterior motive of resentment between Saudi royal house and the Houthis. The situation in Yemen has exacerbated to the point that continued war, not peace, is more lucrative as warring factions fight for a new national treasure- foreign AID. With this in mind, one would not expect the refugees to head for Saudi Arabia which has tightened its border control out of fear of infiltration by Houthi insurgents. The United Nations resolution on Yemen [Resolution 2014 (2011)] has had too much talk and little action except for billions sent in AID. 17 odd resolution years on, the Yemen question is a ripe fodder

churning countless migrant into the western world. The UNHCR further adds, ‘More than four million Yemenis have been displaced from their homes since the beginning of the crisis, but the vast majority remain inside the country. In 2020 alone, approximately 172,000 people became uprooted, giving Yemen the fourth largest number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the world – after Syria, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

According to an eminent scholar Gulo Coppi in his report, ‘The Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen: Beyond the Man-made Disaster,’ Violence between Houthi rebels and various pro-Hadi government forces, as well as the Saudi-led coalition air strikes, have forcibly displaced more than 3 million Yemeni within the country since March 2015. Today almost all governorates face significant internal displacement, with the biggest populations of IDPs (around 51 percent of the total) in Sana’a and in Hajjah and Taiz governorates. Overall, more than 3 million people, or 10.3 percent of the total population, have been registered as IDPs or returnees, and over 2 million remained displaced as of January 2017, according to the Task Force on Population Movement. 80 The UN Panel of Experts on Yemen has found indications of governorate-level policies causing the forced displacement of civilians as well as violations by the Hadi government in Aden and Lahij.

The situation in Syria is no better. Having gained its independence from France in the 40s, the leadership in Syria has been riddled with coup after coup. Bashar Assad came to power in 2000 inheriting his father’s Hafiz Assad. However, Bashar’s rule has been riddled with severe cases of repressions, nepotism, and limitation of freedoms. This was worsened by a long drought that ravaged Syria from 20006-2010. Most farmers were practically left destitute and this dearth of livelihood soon predictably degenerated into a civil war.

World Vision report of 2018 states: ‘The Syrian civil war started with peaceful protests. Young people took to the streets# in Syria’s southern city, Daraa, in March 2011, seeking government reforms. The movement was part of the social media-fuelled Arab Spring that swept through

the Middle East and North Africa. March 15, dubbed the “day of rage,” was a turning point, which is why it is internationally recognized as the anniversary of the Syrian civil war.

As protests spread through Syria, they were countered by strong government crackdowns and increasing violence from both government forces and protesters. By the following year, Syria, with the Syrian military opposing a growing number of militant groups. Conflict has torn apart the lives of millions of Syrian children and families as government forces and militant groups fight to take and rule territory, resulting in what is now known as the Syrian refugee crisis.

The country’s weakened governance, as well as the destruction of its social services and institutions, make Syria a very dangerous place. Experts define some of these dangerous places as fragile contexts.

Where are Syrian refugees fleeing to?

The majority of Syrian refugees, about 5.6 million, have fled — by land and sea — across borders to neighbouring countries but remain in the Middle East.

Turkey — Nearly 3.7 million Syrian refugees are in Turkey, the largest refugee population worldwide. About 90% of Syrians in Turkey live outside of refugee camps and have limited access to basic services.

Lebanon — 855,000 Syrian refugees make up about one-eighth of Lebanon’s population.

Many live in primitive conditions in informal tent settlements, which are not official refugee camps. With few legal opportunities to earn money, they struggle to afford residency fees, rent, utilities, and food.

Jordan — 668,000 Syrian refugees are in Jordan. Some 120,000 people live in Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps, where aid groups have converted desert wastes into cities.

Iraq — 247,000 Syrian refugees are in Iraq. Most are in the Kurdistan region in the north where more than a million Iraqis fled to escape ISIS. Most refugees are integrated into communities, putting a strain on services.

Egypt — 132,000 Syrian refugees are in Egypt.

At the peak of the European migrant crisis in 2015, 1.3 million Syrians requested asylum in Europe. But the number of new asylum-seekers has declined significantly since then.

In contrast, the United States admitted 18,000 Syrian refugees between October 2011 and December 31, 2016.

The usual international suspects were at it again with Russia and Iran supporting the Assad regime while Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar, UK, USA and France supported a motley group of shifting rebels.

The ruthlessness with which Russia and Syrian troops fought the rebels with no care for collateral, led to the famous wave of immigrants into Europe and America. An ad-hoc arrangement with Turkey to host a vast number of refugees destined for Western Europe in exchange for largesse seemed to turn the tide of immigrants into Europe tentatively till Turkey realized they were holding the burning end of the faggot. Again, as is wont to occur in such situations, the UN and EU as well as The Arab League attempted to solve the situation abortively. A UN Security Council Resolution [Resolution 2268 (2016)] is one of the many abortive attempts at getting sobriety in this military discourse until Russia openly stepped in to assert Assad's control. So what once seen as a proxy war between the Sunni and Alawite Shiite soldier is forcing many more millions to turn to the western world for recompense and refuge. According to Sally Sharif, author of 'Predicting the end of Syrian Conflict,' "Rather, three factors contributed to the misperceptions: the conflict's cartography problem, the splintering of the opposition, and the multi-partner foreign intervention in the conflict. The last two factors can also be held accountable for prolonging the conflict. Incorrect predictions or

descriptions in scholarly works on ongoing conflicts can have disastrous implications for the present and future of states and populations beset by protracted conflict.” –And I do not hesitate to hang on the shirt tail of that quote- have disastrous implications for the present and future of states and populations beset by protracted conflict.

The predictability then of civil strife is wound like the cords of the three mythical sisters with the Afghan story panning out as I write. While a lot has been fleshed out about how Afghanistan has become a melting pot of conflict with the unnecessary ingredients of Russia, the USA as well as the Mujahedeen, ISL. Al Qaeda and now again the Taliban.⁶ Ref: Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History -Thomas Barfield

Afghanistan, has been a bedrock of combative military and politics for ages. According to a leading scholar, Thomas Waldman in his scholarly research about Afghanistan entitled: Reconciliation and research in Afghanistan: an analytical narrative, ‘The problem of Afghanistan seems so complicated that history repeats itself.’ The main players: Russia and USA as well as UK, Iran, France and Canada have dabbled in this nation with such disastrous consequences that has led to millions being on the run for their lives and livelihoods- and although the initial destination are the immediate neighbouring nations, most of these refugees expressed open hope that they will eventually end up in Europe or the US.

Traffic on this key migration route from central Asia to Europe has remained relatively stable compared to previous years. But European countries, as well as Turkey, fear the sudden return of Taliban rule in Afghanistan could change that.

Haunted by a 2015 migration crisis fuelled by the Syrian war, European leaders desperately want to avoid another large-scale influx of refugees and migrants from Afghanistan. Except for those who helped Western forces in the country’s two-decade war, the message to Afghans considering fleeing to Europe is: If you must leave, go to neighbouring countries, but don’t come here.

“It must be our goal to keep the majority of the people in the region,” Austrian Interior Minister Karl Nehammer said this week, echoing what many European leaders say.

European Union officials told a meeting of interior ministers this week that the most important lesson from 2015 was not to leave Afghans to their own devices, and that without urgent humanitarian help they will start moving, according to a confidential German diplomatic memo obtained by The Associated Press

Austria, among the EU’s migration hard-liners, suggested setting up “deportation centres” in countries neighbouring Afghanistan so that EU countries can deport Afghans who have been denied asylum even if they cannot be sent back to their homeland.

The desperate scenes of people clinging to aircraft taking off from Kabul’s airport have only deepened Europe’s anxiety over a potential refugee crisis. The U.S. and its NATO allies are scrambling to evacuate thousands of Afghans who fear they’ll be punished by the Taliban for having worked with Western forces. But other Afghans are unlikely to get the same welcome.

Even Germany, which since 2015 has admitted more Syrians than any other Western nation, is sending a different signal today.

Several German politicians, including Armin Laschet, the centre-right Union bloc’s candidate to succeed Angela Merkel as chancellor, warned last week that there must be “no repeat” of the migration crisis of 2015.

French President Emmanuel Macron stressed that “Europe alone cannot shoulder the consequences” of the situation in Afghanistan and “must anticipate and protect ourselves against significant irregular migratory flows.”

Britain, which left the EU in 2020, said it would welcome 5,000 Afghan refugees this year and resettle 20,000 Afghans in coming years.

Besides that, there have been few concrete offers from European countries, which besides evacuating their own citizens and Afghan collaborators, say they're focusing on helping Afghans inside their country and in neighbouring countries such as Iran and Pakistan.

Europe "should not wait until people stand at our external border," EU Home Affairs Commissioner Ylva Johanson said.

EU Council President Charles Michel acknowledged the challenges facing Europe when he visited Madrid on Saturday to tour Spain's emergency hub for Afghan refugees.

"Partnerships with third-party countries will be at the heart of our discussion in the European Union. We have to adopt strategies that ensure migration is possible in an orderly and consistent fashion," he said. "We need to find that balance between the dignity of the European Union and the capacity to defend European Union interests."

Greece, whose scenic islands facing the Turkish coast were the European point of entry for hundreds of thousands of Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans and others six years ago, has made clear it doesn't want to relive that crisis.

Migration Minister Notis Mitarachi said Greece won't accept being the "gateway for irregular flows into the EU," and that it considers Turkey to be a safe place for Afghans.

Such talk makes Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan see red. His country already hosts 3.6 million Syrians and hundreds of thousands of Afghans, and he has used the threat of sending them to Europe for political leverage.

"Turkey has no duty, responsibility or obligation to be Europe's refugee warehouse," Erdogan warned in a speech Thursday.

The Turkish president talked about migration from Afghanistan in a rare phone call with Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis on Friday, and also is discussing the issue with Iran.

Attitudes toward migrants have hardened in Europe following the 2015 crisis, fuelling the rise of far-right parties like the Alternative for Germany, the biggest opposition party in parliament ahead of Germany's parliamentary election next month.

Even in Turkey, migrants from Syria and Afghanistan, once treated like Muslim brethren, are increasingly viewed with suspicion as the country grapples with rising inflation and unemployment.

Acknowledging the public's "unease" about migration, Erdogan noted how his government has reinforced the eastern border with Iran with military, gendarmerie, police and the new wall, which has been under construction since 2017.

AP journalists near the Turkish border with Iran encountered dozens of Afghans this week, mostly young men, but also some women and children. Smuggled across the border at night in small groups, they said they left their country to escape the Taliban, violence and poverty.

"The situation in Afghanistan was intense," said one young man, Hassan Khan. "The Taliban captured the whole of Afghanistan. But there is no work in Afghanistan, we were compelled to come here."

Observers say there are no indications yet of any mass movement across the border. Turkish authorities say they have intercepted 35,000 Afghans entering the country illegally so far this year, compared with over 50,000 in all of 2020 and more than 200,000 in 2019.

UNCHR estimates that 90% of the 2.6 million Afghan refugees outside of the country live in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. Both countries also host large numbers of Afghans who left in search of better economic opportunities.

By comparison, about 630,000 Afghans have applied for asylum in EU countries in the past 10 years, with the highest numbers in Germany, Hungary, Greece and Sweden, according to the EU statistics agency.

Jan Egeland, secretary-general of the Norwegian Refugee Council, said it's not a forgone conclusion that the Taliban takeover will result in a new refugee crisis.

"I would warn against a self-fulfilling prophecy," he told AP. Afghans are "scared, bewildered but also hopeful that a long, long war will be over and maybe now they can avoid the crossfire."

He said much depends on the Taliban allowing development and humanitarian work to continue.

"If you would have a collapse of public services and if there would be a major food crisis, there will be, for sure, a mass movement of people," Egeland said.

Ritter reported from Rome. AP reporters Suzan Fraser in Ankara, Turkey; Renata Brito in Barcelona, Spain; Lorne Cook in Brussels; Frank Jordans in Berlin; Elena Becatoros in Athens, Greece, and Angela Charlton in Paris contributed to this report.

Finally, this thesis proposal would not be complete if it did not include the case of Libya in Africa.

Due to its proximity to the Europe, migrants see this route into Europe as the most feasible but perhaps also the most perilous.

Another report by the UNHCR says, 'Libya remains Africa's main departure point to Europe for migrants' safety and opportunity. Hundreds of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers, including young children, have travelled to Libya to reach Europe, trying to find a safe place to call home after fleeing devastating violence, persecution and conflict at home. Those who do choose to make the dangerous journey across the Mediterranean are at risk of drowning, turned away when they reach a port, or are intercepted at sea and sent back to Libya to be held in detention centres

According to an Al-Jazeera news feed, more than 140, 000 people perished in their abortive attempts to cross the Mediterranean Sea. In October 2nd, 2013 the world witnessed the horrific capsizing of a refugee boat with 500 occupants, near the Sicilian Island of Lampedusa. The disaster claimed more than 300 lives and perhaps jolted Italy and Europe by extension out of its stupor and lethargy. Italy resultantly launched search and rescue operations which some other experts claim is encouraging these ‘illegal’ crossings. When Italy scaled down these operations, there were more risky attempts at crossing which resulted in another boat capsizing just athwart the Libyan coast and claiming another 800 lives

So desperate have some become that even case of immolation by those disillusioned have been reported.

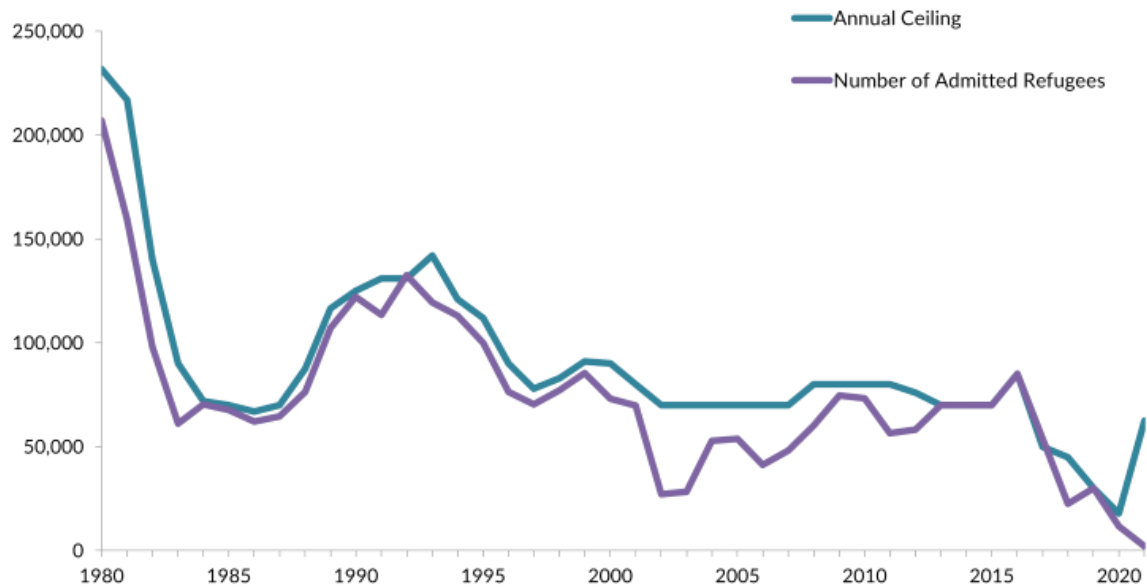
Human trafficking and modern-day slavery have reared their ugly heads in this most dehumanizing scenario as the civil war rages in Libya and all forms of law and order have given way to anarchy. Prime destination targets in Europe are Italy and Spain. Albeit the coast guards have tried to stem the flow some still travel from as far as Mali in West Africa and Somalia in the Horn of Africa to make these desperate journeys.

Research on how Europe has bungled up its migrant policy and is now in a dilemma is captured by Ali Albassam-Europe ’s Refugee Crisis: Assessing the Factors Preventing a Coordinated EU Response. This clinical expose has done a marvellous job at exposing the European underbelly in the face of this moral onslaught. The research dwells lengthily on various theatres or watersheds of refugees. The underlying gap is that Europe indeed needs to get its act together but more importantly, the Western World needs to address the original genesis of the refugee movement into Europe; this research proposal deals with that very cardinal segment.

In yet another research paper-Addressing the causes of migratory and refugee movements: the role of the European Union by Christina Boswell, a more slap dap has been explored. In her research, she seems to laud the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam which came into force in 1919. In a

nut shell the EU moots a containment strategy which if not well handled, could lead to entrapment by these refugees in the very circumstances they attempt to flee from. Another gap in this approach is that this plan is peculiar to Europe and if it is well executed, would it be replicable in other Western nations. The research also begs the question whether such an approach would be effective or if it would conflict the policy tenets of the EU which avers to protect displaced persons by allowing them access into the Eu zone in reference to the Dublin Regulation. What about the commensurate resources required for this task – would it be readily forthcoming or would it then get stuck the common bureaucratic processes that are common in the West? The causes of migratory and refugee movements: the role of the European Union by Christina Boswell.

Turning to the USA arena there is a duplication of scenarios with little divergences. Over the years, the US has reduced the numbers getting into the country progressively under various regimes,.2020, just over 11,800 individuals arrived in the United States as refugees, the fewest since the establishment of the refugee admissions program. This represented a 61 percent decrease from the 30,000 refugees admitted in 2019 and was just 66 percent of the 18,000 placements allotted for the year.



Source <https://www.migrationpolicy.org>

By far USA appears to be the most preferred destination for refugees worldwide. The old adage of the American Dream still resonates years on with the freedom and the value for your money in the green back?

However, the fact that USA is farther afield than USA and far more difficult to reach in terms of logistics and cost makes it a difficult destination to reach.

Refugees in the USA might also find a little better in terms of processing and treatment than in Europe.

In New York Times Dec 8th 2015, Eduardo Porter noted: Reporting among some of the poorest illegal immigrants toiling on America's farms and construction sites, I have encountered a sense of achievement and possibility that belies their harsh living conditions. It contrasts markedly with the sense of exclusion and alienation reported from immigrant enclaves across Europe.

In addition to these, anti-immigration political outfits, especially in the wake of Paris attack of November 2015, have made inroads into the public mind that Europe is under threat of terrorism stemming from refugees/ migrants. This popular fallacy gained so much tract in some unseemly quarters that a few had the temerity to attack refugees in their midst in what is evidently misdirected revenge.

Yet of all the Western nations thought culpable for causing refugee crises around the world USA takes the cake. The USA's perceived world police syndrome has had it believed to be having her fingers in every cookie jar. Ironically, even those nations that are ardent critics of USA policies hanker after opportunities to go to the USA.

Most pundits believe that a change in the USA policy in this respect would be the genesis of fewer refugees. Could that be the train of thought being followed by USA now?

It could well be- her withdrawal from Afghanistan, her scaling down presence in Iraq and her less intransigent attitude to Iran could well be the turning of tide.

4. CHAPTER: FOUR: DISCUSSION

Findings

“The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything.” --Albert Einstein

4.1 Findings

This PhD research proposal investigated the causes of refugees/ migrants’ motivation to go to the Western World. Throughout this proposal I have spiritedly if constantly expostulated that the refugee / migrants’ displacement is actually caused by the Western World through their self-centred policies

I have backed my contention by analysing both quantitative and qualitative data that I compiled from my research in Denmark. I have also given my research proposal a shot in the arm by including my analyses of the literature review I collected. The literature examined research papers such as New Issues in Refugee research- Working Paper No. 100 a new asylum paradigm? Globalization, migration and the uncertain future of the international refugee regime by Jeff Crisp to demystify the displaced people’s fixation with the Western world even at the risk of losing their lives in the process to get there. The aim of the proposal was to appraise shared conceptions of the West and how it has encouraged advertently or otherwise the influx of refugees/ migrants onto their nations.

Initially I proved the inadequacy of the Western world in handling refugee crisis worldwide as they have been on the causes of these very crises in the first place

The Western world’s shifting policies in handling the refugee crises over the years with the latest fiasco freshly unravelling in Afghanistan and the EU decision to supplant Italy’s Mare Nostrum with the Triton mission were steps in the wrong direction, have worsened the humanitarian crisis. The German Chancellor’s about-face that Germany would admit as high as 80000 refugees/migrants whetting up the appetites of refugees real or imagined about the

prospects of better life in Germany and extension in the Western World. This policy by extension, I discovered put a lot of undue pressures on countries close to the crisis flash points as they then became stepping stone to the more accommodative central European nations

This proposal zeroed in on the legacy of gambled and fickle Western policies that caused, egged on and lured the displaced people. I asseverate that the Western World is culpable for causing most refugee crises around the world and need to take responsibilities for their actions- Choices have consequences.' To validate my claim, I availed an in-depth analysis of how the Western World's meddling worldwide has been the main reason we are where we are now. To this end I have two of the 100 interviewees who proved beyond reasonable doubt how they became victims of the West's machination. The West would not be staring at such an astronomical number of refugees if their leaders and policy makers as well as the relevant organizations had been bold enough to bite the bullet and do what is good

Had the West had a joint watertight approach to the situation of displaced people worldwide, conflict would not have arisen on who was to how many and whether it was acceptable in the first place to allow immigrants into the West.

However, since my research reveals a silver lining on this crisis, suffice it to say that the West has an opportunity to redeem herself by getting a second bite at the cherry. That the West played a key role in causing refugee crisis in places like Central African Republic, Somalis, Libya and Afghanistan to mention a few, lend my paper the loci stands for s fuller research culminating in PhD thereby richly mooting some salient suggestions worth mulling over the world deals with this intermittent problem

To prove this, I noted that various world dignitaries including IOM's spokesman, Flavio Di shares my thought that putting in place policies that enable the displaced get protected and enabled to earn a secure and decent living was the prescription to go for. It is my informed opinion that enabling people to have an economic foundation can save the world a major

headache with refugees/ migrants. Stabler economies have been able to avoid crises such displacement of people and EU is one such organization prototype built on the threshold of shared economic wealth. This can be replicated world over to stem the tide of displacement though it is not a one solution fit-all approach.

4.2 Closer home integration

A look at the problems of integration of migrants and refugees in Denmark should shed light on the problems of integration in Denmark

4.3 Integration and its complexity.

Here in Denmark, those who receive asylum and residence permits do not always experience the best integration - for many reasons. Here are some suggestions on how we as a Danish society can secure better integration based on more factors than often seen: the resources of the individual, the family, upbringing, religion etc.

The first integration starts at home and in the education system, but the most important and essential takes place in the labour market. Integration always begins with the first leg in the new country and the hind leg in the country of origin. The new country has the attention, this is where life is lived and the future is. By assimilation you definitely have released the connection to the country of origin and stands with both legs in the new land. Integration today suffers from a lack of understanding and knowledge of the other groups in society such as the: radicalized elements that promote fear, direct hatred of other views and xenophobia.

Unfortunately, the media focuses on the rabid views, on the sensations and what is selling. Here, objectivity in press coverage is thrown out of the window. Only the captivation of the viewership is essential.

It also promotes a negative development in many young people who live separately from each other. The current crop of young native Danish and the original young Danish people do not get along with each other. The young native Danish choose high schools of their own culture

and not high schools with young people from a culture different from their own.

For the young generation of new Danes and especially Muslim, New Danes face challenges. Many grow up and are educated without connection to the Danish society and its values. At the same time there are more negative views of Muslims contributing to stigmatize and exclude young Muslims from the society.

This hostile image particularly affects the young Muslims in Denmark who are on the way out into society for education and working life. They do often not feel part of the community. In fact, the poor contact with the Danish society is contributing to a feeling of isolation, which promotes the desire withdraw from public life and preferably not get involved in society.

Unfortunately, mass media such as television and especially social media are tumultuous spaces for all sorts of attitudes and utterances, often judgmental of other people, outrageous, negative and attention-seeking contributions. The attempt at intimidation is often successful.

Some people live out their personal frustrations via social media in a virtual world. In the real world, they are fired from their workplaces, if they express similar views. This development is being promoted by an ever-increasing number individualized society, where the individual perceived as the smith of his own fortune (you are yourself closest) and individuals who perceive themselves as centre of the realization of their own ego (material and emotional needs). The ability to listen, to understand the other is declining, the conversation / dialogue is gone; we respond on social media with alarming obscenities. The television follows close, speaking time is given to voices that are negative, and the positives contributions are few or given little coverage.

Maintaining much of one's own set of values and religion, does not mean that one cannot be a part of Danish society and contribute positively. Even if one does not agree with the views on matters such as marriage as an institution, abortion and other cultural phenomena such as sex before marriage, as long as one respects Danish culture and legislation that should be enough.

Respect must be there, no matter how one adapts. Religious Attitudes / Cultural attitudes must never be used to judge other people, expose them, excrete or expel them.

The modern mass culture is a consumer culture created for consumption and is not interested in cultural phenomena, which deviates from the common norm. Consumers should preferably be a uniform size and deviant religious and cultural attitudes are unwanted, that makes the target audience harder to handle. Globalization has created one economy worldwide, where money and goods flow freely in many connections. It has, however, left many people with job losses and losses of cultural and national identity and has provided across the globe nourishment for nationalism and nationalist movements.

This renewed search for national identity by many people gives a more uniform view of which standards there are characterizing the national question in relation to identity. It carries the seeds of cultural clashes with other cultures residing in the country.

Child rearing is a good example of this cultural difference. Native Danish parents are in favour of dialogue and negotiation while many with a new Danish origin are more in favour of authority and fixed rules. These cultural clashes have made it difficult for some immigrant groups to be integrated into the Danish notions of how things must be in school. These attitudes also form part of the teaching perception of Native Danish teachers as opposed to New Danish teachers. A case in point is for instance the respect by New Danish teachers for colleagues and management are far greater than that the native Danish teachers show.

Students are expected to respect the set of rules at the school in question to a greater extent than Danish teachers do. Respect for colleagues also makes the individual New Danish teachers not contributing in the same way with suggestions and possibly criticism of a common teaching policies as would a native Danish teacher. Therefore, a new Danish teacher can work uninterested, and unconcerned about his Danish colleagues, as they do not understand his cultural act. But respect for leaders and colleagues are a part of that teacher's ethnics and

cultural identity, most are not used to a flat and self-determining culture, that prevails in Danish primary and lower secondary schools

4.4 Danish culture arose in interaction with others.

Danish culture has arisen through a mixture and interaction with other cultures that have created, what is called Danish culture today. The culture has a background in the Viking Age and national romanticism in the 1800s cultivated and promoted by Oehlenschläger the great Danish national romantic poet, H.C. Andersen and again and not at least N.F.S. Grundtvig. Christianity is the other factor in Danish development. Danish culture rests on with background in the Hellenistic Philosophy and Classic Judaism. Dansk language is making great strides with national romanticism and meaning not only as a written language for poems and poetry, but also as a school language from 1814, by law compulsory education in Denmark.

The language forms the background for the modern – Danish nationality perception- Denmark as one country with common culture, language and national affiliation, at least after 1864.

Denmark became a homogeneous society, preserved with small minorities of Jews, Poles and Huguenots. There was no Muslims common cultural and linguistic frame of reference in this context, even the upper class in Denmark. The Royal Kingdom are speaking Danish among themselves. Denmark is approaching an ideal state that seems to culminate with the Social Democrats and their leader TH. Stunning in the statement: Denmark for the people.’ When the Social Democrats emphasize this affiliation, it is partly delimitation to the Communists with their attachment to the Soviet Union, partly the perception of the Social Democrats as the Danes party with the slogan: Denmark for the People.

The background for this social development is the social democratic mantra: Do your duty and demand your right. Not the other way around as some Danes nowadays seem to think and not at least to do. The new influx of immigrants in the 1960s were from Turkey by people of Muslim extraction, who got the worst and most dangerous work. Besides, they became payroll

clerks during the boom. That challenged the Danish Social Democrat Labour Movement and the reality they worked in.

At first, the Turks were perceived as a useful labour reserve, yes almost culturally enriching and they filled up in residential areas like the Gellerup Planen (Public Housing), where they took over housing that due to a powerful rent increase, no longer were attractive for the Danes. The Turkish group became part of the housing policy and the Social Democrats as a party addressed very actively to this new Muslim electorate.

4.5 When Denmark began to close its borders

The paradigm shift happened when this group was augmented with Arab and African Muslims with a behaviour and an outlook, which differs very much from the native Danes. The perception also spread in the Social Democrat Party, where the migration to Denmark had to be slowed down for these groups for the sake of integration. Since the change of government in 2001, Danish politics has constantly moved in the direction of only migrants, who can and will contribute to Danish society and its advance, must have access to the “promised country”. It has based the Danish immigration policy on countries such as Canada and the United States. Policies across Europe are moving in the direction of closing down borders for people from the Middle East and Africa. Immigration-critical parties are emerging everywhere, even in Spain which now has a reactionary and strong immigrant-critical party VOX. It gained many votes in the last parliamentary elections in 2019.

European development tends to stop immigration of people, and repatriation is possible, as well as the abolition of the possibility of family reunification, marriage to people from the country of origin. Great demands are made to the individual immigrants to take an active part in society, fit in schooling, be diligent, accept Denmark as a secular society. In fact, your religion is always subjected to the secular law system.

Society should instead encourage own's private perception of life, which one can cultivate as much as one wants. No one, even the modern secular society should challenge human belief in one GOD or a divine size or a life after death; it must be an individual's choice to look forward to it with. The joy of the prospect of life after death should not deter the religious person from actively participating in earthly life and thus enrich society with its labour and morality / ethics either. A believer is obligated to help fellow human beings, be their supporters and role models actively and not just as a passive spectator to society and the lives of fellow human beings. If one believes in eternal life, one still has a life that must be lived here on earth in harmony with fellow human beings, believers as well as non-believers, before leaving this earth. Faith is just faith; however, it can never replace scientific knowledge.

4.6 Parents without education

Most parents integrating in Denmark come from communities which do not have a good education system with the possibility of enabling them have sound education and even those with primary school level of education are needy. Most only 3-4 years of education and especially the women have had little and inferior schooling. In fact, some are illiterate. Furthermore, schooling is often a costly affair, many countries do not have free schooling, teaching materials, school uniforms and the operation of the school sometimes have to be paid for by the parents themselves.

That is why schooling for most refugees /immigrants is a costly affair in their home country, and therefore, schooling often is only for a single child, typically the eldest son. If daughter(s) get (s) education, it is typically the youngest one, who receives it.

Another reason for lack of schooling is that the children must help in earning money for their families' survival and for their own too. Therefore, they do not have time go to school.

Child labour is still prevalent in many parts of world. There is no social safety net.

Unemployment insurance funds is the only family-based safety net in the countries refugees

arrive from. Many parents make a great effort to help their children with their schooling, as best they can and give their children a future, in the new country. They want their children to cope well in Danish society, get a good education and thus give the family honour and recognition in the ethnic environment, they emanate from.

4.7 Parents without work

Idleness is often the root of all the evil, it causes people to be dull and unenthusiastic, and for adults that means they lose interest in their environment, society and ultimately their children also, do not participate in the children's everyday life. This can be very stagnating with the consequence that they even lose interest in their own children.

Their children often become disoriented without any identity and often roam about late in the evening. Such a group appears provocative or directly violent to different groups or alternatively worse, become part of the gang, which abound in every provincial town and greater cities. These children / young people are at risk ending up as blunt criminals / outlaws without any contact with society other than the negative contact, called the police, the judiciary and the prison.

The parents of this kind of youths have resigned in relation to the children's upbringing and everyday live, culturally they may not understand the society in which they live. To, these youths the norms and values of society they reside in seem strange and incomprehensible to them.

In many cultures, physical punishment is part of upbringing but the children take advantage of this by telling the parents, that it is not allowed in Denmark. A number of children even threaten their parents with the help of different kind of authorities, if the parents refuse to let them go into the city, be out at night or hanging out in the streets. Although the parents worry about their children and fear for their future, they dare not come with even non-physical

disciplinary precautions, as they fear the reaction from the Danish authorities and that their children may be forcibly removed.

4.8 Control without punishment

Physical punishment is completely unacceptable and is not a parenting measure to be used to raise children and young people. But all children and young people must learn to respect parents and society. The society must therefore be more actively engaged and help parents with culturally conditioned parenting problems and ensure that parents maintain the overview and control of their children's upbringing, even if this upbringing takes place on the basis of Danish values and norms. Parents must have or be given the necessary authority over their children and the political system must recognize, that it is the parents' and not the Danish Society, which stands for the upbringing of the children. The best way to keep parents motivated is participation in the upbringing of their children. This can make the parents feel a part of society, contribute to society by being a part of the Danish labour market and in the other way to teach about the Danish society and its value to their children by understanding the children, their schooling and the behavioural patterns they acquire in primary school. The ideal communication between parents and child in basic contains the password 'respect.' It is achieved by the individual parent thinking and saying, 'I am a part of the society, contributing to its best and society is a part of me.'

4.9 The school system is lagging

If new young Danish are missed in the school system, it is not only the fault of the parents, because of lack of understanding and insight into Danish society, but it is also due to a primary school that is not geared to anything other than the traditional Danish middle-class behaviour characterised by laissez faire attitudes and lack of desire, that make demands on new Danish parents. The Danish school system has far too long been characterized by norms, which do not correspond to the reality in which many students find themselves and are rounded off.

Herewith the realization is that New Danish students may not need or benefit from being

redistributed to different school districts, where siblings even go to different schools in different parts of the city.

This bus driving / bussing costs a lot of money and does not provide the desired result, as the analysis below from Aarhus Municipality seems to show. Bilingual children in need of language support do worse and learn less, if they are referred to another school in the municipality than if they start at the local primary school. According to a new study, which evaluate Aarhus Municipality's referral policy for students with the need of language, it is difficult to sustain.

The results are a part of the research project "Effects of Aarhus Municipality school redistribution policy for bilingual school starters ". Behind the study are Vive, Tryg Fonden's Child Research Center, Aarhus and Aalborg Universities. The new results are presented in two articles. 954 children are included in the study – about half of them are referred to a school outside the school district, the researchers write

The study shows that the bilingual students referred to other schools score significantly worse in Mathematics in 3rd grade and in reading in 8th grade. The students also perform worse for the national test in reading in 6th grade.

The researchers also conclude that resources are more important than Danish-speaking classmates. Both in condition to well-being and professional results. Municipality of Aarhus have so-called magnetic schools in some school districts. One magnetic school is characterized by having a high proportion of bilingual students and therefore the school gets an extra amount per student to increase school quality.

The magnetic schools in the study have an average of 67 percent bilingual students against 17 percent in one average recipient school in the municipality. The extra resources turned out to help students in need with language perform are better, than the recipient schools do.

The magnetic schools cannot help the students better than the local district school. What are helping are extra resources more than anything else. The essence of this knowledge in relation to language performance and learning are, that it is expensive by bus. The local district school must be given the necessary financial resources and have to be a so-called magnetic school providing far more value for money, both pedagogically and learning-wise. The district school must therefore be a magnetic school and thus the individual school district need to have their self-determination back and the students are no longer distributed to the municipality in other school districts.

4.10 The family decides

People coming from the Middle East, Africa and Southern Europe, are often characterized by an old client system with roots in Roman times, where the local great landowner has a group of peasants and artisans, who are submissive and dependent on him, in return for his protection and, more recently, employment in public positions and other benefits, however the clients support him politically.

They take this feudal view of society to Denmark. For these people, the family is the point, the basic of all existence, yes, the whole life is about the family and its well-being, the way to survive in a society without any kind of social safety net. It explains their attitude to and lack of social solidarity in a modern welfare society as the Danish, which rests on solidarity between the citizens and their willingness to pay taxes for the common good.

This archaic family structure becomes by some left-wing romantics in Denmark perceived as something worth emulating and usable in a modern community, where the family is in disintegration and many people only have a distant relationship with even the closest relatives. These people forget that this apparent solidarity family structure with a large togetherness, has a flip side to social control. You do not decide for yourself, the family decides for you your: future, work and spouse. You risk exclusion and in the worst case killing, if you fail the family and its honour.

The problem is then, that many project makers in well-meaning integration projects have been completely unaware of these social conditions. Many of our new Danes arrive from diverse backdrops and therefore a Danish view of the society they live in now is thrust upon them. The many beautiful wasted forces on integration may have been spent more sensibly. For instance, the Danish an existentialist philosopher Soren Kierkegaard's statement: "If you want to change people's attitudes, meet them, where they are situated"

4.11 Conflict with outdated culture

An effective integration also in relation to the labour market presupposes a showdown with the obsolete cultural and gender oppressive attitudes. All work is just as good and just as equal like cleaning and minding in a kitchen. Women with abilities, interest and desire for education must be helped to get education and not confined to traditional gender role patterns with cleaning and kitchen work only. Simply because it is easier for the public system and a caseworker on behalf of the system to set that woman down in a work, they know, she can contest and thus tell the outside world, that she now is employed and self-sufficient. Integration also implies that the individual woman and man get a future in the Danish labour market commensurate with their abilities and needs.

Conversely, Danish society must be aware that that many immigrants come from countries and cultures, where there is a natural gender division, how domestic work and often field work are reserved for women while men take care of the financial side, deal with everything from land to livestock.

The man has a duty to provide for his entire family including wife, therefore he spends all resources to provide for the whole family to have a good life and also survive hard times financially in case of bad harvest and hunger. He therefore has a natural role as the head of the family / patriarch who deserves respect and submissiveness of his family. His status in the rest of the family and in the local community rests on the way, he manages his position as head of the family.

Therefore, it is an abrupt transition to get to a modern society with formal gender equality, where the politically correct view says equality, acceptance of a different sexuality and that all values are equal. So maybe Danish society should accept that many New Danish men feel their role as heads of the family threatened, and help him to realize, that his role is different in the Danish Society. Society must also help the family facing the challenge, in which the father will maintain his role, while the family children themselves will determine their lives with education, independent choice of spouse and the norms they will generally live by. That is an often cumbersome and contradictory process.

One of the ways to counter a traditional conservative view of women is to disseminate information, enlighten them and possibly legislate. The young adults should be allowed to choose their own spouse themselves. Arranged marriages 'with money under the table' are completely unacceptable and must in all ways be combated. But all this does not happen in one day or night; these attitudes will on some level exist for generations and are kept alive by several Danish men picking up the spouses, for instance, in Thailand and in the Philippines, where women are culturally used to being submissive to their husband, something a good number of Danish men are quite satisfied with. So gender equality is, after all more a question of the same possibilities for education, job selection and traditions for job selection. Here women still seem to be choosing the 'traditional women's subjects' and to avoid the new more exciting and challenging educations and jobs in IT, NANO technology, engineering and the natural sciences.

All this suggests, at least, that not only the traditional conservative family values stand in the way of women's development in Danish society, but also inbuilt cultural perception blocks what a woman chooses in education and it seems relevant to focus on, too.

4.12 Use the ethnic resources

Integration seems to be a battleground between two extremes: No requirement to make it up to the other individual.

All new Danes must work here and now. Various municipally employed consultants, who call themselves experts in integration make so-called integrations projects, that keep themselves busy without being visibly interested in the outcome. Many times, social workers, job counsellors and employment counsellors, who come from the outside do not have adequate knowledge of the local area, in which they have to operate in.

Outsiders without knowledge of the area never get the necessary contacts of residents in need of help and risks being met with hostility, distancing and attitudes like, 'What are you doing here? We are not interested in your presence.'

There are resourceful new Danes living or raised in said residential areas. They possess all qualifications. They ought to be considered when hiring employees. Also, the Danish should make sure that the staff is as ethnically mixed as possible, so that it reflects the ethnic balance of the area. By doing this, a lot of misunderstanding can be avoided and the appropriations for miscellaneous projects will undoubtedly get a significantly higher success rate than today. The feedback and needful measures for families with problems and groups in the residential areas will gain a higher degree of credibility and validity than is seen today.

Projects that are coordinated with the residents' own expectations and desires, undoubtedly have in some places given results in the form of incentives for education, job clarification, perhaps the creation of new jobs in the local area and with increased support from the local area's association life and business life with opportunities to do something professionally for oneself.

When there is political focus on the many integration shortcomings and challenges, then everyone in the labour market, the new Danes must be ready work here and now. The reality is that many men never get work.

4.13 The job centre stretches legs

Until 10 years ago it was called Arbejdsformidling (Employment Service), whose primary role was, as the name suggests, to avail work to the unemployed. Then came the local government reform in 2007 and on that occasion, the Employment Service passed from State Government to be a municipal core task and then the bureaucracy of the new municipality became part of AF, now called the Job center. This was quite deliberate; employment service became a naughty word, prospective employees now had to learn to write applications ad hoc, at least four per week and get dressed for the job market.

The First employment minister in the Anders Fogh Rasmussen's government Claus Hjort Frederiksen thought, the unemployed should get the whip and that regular work was the only thing that could make even terminally ill healthy.

But when the friends of the Employers' Association got enough of all the many unsolicited applications, however, he was responsive and put the number down. After the financial crisis occurred, the Job center Mill have a lot of clients with many people unemployed, with joint meetings, individual meetings with individual unemployed people, not necessarily according to their needs, but according to the system's need for documentation.

The need for documentation went so far that the unemployed at the same time as documentation to the unemployment insurance fund; they had to send the same documentation to the Job center and confirm twice each week to be a job seeker!

The belief in the documentation hysteria, that the equivalent guardianship with job search courses and monitoring of the individual jobseeker will get the unemployed faster in work, was matched by the target group of applicants who simply need help to get back to the labour market. This happened in the form of company internships with job openings and direct contact to relevant companies with jobs instead of broadly writing their applications to the Job center. This gave rarely bonus, but it often made people with long work experience, but no or

little formation in writing applications victims of a system. It often seemed like a scene taken out of a Kafkaesque drama. Many, not only old Danes, but also new Danes with lots of great work experience were let down, because their skills did not lie in writing applications!

That new system called Job centers seems to have been created for employees with university background, used to writing assignments, dissertations and adept at their own writing.

These writing skills could then be used to limit the many less fortunate job seekers who were accustomed to reality in a workplace and not in writing applications for the benefit of a political system, The rapidly growing group of employees since 2007-2008 and for the current January 2018 of approx. 9000 are full-time employees often with an academic background with extensive experience in writing reports, law reporting, holding meetings and making evaluations.

That may be one of the reasons, why New Danes limp afterwards in the statistics coming to work. Many have a very hard time with the very bureaucracy in terms of documentation for almost everything as job seekers. They find it difficult to provide various papers, fill forms and write applications. This means that many new Danes stay stressed, alienated and spend an incredible amount energy every day to find and retain work.

This is borrowed from welfare state that has / had the intention to help the weak citizens get a tolerable existence, to cope, to make everyday life bearable and in the long run become self-sufficient. However, this state and its guardianship have developed a welfare state that seems more preoccupied with surviving and supplementing itself as serving spirits for the political class with their eternal demands for reforms of almost everything possible, which relates to the situation of jobseekers and the unemployed.

It is possible that it helps compared to old Danes to get a loving part by a cartwheel cutting in cash benefits, rent subsidies and so on, but for new Danes, it is a different reality - namely their challenges in getting and retaining jobs become long-term or they find themselves forever in

the cash assistance system and just waiting for early retirement or perpetual poverty as 3rd grade citizen of a welfare state.

The motivation to integrate disappears in relationship to Danish society and the individual immigrant has nothing positive to pass on to next generation.

An updated study shows that 2nd and 3rd generation Danes are less integrated, more criminal and ironically more religious than the parent generation. So the many wasted forces and money from the political system for integration paradoxically seems to have had the opposite effect.

4.14 Not everyone can manage to work for 37 hours and some want more:

Everyone has a duty and a right to have a job in order to progress and to provide for the common good of society. Everyone has to work, but not everyone can work 37 hours per week, therefore dear politicians: Reintroduce the spacious labour market and let everyone work the weekly time. They have the resources to work. Everyone cannot work 37 hours a week. Other people are innovative and creative with the potential to work maybe 70 hours a week or start-up their own company or do extra work as an employee, when possible and necessary. Some people are willing to take up the challenge of working for longer hours. In Denmark however, it does not pay off working too much, then you get hit by the top tax and you get too little reward for your diligence and industry. Upon entry in labour market. Apart from cash benefits, you will also suffer the loss of a number of welfare benefits, which makes it disadvantageous to start a paid unsupported job that gives a net of DKK 500. Extra per month.

The Danish tax system is not geared politically or socially to reward the people who will work extra hours and make an effort for Denmark and the economy. Here is the law of the roost and envy bread monopoly, do not think you are more than others, so the top tax continues and the bottom deduction remains not sharply elevated, as several politicians otherwise have proposed to help low-income groups get started in the labour market giving them an incentive reward for working.

The system in Denmark only thinks in terms of employees, and most Danes are employees. In fact many Danes are employees in the public system and supportive of as much public bureaucracy as possible. They live by that hand out questionnaires / forms are about everything you want the client to answer, with meetings in long lanes about duties to do. Denmark is a microcosm of Europe in many ways

A Reflection: Acts of Terrorism at the Kabul International Airport

On the 27th August of 2021 a splinter group calling itself ISLK claimed the responsibility for the attack at the Kabul International perimeter wall in which more than 100 including about 15 US servicemen perished. With scenes like this happening right before our eyes we need to look back as one Chinualomogu Achebe said, “The rain started beating us.’

Developments in the last decade has precipitated the on rush from various countries. The major contributors of displaced people into Europe include, Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar, South Sudan, Venezuela and Somalia. Because of its proximity to most of the named countries Europe finds herself the target for immigration by such people.

Seen from different perspectives the Western World provides the most logical destination from the displaced people around the world and for very good reasons. Their stable economies backed by strong currencies and well remunerating careers are the main pull factors. This coupled with relative security and high standards of living make the West a magnet.

However, it is the perception and treatment of the displaced people by the West that sticks in the craw of the rest of the world. A way in which the West can redeem herself is to seek long lasting solutions so that we don't sink into validating Arendt's ideas in Clash of Civilization.

The very existence of various international organizations such as IOM, UNHCR and The Refugee Council all point the fact that solving displaced people's problems is a feasible proposition

Historical annals show that most people in USA actually migrated there to flee maltreatment a case in point is our notable Albert Einstein. The founding fathers of what we call USA and EU must realize their part and role in history and stand to be counted as champions of a better world

Both the US and Europe have had repeated experience with their national fleeing persecution and pestilence whether it was due to the famous plague in the UK or the Napoleonic wars or the Civil war in the US. Thus, these continents are well armed, no pun intended, to deal with the plight of refugees and the displaced. How and when this happens lies squarely in the province of discretion of these great civilizations. However, time is not an ally in this. Any attempt by Europe's ultra-nationalists or USA's so-called Confederates to stymie this can only backfire

Proposed Solutions & Recommendations

The only way for the West to sort out this crisis is to handle the origins. Givens, T. and Luedtke, A. (2003) `European Immigration Policies in Comparative Perspective: Issue Salience, Partisanship and Immigrant Rights´ *Comparative European Politics*, 3(1), DOI: 10.1057/palgrave.cep.6110051

It would in my honest opinion be too ambitious for the West to handle this alone, however the West has always taken initiatives in dealing with world problems such as Climate change. A good approach will give the campaign, to solve refugee crisis, a much-needed shot in the arm

As my research suggests, the various parameters in place in the West for handling displaced people were not purposively put in place with the altruism and philanthropy in mind. They were there to safeguard the West from being the destination. However, it is heart breaking that many displaced people have to risk their lives to enter Europe or USA. If the West developed a realistic mode of assisting the displaced in their original habitats, chances are that most disaster witnessed such that in Kabul Ad Libya would be avoided.

A Rethink in Approach

Granted that my research proposal has adumbrated the fact that the West are culpable in the unfolding refugees' crisis worldwide, it is my credence that a fresh approach to this is mandatory.

As noted in this paper nations closer to areas of refugees' origination have borne this disproportionate brunt of the burden that convincing them of a unified approach is futile or so it may seem. No wonder Italy and Hungary have had hostile reaction to the influx into their countries thereby contravening the mechanism of CEAS

State Compliance Mechanisms

As my research indicated there is a non- uniform application of the UNCHR, IOM and CEAS regulations in the West The efficacy of these bodies must rely on whole-hearted willingness to fully implement the policies that will solve this mess. Collier, P. (2014) 'Illegal Migration to Europe: What Should Be Done? ', Social Europe Journal, Link: <https://www.socialeurope.eu/2014/09/illegal-migration>.

The predisposing problems necessitating migration by refugees and migrants to the western world include political, economic and social factors. While repeating these factors might seem redundant and obvious, deeper study suggests otherwise.

Persecution, war and the denial of political rights are the major political factors of migration. Persecution by the state includes but is not limited to maltreatment, discrimination segregation, incarceration and torture of those who do not agree with the government. Owing to this hostile environment such people find that they are unsafe and consequently forces to migrate to safer countries. Many asylees hail from such totalitarian regimes to more democratic ones.

Does the West have a stake in ensuring that countries that are despotic reform and become better custodians of their subjects? Well, this proposal seems to hold the credence that we

ought to be our brother's keeper. With the kind of clout, the West enjoys whether politically, militarily or economically, they can bring a lot of pressure to bear, either individually or concertedly, on bad governments. This can lead to a more conducive environment for citizens thereby limiting the causes of refugee migration

The denial of freedoms is another factor closely linked to despotic governments. This factor also contributes to the refugee crisis. This limitation includes lack of freedom of association, movement or speech.

War happens to be the biggest factor that contributes to refugee situation worldwide. Not only do a vast majority of war refugees head to Europe and USA, Canada, they also get displaced within their own countries as IDPs. War in developing nations especially in Africa, has always been necessitated by competing world powers. At the risk of harping too much on the same string My proposal notes that the West needs to get its act together to deal with this problem.

As has been noted in the Historical annals, socio-economic problems can boil over and metamorphose into political ones with dire ramifications, Rwanda in 1990 is a case in point when the Hutu and Tutsi went for each other's jugular with the result that more than 1 000 000 perished in just three months as the West 'prudently' elected to sort the Serbs- Bosnia crisis in their own backyard but did not lift a finger to intervene in either Rwanda or Somalia.

The other major push factor for migrants and refugees fleeing their original homes is economic conflicts as has been seen in DRC and Angola. While economic migrants normally enjoy advantages of the political ones, their situation out their original homes can just be as distressing. Economic refugees can move because they have better skills so they can even choose which destination they want to head for in advance

Ecological factors also feature as the last push factor for refugees and migrants. Climate change is invariably making its impact felt. People affected by the resultant phenomena of climate change such as earth tremors, mudslides, freak floods, hurricanes and typhoon get displaced.

Hunger is another significant contributor to displacement of people worldwide. Approximately 20 million people in four countries — Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen — are confronted with extreme drought. Majority of these people are becoming refugees, forced from their homelands in search of stable food sources.

The Guardian reports that as many as 17 million people are displaced due to hunger yet only a small proportion of these are reaching the West. When this becomes acute as it does sometimes in Africa, then a pocket of these will land on the shores of Europe

Refugees fleeing hunger could also flee as result of other compounded factors escaping from extremist groups like Boko Haram in Nigeria and the impacts of climate change

The clarion call in this proposal then is that since the west has had their hands in virtually every cookie jar, it behoves them even as a matter of moral redemption, to undo their wrongs in the developing world.

West's Mechanism for dealing with Refugees

Once this knee jerk reaction of pumping unsustainable humanitarian AID into flash points is revised, once there are international organizations such as the EU and UNCHCR in nations overburdened by this crisis such as Libya Italy and Greece, once the Brenton Woods institutions cease to be misused to milk dry the very poor countries in Asia and Africa – then and only then will the tide begin to turn. However, let me also add that migrants into the West is actually also mutually beneficially, so this paper is not campaigning for wholesome ban on immigration

In my paper I mentioned the West's aging population which can be sorted out by allowing legible refugees to access scholarships to the universities in the West and in this case, it becomes a win-win situation.

Reward Mechanism for Host Nations.

Mentioned earlier in this proposal is the worsening condition in host countries such as Libya where millions head to cross to the West. It is an open secret that most refugees depend on funding from most UN and other international organizations such as ICRC, WHO and UNICEF, to mention a few. Over the years these fundings have been reducing. A more pragmatic method then would be to enable refugees in this area to be self-reliant through training and funding for sustainable projects. If these fundings would be channelled to neighbouring nations willing to host refugees in urban conditions and to integrate them, then this can provide the much-needed relief.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The principal purpose of this PhD proposal was to evaluate factors that predispose displaced people to go to the western world. Based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis, it can be concluded that the West has greatly contributed to the causative factors that push the displaced people to the Western world. This closing chapter starts with a precise of the research and then the discussion of my research findings, begins. The bottlenecks of the study are acknowledged and recommendations are suggested for further research.

One of the recurrent themes that this thesis came across was that the West is significantly culpable in causing the displaced people to flee to the West. Never mind the irony that the very West has glorified their backdrops as ideal places to work and reside in.

Empirical research in refugees/ migrants prove that such displaced people have a propensity to head to nations in the West with warmer reception. A scrutiny of the literature discovered that it is a very contestable and disputed matter. This is because of not only the conflicting ways the West especially EU and UK have handled the issue, but also stance taken by some anti-immigration parties in these countries.

The study has proven that the West are principal players in the refugees/ migrants' crisis both as the cause and solution providers, with most Western nations boasting of large welfare states. Evidently, the West has to rethink their approach even as they grapple with the overwhelming numbers of displaced people.

The interviewees in this report seem to believe strongly that the push factors, in fact to a great degree, point accusing finger at the West. As discussed in chapter 3, some of the earlier researches tend to build on the core research question of this thesis. A good example is Collier, P. (2014) 'Illegal Migration to Europe: What Should Be Done?', *Social Europe Journal*. However, as the title suggests, its scope is limited to the solution albeit it traces the causes peripherally.

Similar research by Boswell lends weight to this proposal too. In her work 'Addressing the Causes of Migratory and Refugee Movements: The Role of the European Union.' She clinically addresses the topic at hand.

In so far as previous researches are concerned, the findings in this thesis proposal counters the previous assumption the displaced hail from countries responsible for causing the push factors entirely in the first place. As been stated before in this thesis, in fact, the media in the West have been very negative to immigrants. In a UNHCR report 2015 'Press Coverage of the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in the EU: A Content Analysis of Five European Countries' Report authors: Mike Berry, Inaki Garcia-Blanco, Kerry Moore show that the media in the West tend to blame the refugees for the problems in the latter face.

5.2 Limitations of the study

I need to reiterate that the intent, scope and findings of my research does not necessarily cover all problems related to this thorny topic, for it is too wide a topic to cover in one research. This therefore means that more research is needed to exhaust issue that pertain to refugee issues.

In the course of my research, as is wont to happen, I encountered a myriad of limitations which included:

Response to questionnaire- Not all interviewees given the questionnaires filled them while some took unduly too long respond. In fact, some view.

The other limitation of the thesis was the possibility of biasedness. Given that some of my interviewees were people of religious extraction or from my original homeland, they tended to sensationalise their responses with a view to getting help.

Another challenge to my study stems from the divergent policies of the EU members. The context is inherently fluid and changing. I would stand corrected if a few nations in the West were to challenge these findings as their policies towards the displaced are constantly changing. A specific case in point is the drastic about turn by Germany on how to welcome and process the displaced people

These limitations notwithstanding, the paper raised sufficient knowledge to back up the findings of the research and predispose the need for future research.

5.3 Professional recommendations

Arising from this research it is clear that the West generally needs to overhaul not only the perception and treatment of the displaced people but also how the causative factors can be handled better in the immediate future. This proposal raises the need for further research in the area that deals with why refugees head to the West. I must admit that my scope in the study was way too large to hark all of it in this single research, I would specifically suggest that future research ought to zero in on the ways to sort out the causes at points of origination

5.4 Autobiographical reflection Doing this research has been a ground-breaking experience for me. It is a learning experience I will treasure immeasurably. I have built another invaluable layer of experience of writing such unique research at this lofty level of the research process. I have learned for example that things are never as they seem and taking wood for trees would be a mistake in research.

Apart for that, even though I have been through this experience before, writing a research paper can test one's nerves, resolve and patience. On the other side of the divide, this research provided me with an exciting experience that it is a worthwhile endeavour to contribute to academic and practical knowledge

I must note at this juncture that this research also provided me a new window of opportunity to re-evaluate my own professional approach including the paramountcy of time keeping, being studious and open minded- attributes that will no doubt edify my future profession in this field.

I feel challenged to investigate further the issues bedevilling the displaced people and the requisite parameters required in the future studies I intend to take. I have found myself needling my conscience about issues that affect not only the displaced but humanity as a whole and what makes us our brothers

5.5 Final word

This has been a wholesome and worthwhile project and whatever challenges I encountered, I strongly believe that the repertoire of knowledge herein adduced on how to sort out issues pertaining to the refugees/ migrants will act as a sound springboard not only to governments, policy makers, but also to like minded academicians keen in research and development in this field.

6 RESEARCH CONSENT FORM

Title of study

Research Proposal on What makes Refugees/ Migrant head to the Western Countries?

Please read and fill in this form carefully. Should you be willing to participate in this project, tick the suitable responses. Make sure you also indicate the date and append your signature at the end. In the event that there is anything in this form that you cannot understand, be free to ask for help.

I am satisfied with the explanation about the research given to me in written form by the researcher.

YES

NO

I understand that the research will involve:

- Some of my time answering questions that can be personal
- Discussions with the other likeminded people about what made flee their original homes/ the role my organization is doing in relation to refugees
- Distinguishing central questions which will be used to develop a thesis on the topic of research on why refugees /migrant flee to the Western world

YES

NO

I am aware that I reserve the right to pull out of this this research whenever I want to without having to give explanation to anyone.

YES

NO

I do comprehend that all information concerning me will be held in strict confidence and my true identity will not feature in any written research in this work

YES

NO

I understand that any data collected will be used solely for research purposes and will be erased on completion of the research

YES

NO

I understand that the data will only be utilised by the researcher and his academic supervisors only

YES

NO

I understand that study participants and their respective organisations will not be named in subsequent write ups and material submitted for publication.

YES

NO

I have freely given my permission to take part in this research study and have been given a copy of this form for my own reference.

Signature:

Name (capital letters)

Date:

Contact details: (include address, email and telephone number)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

QUESTIONNAIRE: I

The objectives of this study are to find out why refugees/ migrants leave developing world to go to the Western world

Please be assured that your responses will be strictly confidential. Please mark your desired responses to indicate your preference

Personal Details

1. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to answer

2. How old are you?

- 18-28
- 29-39
- 40 +

Questions in relation to personal experiences:

3. Did you leave your original homeland against your wishes?

- Yes
- No

4. How would you categorise the cause of your fleeing from your home?

- Political
- Economic
- Social

5. How would you rate your experience during your journey to the western world?

- Very horrible

- Horrible
- Satisfactory
- Good
- Very good

6. Are currently satisfied with your living conditions having fled from your country

- Yes
- No

7. If yes, kindly rate its quality

- Very poor
- Poor
- Satisfactory
- Good
- Very good

8. Have you ever blamed any one for your current situation?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

9. If yes, state how strong the motivation was

- Very weak
- Weak
- Strong
- Very strong
- Extremely strong

10. Do you think the developed world can do more to solve refugee/ migrant problem?

Yes

No

11. Can the developed world be blamed for causing refugees/ migrant crises over the years?

Yes

No

Don't know

12. Has the developed world been reacting in a timely way to refugees/ migrant crises in the developing world?

Yes

No

13. If yes, rate the efficacy of this response

Very ineffective

Ineffective

Satisfactory

Effective

Very effective

14. Would it be advisable to use external pressure to force your countries of origin to be more responsible in governance to avoid refugee/ migrant crises?

Yes

No

15. Given a choice if your country of origin is peaceful, would you consider returning home?

Yes

No

16. Has any international organization handled you since you fled your country?

Yes

No

17. If yes, rate their efficacy of handling a displaced person

Very poor

Poor

Satisfactory

Good

Very good

18. In your opinion, which one of the following is the most important when handling a
refugee/ migrant?

Confidentiality

Respect of human dignity

Determining his/ her country of origin

All of the above

**I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR TAKING YOUR TIME TO FILL IN THIS
QUESTIONNAIRE**

QUESTIONNAIRE II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMPLOYEES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

The objectives of this study are to find out why refugees/ migrants leave developing world to go to the Western world

Please be assured that your responses will be strictly confidential. Please mark your desired responses to indicate your preference

Personal Details

1. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to answer

2. How old are you?

- 18-28
- 29-39
- 40 +

Questions in relational to professional and personal experience:

3. Which level of portfolio do you currently hold in your organization?

- Very senior
- Intermediate level
- Junior level

4. How long have you worked for the organization?

- Between 0-5 years

Between 5-10 years

10 +

5. How would you rate your organization's efficacy in handling refugees/ migrants?

Very poorly

Poor

Satisfactory

Very good

6. In the course of your duty has any refugee/ migrant confided in you about their challenges and fears?

Yes

No

7. Did you think their fears/ challenges were genuine?

Yes

No

8. Have ever been accused by the refugees/ migrant of prejudicial treatment?

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

9. Do you feel the West has contributed to influx of refugees that end up in the west countries?

Yes

No

10. If yes, how would rate their contribution to causing this crisis?

Very minimal

Minimal

Great

Very great

11. Is your organization well equipped and funded to handle displaced people?

Yes

No

12. If no, what do you suggest should be done to improve its efficacy?

Change its policies

Change its leadership

Make it execute its mandate impartially and punctually

Disband it and replace it

13. Do you feel passion for your job?

Yes

No

14. If no, how would you want your work made mere relevant and enjoyable?

Improve the perks

Improve the work conditions

Improve how we handle displaced people

**I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR TAKING YOUR TIME TO FILL IN THIS
QUESTIONNAIRE**

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. When did you come to Europe?
2. What the reception like when you first came here?
3. What challenges have you had to deal with? Was there good support from the people here?
4. What is your opinion of the West concerning their treatment of displaced people?
5. Have you received any support from anyone else apart from the UNHCR?
6. What kind of culture shock did you experience when you arrived?
7. Fix you miss your country of origin? What exactly do you miss?
8. Do you think you made the right choice in fleeing to Europe.
9. What is comment on your living conditions now? Are there improvements that can be made?
If yes, which ones?
10. Did. you travel to Europe alone or as a family? Are you still together? If no, explain what happened to them?

11. What is your level of education?
12. Have you secured employment for yourself?
13. If yes, in which sector are you employed? Do you like it? Why/ why not?
14. If no, why have you been unable to secure yourself a job?
15. Would you wish to return to your country of origin? Why/why not?
16. What do you think are the most serious hurdles for integration in Europe?
17. Do you think anyone is responsible for your situation?
18. Would you like to add anything that has not been touched upon during this interview?

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR TAKING YOUR TIME TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

7 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

1. **EU**- European Union.
2. **UNHCR**- United Nations High Commission for Refugees [The Habitat]
3. **IOM**- International Migration for refugees.
4. **UNDOC**- United Nations Office on Druga and Crime.
5. **IMF**- Internal Monetary Fund.
6. **OECD**-Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.
7. **NGO**- Non- Governmental Organization.
8. **IT**- Information Technology.
9. **WHO**- World Health Organization.
10. **CAR**- Central African Republic.
11. **OPEC**- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
12. **CEAS**- Common European Asylum System.
13. **IDPs**-Internally Displaced Persons.
14. **ISIS**- Islamic State if Iraq and Al-Sham.
15. **NATO**- North Atlantic Treaty and Organization.
16. **AP**- Associated Press.
17. **DOI**- Digital Object Identifier.
18. **ICRC**- International Crescent of the Red Cross.

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