

# Major Global Crisis And Forced Migration

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## **Abstract**

*Migration is one of the popular subjects of discussion and inquiry right now. Along with political scientists, other academics with interests in these topics include sociologists, economist, geographers, psychologists and anthropologists. Learning about migration is always useful for immigrants, students, workers, public officials, non-public sector management, academics, and research scholars in all countries. Being a part of a global society also implies that, compared to past generations, global economic factors now have a considerably greater influence on our work possibilities and quality of life. A few of the difficulties the global economy is now facing are the COVID-19 epidemic, war (Russia's invasion of Ukraine), forced migration and environmental degradation. As a result, the current study assesses how significant worldwide crises prompted forced migration. This study based on secondary data analysis and a review of pertinent literature. A range of sources, including books, journals, magazines, annual reports, and other papers found on the websites of international organizations including the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations, are used to gather secondary data. There have been further recommendations about how to get around these obstacles.*

**Keywords:** - Migration, COVID-19, War, forced migration, environmental degradation.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Migration is one of the intellectual study topic that is most discussed and given the most attention. This subject has also grown in relevance and importance as a result of the participation of students and professors from other disciplines in discussions on crucial problems of migrants.. Questions of peace, conflict, security, globalization, and political economy influence more people than just political scientists. Additionally involved are anthropologists, psychologists, physicists, doctors, and sociologists. The debate over international relations is also spurred by its expanding importance to people all over the world, including citizens, immigrants, students, employees, and public servants, managers of businesses, teachers, and scholars. More and more aspects of life in other nations are impacted by the decisions and actions of individuals living there (Cohen: 2005).

How is the current state of the world affecting both you and I? One of the most obvious ways the global crisis matters is through the impact it has on our quality of life. More global economic issues than in the past have an impact on many of our job chances since we now operate in a worldwide market (Oatley, 2019).

## **II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

There are several issues happening across the world right now. Several notable global crises include:

First is the pandemic, which still has an effect on our lives and economies. The virus's ongoing spread might lead to even more infectious or, worse, more lethal variants, creating new disruptions and widening the divide between developed and poor countries.

Second, the war: The world is shocked by the economic destruction brought on by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The worst human calamity (Forced migration) is the suffering of men, women, and children in Ukraine, including the more than 11 million displaced people.

The economic effects of the conflict spread rapidly and extensively to neighbors and beyond, gravely harming the most vulnerable people in the globe. Many millions of households were already struggling because of stagnant wages and rising food and energy costs. The conflict has caused a considerable worsening of this, and it could grow worse before it gets better.

These twin crises—pandemic and war—and our ability to handle them are complicated by the fragmentation of the global economy into geopolitical blocs with unique trade and technology norms, payment systems, and reserve currencies (Georgieva: 2022). Other than these, climate change, environmental degradation, and water shortages are the greatest risks to the future of the globe. Our world's political leaders' decisions and deeds will shape how the international community evolves.

In light of the aforementioned context, the current study seeks to assess the "Major Global Crisis and Forced Migration". The following objectives in particular have been adopted:

1. To study on the enormous worldwide problem that is now occurring, this encompasses the pandemic, conflict, forced migration, inflation, and environmental harm.
2. To research how these crises have led the forced migration.
3. To investigate the impact of these crises on international political relations.
4. To determine possible solutions to these situations.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The current research, which is based on secondary data analysis and a review of pertinent literature, focuses on how the recent great global crisis has led forced migration. As secondary data, a range of published records from the official websites of the UN, WHO, IMF, and Government of India were used, as well as research reports, journals, books, annual reports, and other documents.

### IV. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

According to a review of the existing literature on migration studies, the majorities of research is either focused on a single issue or are one-dimensional. To fully analyze the topic, a few analytical studies have been conducted. It has occasionally been necessary to thoroughly and intensely analyses the effects of significant global crises and forced migration at the micro level in order to understand the dynamics of migration. Such research not only aids in policy formulation but also advances the understanding of the principles underlying migration studies.

The current study is a tiny step in that direction. It can act as a guide for modifying international migration policies in order to hasten the nation's growth. The primary worldwide issues that the world is presently facing, including a pandemic, war, forced migration, inflation, and environmental damage, have been the subject of this research. It could be useful to look into these problems in the context of migration

### V. Conceptual Framework

**Pandemic:** In contrast to an epidemic, which primarily affects a sizable portion of a community, population, or region, a pandemic spreads over a very large geographic area, such as several countries or continents. The most well-known pandemic was the "Spanish Flu," which destroyed large portions of the global population and is thought to have killed at least 40 million people between 1918 and 1919. The 1957 "Asian influenza" and the 1968 "Hong Kong influenza" outbreaks were further influenza pandemics that dramatically increased global morbidity and mortality (Indian Society by NCERT: 18). COVID-19 has all of a sudden started to threaten us.

**War:** A war is a protracted armed conflict involving two or more governments, society, or paramilitary groups. It usually involves the use of regular or irregular armed forces and is characterized by intense antagonism, bloodshed, destruction, and fatalities ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War)).

**Forced Migration:** People have frequently moved around throughout human history in search of greater economic possibilities (Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003). From short to lengthy, these acts might be performed (Kosinski and Prothero, 1975; Massey, 1990). Migration was widely described as "a permanent or semi-permanent change of domicile" by renowned demographer Everett Lee in 1966. Forced displacement (also known as forced migration) is the involuntary or forced removal of a person or group of people from their home or native territory. Being uprooted "as a result of persecutory acts, armed conflict, widespread violence, or human rights violations" is what the UNHCR defines as "forced displacement" (UNHCR: 2014).

### VI. Review of Literature

Janardhanan N. et al.'s 2020 study, "Impacts of COVID-19 on Japan and India: Climate, Energy, and Economic Stimulus," looked addressed these issues. While the COVID-19 lockdown has some immediate benefits for improving air quality and reviving the ecosystem, the authors came to the conclusion that some short- and medium-term mitigation initiatives, like the deployment of renewable energy, may suffer negatively due to the disruption in supply chain and technological development. If economic activity builds up again gradually but considerably in the years following COVID, the environment can experience new stress. The COVID-19 presents an opportunity to make structural adjustments to the climate policies, which might pave the way for a green economic recovery and strengthen India's and Japan's NDC commitments. The COVID-19 impacts would promote investment in the creation of clean technologies. An enhanced governmental focus on green technology and green investment can promote co-innovation between Japan and India in technological development and manufacturing. (Janardhanan N. et al.: 2020).

The economic impacts of the Covid-19 epidemic in India were studied by Ramakumar, R., and Kanitkar, T. in 2021. Before the epidemic, the Indian economy had already witnessed a slowdown in growth as well as historically high rates of unemployment and poverty. India's capacity to face a fresh calamity was so constrained when the virus hit in March 2020. The March 2020-starting economic crisis has an effect on every aspect of the Indian economy. Agricultural producers had to deal with broken supply networks, a lack of market prospects, poor demand, and falling output prices. The industrial sector's micro and small firms were most severely affected. The crisis led to the loss of at least 15 million jobs. The authors use an input-output (I-O) paradigm to provide four scenarios of losses to the Indian economy. They estimate that India's GDP growth rate in 2020–2021 might range between 4.3 to 15%. Demand side initiatives were a significant shortcoming in the government's economic response up to October 2020. The administration refrained from raising budgetary expenditure because it feared the fiscal deficit would worsen. Given this budgetary stance of policy, the chances of an early economic recovery in India appear remote.

Covid-19, particularly in developing countries with risky assets, has had a substantial detrimental influence on the global equity and debt markets, according to Shipalana, P., and O'riordan, A. (2020). Changing currency values and declining commodity prices have had a greater effect on emerging markets. Due to the turmoil in the financial markets and the negative effects of economic lockdowns, fiscal and monetary authorities have implemented economic stimulus packages and other liquidity-boosting measures in the majority of countries in order to safeguard financial stability. Despite the downgrade in Africa's economic outlook caused by significant capital outflows, trade disruptions, a decline in foreign direct investment, and funding shortages, financial instability continues to pose a serious threat. Remittances have ceased, and as people and companies suffer, default rates are growing, putting the credit markets in danger of abruptly collapsing. Creditors' reluctance to issue credit is growing as a result of decreasing borrower credit quality and low investor and business confidence. The cumulative effects of the pandemic crisis on African countries include a predicted recession accompanied by expanding fiscal deficits, decreased tax revenues, and increased debt servicing costs. Ratings agencies have been downgrading countries in the midst of this by raising market-implied defaults and bringing down their speculative-grade default estimates to recessionary levels. Macroeconomic resilience is being put to the test by the health and economic repercussions of Covid-19, a virus whose effects are more severe and longer than originally anticipated, especially in Africa. While central banks are crucial to maintaining the continent's financial stability, the most vulnerable countries urgently need assistance from the international community to lessen the effects of COVID-19 on their economies. African countries must now more than ever enhance monetary, fiscal, and financial policy activities in order to develop economic recovery plans after the pandemic is brought under control.

Kusumahadi, T. A., & Permana, F. C. (2021) examined the impact of COVID-19 on stock return volatility across 15 different countries. Using daily data from January 2019 to June 2020, they find that exchange rate fluctuations have had a detrimental effect on stock returns in the majority of countries. They also identified structural changes during the observation period; these changes occur sooner than immediately following the original COVID-19 instance. Using threshold generalised autoregressive conditional regressions, they find evidence that the development of COVID-19 had an impact on stock return volatility in all analysed nations with the exception of the United Kingdom. They also find that having COVID-19 in a country has a positive influence on return volatility. However, the magnitude of this effect is small in each of the nations that were examined. This finding highlights the need for in-depth investigation into other factors that affect stock return volatility but are absent from COVID-19.

A disagreement over Russian gas supplies to Ukraine has been escalating all year, according to Motyl, A. (2005). The year 2006 got off to a turbulent start for Ukraine. In January 2006, Gazprom informed the Ukrainians that it would cease supplying them with gas unless they agreed to a fivefold price increase. For Ukraine, there is a silver lining in the gas crisis, but not for Russia or Russians. The thesis showed how Russian elites viewed their country as a superpower with the authority to pursue regional hegemony using the most archaic methods of 19th-century real politics. It should now be clear that Russia is an imperial power with a totalitarian government at home.

There have been two distinct phases in the evolution of Ukraine's military institutions since it attained independence in 1991: one of peace up to February 2014 and the other of confrontation with Russia from 2014 to 2018. The study by Polyakov (2018) supports this. During the pre-war era of 1991–2013, economic problems, inconsistencies in the national strategy, and subsequent disdain for the necessities of national security led to imprecise military policies and declarative rather than substantive changes of the Armed Forces. Ukraine was striving to counteract the impact of its economic weakness and policy inconsistencies on defense by strong engagement with NATO and participation in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the UN, NATO, and the EU. With the exception of the populace's determination to protect the country, Ukraine's reaction in the spring of 2014 demonstrated serious weaknesses in every aspect of defense. In reaction to Russia's annexation of Crimea and invasion of South-Eastern Ukraine, Ukraine mobilized, equipped, and trained a substantial military force of 250000

active men. Additionally, Ukraine has invested a sizable sum of money in building a military that is capable of deterring potential Russian aggression and has a professional, agile active component that is supported by a deployable, ready reserve. (Polyakov, L.: 2018).

## **VII. COVID -19 AND FORCED MIGRATION**

The infectious condition known as corona virus disease (COVID-19) is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. A mild to severe respiratory illness will be experienced by the majority of virus-infected people, who will recover without the need for special care. However, some people will develop severe illnesses and require medical attention. Elderly people and people with underlying medical conditions including cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or chronic respiratory problems are more prone to have serious illness. Regardless of age, COVID-19 can cause serious disease or death (<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab 1>). The World Health Organization (WHO) reports in World Health Statistics 2022 that:

- Corona viral disease (COVID-19), a public health emergency that has drawn attention from around the world for more than two years, continues to pose a threat to health on a global scale. By April 20, 2022, there had been 50.4 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 6.2 million deaths that could be directly linked to the virus. The WHO Region of the Americas and the European Region together accounted for about 72% of all reported cases and 75% of all COVID-19 fatalities. However, many nations lack functional vital statistics or registration systems and have limited testing capacity, making it difficult to provide accurate and thorough mortality data and causes of death. The number of COVID-19 cases and fatalities throughout the world is therefore underreported.
- The number of migrants worldwide has increased 32.6% to 272 million during the past ten years, according to a report released by the UN last year, exceeding the population level that was originally anticipated to occur in 2050. (Brannen, S. et. al.: 2020).
- Pandemic-induced labor shortages in countries that depend on migrant labor will undoubtedly speed automation and technological development. The effects on the macro economy over the long run are likewise increasing worse every day (ibid).
- The entrepreneurial contributions of recent immigrants as well as their labour may be lost to developed economies. Additionally, migrant communities and developing economies suffer tremendous remittance losses. Remittances from around the world, which are vital to the economies of countries like India and Nigeria, are already expected to decline by 20%. The loss of remittances will increase the possibility of political unrest and a decline in governance in several locations. Migrant flows may potentially grow in the Global South as wealthier nations retain border and immigration restrictions after the current health crisis passes (ibid).

## **VIII. RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE AND FORCED MIGRATION**

On February 24, 2022, Russia attacked Ukraine, greatly escalating the Russo-Ukrainian War that had begun in 2014. The invasion caused a third of the population to be displaced and forced more than 9.1 million Ukrainians to flee their nation, creating the worst refugee crisis in Europe since World War II. The invasion also resulted in global food shortages (Keane and Elly: 2022, Pita, Antonio; Costa, Ral Sánchez: 2022, The Economist). ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022\\_Russian\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine)).

The damage is more severe because Russia and Ukraine are essential to the commodities markets. Together, the two countries produce 12% of the calories traded on the world market, and they both rank among the top five exporters of wheat, barley, sunflowers, and maize (UN Food and Agriculture organization, 25 March 2022).

Instability might be brought on by a lack of food and fuel throughout the majority of the earth. Humanitarian crisis-affected countries are particularly at danger; the World Food Programme has warned that 325 million people are on the edge of being hungry (The Guardian, 17 June 2022.).

Economic hardship in other countries might lead to unrest on the social and political fronts. Many low- and middle-income countries will find it challenging to manage high food and petrol prices, especially those that import more than they export and have sizable debt loads that increased during the Covid-19 pandemic (International Crisis Group:2022)

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

The world has seen two major crises: war and epidemic. The threat posed by geopolitical and economic blocs is also growing. The following general impacts of the COVID-19 epidemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine on the economy, political relations, and migration:

### **Immediate Impacts**

During lockdowns, governments have expanded services and social safety nets and swiftly adapted infrastructure to health emergencies. Due to immigration restrictions and a lack of workers as a result of reverse

migration, international remittances have declined. The labor crisis and public health issues have raised interest in robots. In places where they are needed, the production of medical products is growing swiftly. The greatest simultaneous global employment losses in more than a century are occurring. Digital payments and internet trade are growing.

### **Long term impacts**

We'll keep an eye out for prospective changes to urbanization and settlement patterns in some countries or regions, the adoption of automation and other labor-saving advances, the development of public health and monetary transfers, and the spread of electricity. Due to the loss of immigrant talent to established economies, South-South migration will increase.

### **Solutions**

The only approach that can successfully address these issues is international collaboration. The United Nations, WHO, IMF, and UNICEF should act quickly to provide the resources and policies that the countries most impacted by the crisis require. There must be considerable national and international policy change if the ramifications of the Ukrainian crisis on the global economy are to be avoided. Price controls, subsidies, and export limits are examples of distorting policies that should be avoided by policymakers as they may worsen the current increase in commodity prices.

Problems with environmental or human health cannot be solved by one sector alone. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization have encouraged a cooperative One Health approach, involving medical specialists like doctors, nurses, veterinarians, epidemiologists, lab scientists, basic scientists, and others to ascertain what could be done to better prevent future outbreaks or, at least, minimize them.

Create a national bio-threat advisory council and register expertise to be ready for crises. Hospitals should upgrade their capabilities and new community health centers should be built in order to respond to mass casualty occurrences. Major hospitals should regularly run mass-casualty/sickness drills to evaluate capability and capacity gaps in an all-hazards environment. An international exercise might last one or two days. Additionally, there is a requirement for long-term plans for quarantine stations that do not rely on our educational institutions or the tourism sector.

Since the USA, EU, and NATO allies were crucial in the developments that led to the Ukraine war, Ukraine should declare it a neutral nation in the event of hostilities and renounce membership in all military alliances, as well as in the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union. The neutrality of the nation should be upheld by Ukraine and the countries that support it. No armed forces from any other country should be stationed in Ukraine, especially those from the United States, England, and other countries in Eastern Europe. The Russian government is not allowed to interfere with Ukrainian domestic affairs. A collective security agreement between Russia and Ukraine is needed. Ukraine's nationals should be permitted to travel to and conduct business with Russia without a visa in Crimea and the Donbas, and vice versa. In order for oblasts like Mykolaiv, Kherson, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhzhia, among others, to have complete autonomy, Ukraine must be rebuilt. Ukrainian refugees who wish to return home should get assistance in addition to the UN, which has such obligations. The economic conflict with Russia must be fully resolved. These diplomatic approaches, if used, can meet security concerns of the Russian government while simultaneously protecting Ukrainian sovereignty and fulfilling the goals of individuals residing in Crimea and the Donbas. This approach may potentially be used to address the global food and energy issues that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused.

### **Alternative Solution**

If Ukraine were to join the EU, EEU, and NATO in the future, the European countries would need to find alternative energy supplies and reduce their dependency on Russian oil and gas. Finding other sources of liquefied natural gas, expanding the usage of coal, and postponing the phase-out of nuclear power in some countries are all necessary to achieve this. The development of new infrastructure to support LNG imports, accelerating the transition to alternative and green energy, or a mix of the two, should be Europe's top priority. NATO's primary priorities should be to support Ukraine as a partner, deter Russia on the Eastern border, and prevent the war in Ukraine from spilling over into NATO territory.

Recognize the lessons learned from the COVID-19 epidemic, and develop an action plan for the future. Ensure that the healthcare system incorporates local self-government. Create regulations for migrant workers to protect their sources of livelihood during an epidemic or other emergency.

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