

MEĐUNARODNI NAUČNI SKUP „DANI ARČIBALDA RAJSA“
TEMATSKI ZBORNIK RADOVA MEĐUNARODNOG ZNAČAJA

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THEMATIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

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PREFACE

Dear readers,

In front of you is the Thematic Collection of Papers presented at the International Scientific Conference “Archibald Reiss Days”, which was organized by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade, in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, National Police University of China, Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, Volgograd Academy of the Russian Internal Affairs Ministry, Faculty of Security in Skopje, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in Ljubljana, Police Academy “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” in Bucharest, Academy of Police Force in Bratislava and Police College in Banjaluka, and held at the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, on 10 and 11 March 2016.

The International Scientific Conference “Archibald Reiss Days” is organized for the sixth time in a row, in memory of the founder and director of the first modern higher police school in Serbia, Rodolphe Archibald Reiss, PhD, after whom the Conference was named.

The Thematic Collection of Papers contains 165 papers written by eminent scholars in the field of law, security, criminalistics, police studies, forensics, informatics, as well as by members of national security system participating in education of the police, army and other security services from Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom. Each paper has been double-blind peer reviewed by two reviewers, international experts competent for the field to which the paper is related, and the Thematic Conference Proceedings in whole has been reviewed by five competent international reviewers.

The papers published in the Thematic Collection of Papers contain the overview of contemporary trends in the development of police education system, development of the police and contemporary security, criminalistic and forensic concepts. Furthermore, they provide us with the analysis of the rule of law activities in crime suppression, situation and trends in the above-mentioned fields, as well as suggestions on how to systematically deal with these issues. The Collection of Papers represents a significant contribution to the existing fund of scientific and expert knowledge in the field of criminalistic, security, penal and legal theory and practice. Publication of this Collection contributes to improving of mutual cooperation between educational, scientific and expert institutions at national, regional and international level.

The Thematic Collection of Papers “Archibald Reiss Days”, according to the Rules of procedure and way of evaluation and quantitative expression of scientific results of researchers, passed by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, as scientific publication, meets the criteria for obtaining the status of thematic collection of papers of international importance.

Finally, we wish to extend our gratitude to all the authors and participants in the Conference, as well as to all those who contributed to or supported the Conference and publishing of this Collection, especially to the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

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MODERN MIGRATIONS AND DIVERSITY OF CONFLICT PARADIGM¹

Srđan Milašinović, PhD²

Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade

Zoran Jevtović, PhD

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

Abstract: By careful analysis of important trends, phenomena and processes that characterize modern migration in the European context, the authors focus on the emergency crisis management and address the national audiences, attempting to construct the dominant model of conflict paradigm using a comparative analysis of public discourses. Noting the transformation of migration policies and changes in the structure of the migration, a complex security framework and the importance of communication control and information management has been indicated, and, if not, in certain parts of the European Union moral panic and chaos may spread. Critically reviewing the current changes the authors extracted their economic, conditionally organized and targeted resettlement, which will produce long-term tectonic earthquakes in the countries of immigration. Some adaptation and acculturation transformations might be visible, rapid and painful changes of disjunctive complex process, typically leading to further conflict and contradiction. The analysis is focused on the phenomenon of ethnic stratification that would eventually expand the social distance between the majority and minorities, such as the disharmony within the social processes and between them. As the idea of multiculturalism diminishes, a deepening in internal, religious, ethnic and interclass difference will occur, which is essential for effective and efficient management during the emergency crisis or potential conflicts.

Keywords: migrants, crisis, migration policy, management, public relations, conflictology, security.

INTRODUCTION

Migrations in their diverse manifestation forms have always represented an important safety factor, but only with the processes of training of communication tools, the rising geo-political, demographic and socio-economic interdependence have become trans-regional networked, organized, dynamic and massive, threatening with migrations of entire populations, cultures and religions. They are still being globally a hot topic, as the rapid changing of ethnic, religious and cultural characteristics of the population of many countries may lead to new clashes with unforeseen consequences. The problem is most pronounced in Europe that

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² E-mail: srdjan.milasinoVIC@kpa.edu.rs.

without a single migration policy, security and intelligence procedures allows member states improvisations, so that the overall security system becomes porous and vulnerable to possible excesses, including acts of terrorism, such as the one on November 13 in Paris.³

The outlines of migrant ripples could be seen at the beginning of century, when there were more than 150 million migrants worldwide, of which about 20 million accounted for refugees. In 2013 there was a tremendous acceleration of migration flows and the increase of this numbers to over 214 million, while data processing for 2015 show much higher final number. Current trends indicate that during 2016 the number of refugees in Europe will increase by three million people, indicating the potential change of the security context. Migrations, through turbulent processes of violent political changes and ideological fractures, created "Arab Spring", military intervention and the growing gap in wealth redistribution only imploded, so that unrest and instability of regime in Syria, Iraq, Somalia, Lebanon, Afghanistan and other countries additionally encouraged a process, which like a wave overflows to neighbouring countries and continents. Hence, the ethnic composition of the population of the European Union changes daily, so, for instance, Germany has almost 10 million new inhabitants, France close to eight million, Spain more than six million. It is important to notice that an uncontrolled influx of economic migrants, combined with the increasing number of refugees fleeing conflicts in Africa and the Middle East leads to the escalation of xenophobic reaction in countries that are being hit by a growing influence of right-wing parties. Conflictological paradigm shows how fast and unprepared changes of the structure of the population usually lead to the change of traditional social and cultural relations, identity, values and patterns. Also, the practice shows that all of those are not of the same importance for the stability and the internal dynamics of the community.

Decades of experience of many European countries and the United States show that it is possible to gain significant economic and social benefits, to stabilize economic growth and the development of pluralist democracy, but if the migration is uncontrolled, it may fall into the range of social, political and security conflicts. The new world order is increasingly based on the establishment of peace and peaceful relations among members of the international system, and the ways of its implementation represent the replacement of political power with the concept of collective security, which would ensure the establishment of peace based on the principles of cooperation and trust.⁴ Hence, the subject of our research – the crisis of migrants is not an issue made by individual countries; it is a priority concern of each of the member states, but also all the members together, because it is a question of the stability of the overall social relations and territorial internal security. In a broader platform, we see that its solution is hard to imagine without the active involvement of NATO and United States, as partners in the creation of a common strategy for a long-term problem solution. Coordination and concerted management⁵ of migration routes have become the foundation of a proactive approach, which would ensure full control of the entire process and reduce the risk to security of both the migrants themselves and the European Community.

3 In one of the worst terrorist attacks at European soil, in France, around 130 people attacked in a restaurant, the national stadium and concert hall were killed.

4 See in: Bajagić, M.: *Međunarodna bezbednost*, Beograd: Kriminalističko-policijska akademija, 2012, p. 167.

5 Kešetović and Milašinović see the risk management as a proactive part of crisis management, which is in turn part of a broader process of management uncertainties. "Going from certainty to uncertainty, the potential risks are growing. To the extent that it is not controlled, uncertainty governs us, leading to the field of crisis management, followed by the disaster management" See in: Krizni menadžment i slični koncepti – pokušaj razgraničenja, *Bezbednost*, 2008, p. 54.

MIGRATION OR SPATIAL MOBILITY

Contemporary sociology theoretically differentiates concepts of *migration* and *spatial mobility*, which is important for creating the conflictological paradigm. In practice, each migration refers to the movement of people, but at the same time every movement does not necessarily represent the migration. António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres, the head of the United Nations Refugee Agency, singled out the climate change, more explosive growth of the world population, urbanization, lack of food and water and the struggle for natural resources as causes of mass population displacement. “The world produces displacement faster than solutions”, noted a senior UN official: “That means only one thing: a higher number of people caught in the trap of exile for many years, without being able to return home, to integrate into new environments or to move to another place. In general, global displacement is an international problem that requires international solutions, and thus, I primarily think of a political solution”.⁶

By watching the European Union as a space, one can notice that the majority of flows of displacement leads to certain countries in the center, while the periphery and underdeveloped parts are not subject to interest of newcomers. Conflictologically, traces of *theory* could be perceived, developed by Kenneth Boulding⁷, starting from the premise that the mental capital of individuals and groups determine the performances that are adopted from the early childhood socialization processes. In crisis situations, this means that migrants choose, for example, Germany, France or the Scandinavian countries, caused by the rooted media representations of these environments in their minds as rich, open and democratic communities that will gladly accept them. It is evident that today’s migrants use their mobile phones, social networks or accompanying multimedia. As a new element we can see that they are well organized, often financially secured and routed to specific destinations. Without prejudice to the consensus on the sovereign right of states to control immigration, and that this right is not disputed either by the International Organization for Migration IOM or UNHCR, nor any other prominent and influential organization or research institute, we see that in the case of migration of entire communities, a dilemma of limitations of immigration policy occurs, with the growth of potential inter-ethnic conflicts.

In terms of terminology, here arises the duality that hides different meanings, often producing discourse of negative stereotypes and prejudices in the public. Displaced populations are usually divided into two groups: first, the *refugees* that receive the status by the UNHCR or the country to which they move. Usually these are people who come from refugee camps, running from political persecution, violence, armed conflict, natural disasters and similar events. However, there are also *migrants*, groups consisting of individuals crossing the border and seeking asylum in order to improve conditions of personal life, from education to better paid job or merging with previously displaced family members. For easier moving they often pose as refugees, as it is difficult to verify in the mass of people who come every day to some area. In the complex administrative process of determining the status of these people and checking the justification of their demands, governments have a moral obligation to, until not proven otherwise, accept these people and treat them as refugees. “Otherwise, if those people were immediately deported to the countries of their origin, countries would be directly responsible for their fate, especially if those people were really in danger of persecution on

⁶ *The increase in the number of displaced persons in the world*, UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 08/26/2015. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.rs/dokumenti/saopstenja-zamedije/porast-broja-raseljenih-svetu.html>.

⁷ Boulding, K.: *The Image: Knowledge in Life and Society*, Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1956, p. 142.

the ground of which they have sought the asylum”⁸. This distinction is important, because the refugees are protected by international law and the states have an obligation to help them and to protect them, while the migrants are treated in accordance with migration policy that each country leads according to its legislative orientation.

In further analysis, we consider migration as a permanent change of residence, and we distinguish the term in a more narrow sense (*final migration*), meaning the resettlement of a persons from the previous place of usual residence to the place of immigration or a new place of permanent residence (permanent relocation). The migration necessary meets two criteria:

- during the process of moving, a crossing of a certain, significant line of the relevant administrative-territorial units;
- the case of a long-lasting change of the place of permanent residence.⁹

Current international migrations are characterized with perspective of social networks, made of dense interpersonal and group relationships that organize migrants and non-immigrant population in areas of origin and destination, over the relations of kinship, friendship or membership in a particular environment. These networks between countries of origin and destination act in order to reduce the financial and psychological risks of migration, by increasing the level of awareness and the likelihood of successful completion of the entire operation. However, as a novelty in recent migration (in)to the European Union it is observed that highly educated and skilled population create a wide range of different forms of relationships, exchanging information on routes, destinations and modes of their acceptance by the local population, thus making potential routes of movements that are rapidly transformed and adapted to the changed conditions. It is no longer only connection of friends and relatives, but also the intelligence, professionally organized mass movements of population that receive a number of specific guidelines of already established procedures that can help not only the decision of migration, but also in various stages of crisis treatment. Contemporary migration flows are limited by space-time dimension, with communicationally-trained managing of the process of relocation.¹⁰ The emphasis is on a permanent communication of actors (mobile phones and GPS citing), financial logistics (foreign remittance accompanying them during the journey), and the support of previous migrants by pointing out the weak points of the corridor allow the successful functioning of the network.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

By analyzing the contemporary migration, we have concluded that they are not a short-term problem, as the layman thinks, but a long-term process that will only grow. If the current birth-rates remain, in only two decades, the population of Europe would be considerably reduced. In the year 2035, it would be (in relation to the end of 2015) lessen by 54 million (from 737 to 683), whereby the decrease would mainly be related to the eastern part (45 million), and to a much lesser extent in western countries (9 million). Transitional state, according to

8 Đorđević, B.: *Etika migracije, Godišnjak Fakulteta političkih nauka*. Beograd: Fakultet političkih nauka, Vol. 2, No. 2, (2008), pp. 244–245.

9 See in: Penava, M.: *Utjecaj krize na imigracijsku politiku EU*. Zagreb: *EFZG Occasional Publications*, No.1 (2011), pp. 113–128.

10 “Social networks are basically modified distribution channels of content, but are at the same time the means of design and publication of information organized through nodes and links”, say Milašinović and Jevtović. They are essential for providing social and emotional support, but also as “a source of information that allows establishing and maintaining relationships with other people” (2013; 135–136).

this projection, would have reduction from 320 million to 275 million, meaning that, in only half of a century, the lost would be counted to the fifth of the population

In the case of the countries of Eastern and Southeast Europe as a reason we can accept a transitional poverty, which led to the decreased of natality, and the opening of borders and immigration, primarily to the west of the continent. As a result we get the fact that from 1990 to 2011 in twenty countries in transition, the number of residents decreased by 21 million, while at the same time the number of residents of the so-called non-transitional states increases for 36 million people. In two decades between the two parts of Europe, a difference of 57 million inhabitants was created. The ratio of increase and decrease of population is illustrated in the following table:

Table 1: *Total population movements in the period 1990–2011.*¹¹

1990–2011.	Пораст – смањење бр. становника	Природни прираштај	Миграциони салдо
Аустрија	+714.000 (9,3%)	+96.000 (1,2%)	+618.000 (8,1%)
Велика Британија	+6.011.000 (10,5%)	+2.782.000 (4,9%)	+3.229.000 (5,6%)
Грчка	+946.000 (9,3%)	+58.000 (0,6%)	+888.000 (8,7%)
Италија	+2.660.000 (4,7%)	-272.000 (-0,5%)	+2.932.000 (5,2%)
Немачка	+2.365.000 (3%)	-2.387.000 (-3%)	+4.752.000 (6%)
Норвешка	+712.000 (16,8%)	+330.000 (7,8%)	+382.000 (9%)
Француска	+6.514.000 (11,5%)	+4.829.000 (8,5%)	+1.685.000 (3%)
Шпанија	+7.892.000 (20,3%)	+1.267.000 (3,3%)	+6.625.000 (17,1%)
Швајцарска	+1.197.000 (17,8%)	346.000 (5,1%)	+851.000 (12,7%)
Шведска	+890.000 (10,4%)	+237.000 (2,8%)	+653.000 (7,6%)
Албанија	-473.000 (-14,5%)	757.000 (23%)	-1.227.000 (-37,5%)
Бугарска	-1.370.000 (-15,7%)	-779.000 (-8,9%)	-591.000 (-6,8%)
Мађарска	-402.000 (-3,9%)	-740.000 (-7,1%)	338.000 (3,3%)
Пољска	-48.000 (-0,1%)	+790.000 (2,1%)	-837.000 (-2,2%)
Румунија	-3.054.000 (-13,2%)	-648.000 (-2,8%)	-2.406.000 (-10,4%)
Русија	-5.013.000 (-3,4%)	-13.039.000 (-8,8%)	8.027.000 (5,4%)
СРБИЈА	-585.000 (-7,5%)	-461.000 (-5,9%)	-125.000 (-1,6%)
(Косово и Метохија)	-133.000 (-6,9%)	+664.000 (34,4%)	-796.000 (-41,3%)
Украјина	-6.102.000 (-11,8%)	-5.585.000 (-10,8%)	-517.000 (-1%)
Хрватска	-494.000 (-10,3%)	-122.000 (-2,5%)	-373.000 (-7,8%)

The data clearly show that the western part of the continent as a whole or for the most part shows positive trends, while the east is mainly in red, minus “zone”. In these parts, the greatest percentage of depopulation stand out for Latvia (23%), Lithuania and Moldova (18%), as these countries’ population decreased for the fifth in just two decades. Geopolitical projections combined with demographic indicators warn that many areas in Eastern Europe remain empty or even devastated in population. In addition, it will have an extremely unfavourable age structure, becoming an elderly population. Hence the powerful states in the long run solve their problem by accepting skilled and educated young workforce.

In order to understand the migration processes in the context of the overall European picture, it is necessary to know where the causes of the fear of the locals are hidden. In 2014, 122 million people or 24.4% of the European Union population were at risk of poverty or so-

¹¹ “Tri mape za dve Evrope”. *Politika*, 5. May 2015.

cial exclusion, stated by the National Statistical Offices – Eurostat. A risk-of-poverty rate was the highest in Romania, and the lowest in the Czech Republic. More than a third of the population in the three countries of the EU was at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Romania with 40.2%, Bulgaria with 40.1% and Greece with 36%). In contrast, the lowest rate-of-poverty rates were registered in the Czech Republic (14.8%), Sweden (16.9%), the Netherlands (17.1%), Finland (17.3%) and Denmark (17.8%). The largest decrease in that rate was recorded in Poland, while the highest growth was recorded in Greece.¹²

These data are important if we further analyze the possibilities and potential benefits of a wave of refugees. For example, Germany will provide the provincial and municipal authorities 670 euros monthly from the federal budget for every asylum seeker. The government agreed to reroute to the provinces at least 3.7 billion euros to cover the costs of accommodation, while in 2016 around four billion euros will be given. The refugee crisis has been a huge burden on the budget in Austria, and the Minister of Finance calculates that the cost of supplying the refugees will be around one billion euros. Each refugee, according to the calculations of the Ministry of Finance, costs the government an average of 10.724 euros. Despite the increase in costs for the reception of migrants, the major western countries say there is no reason to panic. German Institute for Economic Research has calculated that a migratory public spending will further increase the economic growth of Germany by 0.25%, which means even more government revenue. In addition to these benefits, the business elite points out that the admission of refugees will have a long-term financial gain to Germany, as, if they are fully integrated, they can decisively contribute to the maintenance of standard of living and to ensuring pensions and social benefits of the elder population. The government's policy is that refugees are not allowed to stay at the expense of the state, but to learn language and business skills in order to integrate into the local labour market supported by the largest German corporations, having a chance to maintain a low cost of labour, together with the production increase.

From the perspective of demography, we note that labour migration helps developing not only host countries but also the countries of origin of migrants. Martin Schulz, President of the EU Parliament, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, dedicated to the problem of migration, said that the biggest problem is that politicians in Europe only register migration problem as a phenomenon, “but do not manage it well”. “We lack the legal system and norms for regulation of migration, both working as well as those of a refugee type. If we had those norms, such as America, many things would be clearer, easier and simpler. Thus we have no EU quotas for immigration, we have no rules, and this is where politicians failed. On the other hand, if the importance and necessity of labour migration was not explained by the voters, it is normal that the vacuum would be utilized by populists and say ‘we do not need migration.’ That’s a lie. Look at the demographics of Europe. It is getting old. We need young population, consumers and population capable to work.”¹³

Conflictologists have noticed long before that all inter- and intra-conflict transitions are preceded by several stages: “social distance and the conflict situation on the basis of which a conflict is created. If it does not stop properly (in terms of consensus, dismissal or termination) and with the appropriate means, there is a possibility for his focus and escalation.”¹⁴ It is certain that the mass movement of populations from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other

12 One fourth of EU residents have a risk of poverty. *Tanjug*, October 17, 2015. Available at: Radiotelevizija Vojvodine, http://www.rtv.rs/sr_ci/ekonomija/globus/cetvrtina-stanovnika-eu-u-opasnosti-od-siromastva_649552.html.

13 WEF Davos: Beg od siromaštva i problem migracija. Beograd: *Mesečnik Biznis & Finansije*, 22/1/2015. Available at: <http://bif.rs/2015/01/wef-davos-beg-od-siromastva-problem-migracija/>.

14 Milašinović, R., Milašinović, S., Putnik, N.: *Teorije konflikata*. Beograd: Fakultet bezbednosti Univerziteta u Beogradu, 2012, p. 180.

countries of the Middle East lead to the changes of ethnic and religious structure of the states of inhabitation, which in perspective leads to a change in the security paradigm at a part of the migrants who participated in previous conflicts become possible terrorists. Uncontrolled migration reshapes the geopolitical space of Europe and radically transforms the ethnic, religious and cultural relationship, but the consequences will be seen over time.

MIGRATION AND MEDIA INTERPRETATION

Migrants, asylum seekers, irregular migrants, refugees, migrants, illegal migrants, immigrants, illegal immigrants – these are all terms that the media use to indicate hundreds of thousands of people fleeing the wars fought in the countries of Asia and Africa, pass the Balkan corridor seeking refuge in the European Union. The crisis management means that the potential threats are being identified, targeted and conceptually formed, as it is the only way to get the public consent for the prompt and proactive action. In other words, the terminological definition of social groups in crisis situations has ideological interest. The term migrant is impersonal. It hides some ambiguity, so it conceals the fact that we have a problem with a large influx of refugees.

Parallel use of the terms “migrants” and “refugees” in a crisis situation is not only a product of professional ignorance (journalists) or social ignorance of the situation (the public). Numerous international organizations or major media outlets transmit a political assessment of the influential members of the elite, marking the same time both terms, as it spills security problem.¹⁵ In word of international institutions, term migrant is a broad term – includes asylum-seekers and refugees, and among the people (referred to in this case), there are both. In the propaganda tone the social disorganization and disintegration of entire countries and peoples are lost, thus contributing to the escalation of the crisis to other territories. Leading representatives of the social disorganization, A. Elliott and F. Merrill,¹⁶ define the phenomenon as disorders in social communication. They indicate the levels of its manifestation, establishing that reporting formalism on public speaking is the first level of disorganization, to which, then, built confrontation leads to a complete loss of social consensus. American theorists have noted that in the crisis situations an unclear conceptual category can easily be politicized, so in our everyday life a part of the extreme-oriented media may use the term “economic migrants”, emphasizing that waves of people come to Europe for business or economic benefits, which increases the xenophobia and the risk of new confrontation. Hence the designation of refugees as migrants is not only a question of vocabulary, but becomes “renaming of their problems and responsibilities that politicians of the corridor countries or destination countries, have to solve”.¹⁷

CONCLUSION

The analysis of total migration flows towards the European Union at this time was not done, but it is clear that it should include a range of very different issues. For security assessment, in addition to the quantitative aspects (statistical study of the number of migrants

¹⁵ Babar Baloh, a spokesman for UNHCR, Radio Free Europe said that, “in Hungary in this year 90.000 people applied for asylum, of which 60.000 came from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan.” From this it is more than clear that this is not a migrant, but the refugee crisis.

¹⁶ Elliott, A., Merrill, F.: *Social disorganization*. New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1961.

¹⁷ Service for legal protection of the UNHCR Belgrade office. Why media Refugees converted to migrants, Cenzolovka, 13/8/2015. Available at: <https://www.cenzolovka.rs/iz-prve-ruke/zasto-mediji-izbeglice-pretvaraju-u-migrante/>.

and the reasons for relocation, migration flows, the length of their movement and types of migration according to their size), a special attention should be given to the demographic and security aspects and the issue of selectivity of migrants according to different characteristics (gender, age, profession, education, etc.), the study of demographic, economic and social aspects of migration flows, as well as many other issues. If the migrants are males, younger age, militarily trained, with experience in conflict, it is clear that the security policy of the country of immigration must be urgently transformed in accordance with the migratory changes. Population inflow influences the population growth, and thus the assessment of the security risk.

We should not neglect the fact that more than two-thirds of the current migrants in Europe are Muslims, which have been slowly integrated into domicile cultural patterns, especially the Christian community. They almost do not accept European values and habits, and are often not able to fit in the larger culture, adhering to religious beliefs and traditions – from customs and diet, through clothing, behaviour and moral norms, to the general behaviour and the role of women and families.¹⁸ These problems are passed from generation to generation as young people living in migrant ghettos attend expensive schools, socialize with each other, are often separated from the broader community, and remain unaccepted and disoriented, searching for identity in connecting to groups of Islamic extremists who lurk these persons with powerful media propaganda.¹⁹ The consequences are manifested in different ways: by provoking riots in the streets and throwing bombs in subways, through open funding or showing sympathy for terrorist groups, to the growth of antagonism towards the natives. At the same time, in Europe we have a growth of suspicion towards Muslims in general, fear of religious radicalism, and the open forms of hatred and discrimination.²⁰

Well managed migration can bring genuine benefits to all participants of the migration. However, for the ultimate success, a necessary dialogue and cooperation with non-EU countries and international organizations is a must. Multilateral policy of migration management (Europe, USA, NATO, Russia, and countries of crisis), in our opinion, represents the only way out of the current crisis situation. There is no simple or single answer to the challenges that arise from migration. Also, no Member State can solve the problem alone. "It is obvious that we need a new, pro-European approach to tackling the crisis."²¹

Sociological challenges and turbulence of social trends are visible in changing the character of migration, because with the new transnational character the classic traits of previous forms of migration are being complemented and transformed. Migrations of entire populations across the borders of third countries now receive transnational forms. To some extent, the structure of the population was changed, but also cultural and value patterns, impacting on national identity that is increasingly adapting to global environment. The idea of pot

18 For example, out of nearly 140 Turkish immigrant women who were interviewed in the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, every second said that her husband was chosen by her family, and every fourth that she did not know her husband before marriage. See in: Malešević, M.: Hrišćanski identitet sekularne Evrope. Beograd: *Glasnik Etnografskog instituta SANU*, book. 55, (1), (2007), p. 12.

19 Jevtović, Z. i Aracki, Ž.: Požar islamskog fundamentalizma i čutanje Zapada, *Viteška kultura*, Beograd, 2015, p. 232.

20 The latest research of the American "Pew" center, conducted in July 2015 on a sample of 21.235 people in 21 countries, showed that the fear of radical Islamists is growing around the world, and compared to 2011 the percentage of those who declared themselves to be scared of terrorists rose to 21%. Fear is most evident in France (increased from 29% to 67%), in Spain (from 32% to 61%), Germany (from 26% to 46%) and in the United States from 36% to 53%. The research also showed that fear is growing not only in western countries but also in those with a majority of Muslim population, mostly in Nigeria, Lebanon, Pakistan, Palestine and Turkey. Source: *Blic online*, Ove zemlje se najviše plaše islamista, 22/7/2015. Available at: <http://www.blic.rs/Vesti/Svet/577337/STRAH-Ove-zemlje-se-najvise-plase-islamista>.

21 *Spoljna migraciona politika EU: odlučnji pristup*. Delegacija Evropske unije u Republici Srbiji. 24/2/2014. Available at: <http://europa.rs/spoljna-migraciona-politika-eu-odlucniji-pristup/>.

in which ethnic differences, religious affiliation or traditional patterns are conjugating and equalizing resembles the American model, but it is currently almost invisible in European practice. Migrant communities use economic privileges, but are slowly integrated into spiritual patterns, especially in areas where they represent the majority of the population.²²

By exploring the phenomenon of contemporary migrations, we noted the need for multilateral exchange of information between state authorities and the security services of the countries involved. Then a brief, but in the public discourse visible noise of porosity of national borders or mutual economic blockade will be absent. Instead of a “tabloids war” it is better to formulate and refer the official initiatives towards the countries of the region and European Union member states as a measure to restore the cooperative activities, aimed at well established management during the migration process, which would possibly lead to the reduction of conflicts to a minimum.

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²² Radičević, N.: *Kako naučiti izbeglice da žive na nemački način*, *Politika*, 11/10/2015.

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