

# THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POPULATION MIGRATION ON THE POWER OF THE STATE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

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## ABSTRACT

*The subject of international migration is an important subject in the fields of academic studies and in particular humanitarian studies. The importance of this subject is increasing every day as a result of its geographical spread and the increase in the volume of immigrants across countries. Hence, geopolitics studies migration and analyzes it by its strong association with the strength of internal states And its external capacity and its related relations with the structure of the population of the state which is the basis of the strength of states and thus its reflection on the economic, security and political capacity of the state.*

*The researcher will focus on the geopolitical analysis of migration by examining the extent to which the demographic trend of migration affects the power of the state, while highlighting the Arab countries as one of the most active regions in the world. Power of States.*

*In order to create a better analysis of the subject, research work on this subject will be divided into several axes: The first axis, demographic and state power. the second axis, international migration and population growth in the Arab countries. the third axis, the applications of international migration and its implications for the power of sending and receiving countries, Axis IV International demographic challenge and contributions of international migration. And finally reach the most prominent findings or conclusions.*

## INTRODUCTION:

The international demographic situation highlights two types of countries: the first are those with low or stable population, and second, high population and rapid population growth. However, these patterns have serious

implications for the reality and future of the country in all areas.

Population aging and thus the disruption of the population pyramid and lead to a decrease in the size of the population, and countries with high rates, the rapid population growth may exceed the rates of economic

growth resulting in poverty and other problems and create an environment repelling the population to other countries and from Many countries, especially developed ones, have tended to rely on the size of international migrants to feed the strength of their own country, given the strong link between the demographic system and the building of state power and money from reflections The great powers are aware of the dangers of the weakness of the demographic force, which has stimulated the movement of international migration from the developing countries and specifically the Arab countries towards them to ensure that the challenges facing them are met. For the future demographics that hinder their progress and comprehensive development.

#### **PAPER AIM:**

1 - To know the demographic influences internationally on the strength of the state and specifically the implications of the weight of migration on the balance of power.

2 - to highlight the role of demographic force on the present and future of countries with the use of Arab and foreign models of application and how to use preventive measures to maintain the power of the state demographically.

#### **PAPER SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION:**

The research begins with a major problem: (Does international migration have demographic implications for the power of the state)? The sub-problems are:

1. What is the role of the Arab countries in the international migration scene?
2. What are the implications of international migration for the power of States?
3. Does immigration contribute to the development of the demographically developed countries?

#### **RESEARCH HYPOTHESES:**

International migration has direct implications for the strength of countries in the case of sending and receiving immigrant populations.

1. Many Arab countries play a large role in the international migration scene and contribute a great deal to the weight of international migration, especially those countries that suffer from rapid population growth, those who are politically unstable, insecure or suffer from weak economic potential.

2. Migration from the Arab countries has positive and negative effects. In the positive trend, migration helps alleviate unemployment and poverty. In the negative direction, migration leads to the demographic discharge of the country's power, especially since most of the migrants are young people capable of working and contributing to The potential of the power of the state at different levels.

3- Population migration has contributed to the progress and development of many countries, as most of the developed countries today, which suffer from the decline in population size, depend on the ability and strength of population migration waves to enter into diverse fields of work that can be an active part in building the power of the state.

#### **THE FIRST AXIS: STATE POWER AND DEMOGRAPHICS:**

Geographic geopolitics have a wide interest in the demographic situation of states, primarily in that the population is the producers and consumers, the rulers and the governed by the people and the government in organizing political unity through their internal and external functions. In other words, geopolitics tries to diagnose the spatial considerations of the population And development and development and composition of demography and civilization in the management of the state and its organization in order to enable it to play its role in the global political map, geopolitics study citizens of the state demography and ethnography. The first is the expression of the vitality of the State at home in production, consumption and management, while the second issue reflects the state of the strength of the State and its vitality in the international sphere<sup>(1)</sup>.

Human resources are the main source of building up the power of the state and driving the economy of the state towards progress. As many geographers see, the most important part is that the different elements of

production can not be produced and given in isolation from man. Therefore, the population, geographical distribution, age structure and cultural development And their scientific level and their cultural heritage are all important elements that contribute to building the strength of States and strengthen the entity and help in the expansion of geopolitical field<sup>(2)</sup>.

Therefore, the strength of the countries was characterized by rapid dynamism, especially in the population aspect due to the growing international migration, a demographic phenomenon characterized by most countries in the world and their money from the influential role in the redistribution and composition of the population<sup>(3)</sup>.

And that the neglect of the capabilities of the population and the non-investment of the continuous increase has impeded the ability of States to develop their economic and social dimensions, so that the number of unemployed and displaced persons and illiteracy increases and in most cases the population becomes below the level of global poverty and the environment of the age population The lower the base of the population pyramid in favor of productive groups, the stronger the state and the lower the dependency ratio in society, in addition to the actual reserve of skills and specializations<sup>(4)</sup>.

It is noteworthy that the level of population distribution varies from one continent to another on the continents of the world and at the level of countries too, and this factor has a significant impact on the migration movement of the population, and in contrast the population is reflected in the strength of the state and its economy, especially if the balance between the rate of population growth with economic growth There is no doubt that the population factor is an important factor that directly or indirectly affects the economic, political and military power of the state and thus affects its position in the international balance of power<sup>(5)</sup>.

In this regard, many researchers decide that the most important concern of the world in the modern era, which has a strong impact on the international system, is population pressure, which threatens the stability of the international community and imprints its international relations on the nature of conflict and war. A direct

international representation of the migration of Europeans to other continents to control their peoples and their wealth. In the opposite direction, the population of the Arab world and South Africa is migrating daily, legally and illegally, to Europe and elsewhere.

To make it clearer, the global demographic situation today has two main characteristics:

The first advantage: that the inhabitants of the Earth are unequally distributed among the different regions and countries of the world.

The second feature is that these populations reproduce very rapidly in the developing world, while declining or stable in developed countries<sup>(6)</sup>.

Demographics confirm that the world population has increased from about 2 billion in 1940 to about 7 billion by 2015. This figure is expected to rise to 8 billion in 2030 and more than 9 in 2050<sup>(7)</sup>.

#### **THE SECOND AXIS: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH IN THE ARAB STATES:**

Most demographic experts confirm that the world population will continue to grow during the present century and much of the twenty-second century. There is also agreement that the fastest growth rate will be in the Southern Hemisphere, South to foreign high birth rates and low mortality rates will be subject to a population boost "pushing outward migration." In contrast to the situation of the European and North American populations, which have been shrinking demographically and dependent on human resources<sup>(9)</sup>.

The population explosion in the Arab countries is a major problem in the development process and the human race is threatened by famine due to the complex demographic patterns of the peoples of these countries, which are characterized by faster growth compared to the growth of their food and economic resources and thus drive them to migrate abroad<sup>(10)</sup>.

Of course, migrations in general and Arab in particular have a significant impact on the demographic structure, where the growth in emigration leads to an increase in the rate of aging with the decline in the number of young

people. In this context, In terms of the demographic situation in Lebanon, the percentage of population under the age of 15 years declined to 31.1% in 2006 and reached 24.7% in 2012. The percentage of population aged 65 years and over To 7.2% in 2006. This percentage increased to 8.1% in 2012. The study indicates that the increasing migration has reduced the youth population base from 19% in 1996 to 17% in 2012<sup>(11)</sup>.

In fact, governments either restrict or encourage immigration in accordance with their economic, demographic or military circumstances, as they may prevent their citizens from migrating because of their need for them. states on immigration restrictions relating to maintaining a particular item or category of population categories such as scalable migration to the United States policy, or attemptThe Australian government to keep the continent white, or to resort to some countries of the European Union to prevent the entry of immigrants to it because of the political, security, economic and social consequences resulting from them<sup>(12)</sup>.

Most countries in the developed world today are in dire need of continued influx of immigrants, led by European countries, which suffer from youth shortages, rising numbers of elderly, and declining birth rates. In Italy, for example, demographic statistics indicate that 25% of women do not have children, About 30 percent of them have one child. The northwestern region of Italy, the highest European and the world's oldest, has been closed recently (10 percent) of schools because of declining birth rates. A report by the National Institute of Statistics in Rome indicates that Italy has become the least child Among the countries of the Union European demographic indicators indicate that by the year 2050 Italy will be (2%) of the population only children under the age of five, and more than (40%) over the age of sixty-five<sup>(13)</sup>.

Therefore, the demographic decline has led to the employment of more immigrants in the local labor force and the employment of women in the fields of work. For example, in the United States of America, the percentage of women entering the work was about 25% of the total workforce, Their compassion and skill are the main

reasons why women are encouraged to work by much of public sector<sup>(14)</sup>.

### **THIRD AXIS : THE APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POWER OF SENDING AND RECEIVING COUNTRIES:**

may be possible to find some accurate scientific facts about the reflection of the current and future demographic situation in the sending or receiving countries of migrants to indicate the impact of the demographic situation on the size of migration, and what are the effects on the strength of the state in both negative and positive directions by addressing rates And the size of the population are future time scales: Two groups of countries, the first group of countries receiving migrants, and the second group of the countries sending the migrants, were chosen according to different For the immigrant group of migrants, countries with low rates of population growth and high rates of emigration were selected, while another group of sending countries with high rates of population growth and emigration from abroad were selected to indicate the impact of migration and the role of migration Demographic differences of countries in the formulation of immigration policy, and thus challenge the future roles of migration.

In terms of population growth rates, there is a significant difference between developed and "receiving countries" and "developing countries". Which was witnessed by the developed countries was the result of real developments in the economic and health conditions resulting from the industrial revolution that was accompanied by the revolution and followed by important social transformations.

As for developing countries, demographic developments were the result of factors far from planning, isolated from any economic and social development, and the reduction in mortality was not accompanied by any decrease in births, which made the gap between them expand<sup>(15)</sup>.

If we look at the changes in population growth rates over a time series as shown in Table 1, we see that these rates are almost constant or in some countries, as in the United States.

Table 1:

## Levels Change of The population growth in the highest receivable of migration countries

Country	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
United state	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,7
Australia	1,1	1,5	1,4	1,1
France	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,3
Italy	0,02	0,4	0,1-	0,2-
Sweden	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,6
United kingdom	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,5

Source: Calculated by the researcher based on data: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

where their growth rates have gradually declined (1990 to 2030) with growth rates of about 1,1% for the period (1990 - 2000), and the rate has not been constant, decreasing to (0.7%) in the period between 2010-2020, And that it will remain at the same rate without an increase in the next decade (0.7%) (2020-2030).

In Australia, the demographic situation is very similar to the American demographic situation, which was about 1.1% in 1990 -2000 and reach to (1.5%) during the period (2000-2010), but it declined to decline to (1.4%) in the period limited to (2010-2020), and will continue Drop down to (1.1%) by (2020-2030). As for the demographic situation in Italy, it is very low and very dangerous. The population pyramid tends to shrink at the base and there is no future generations. The structure of

the pyramid is renewed because of the alarming decline in growth rates. The period between 2010-2020, (-0.2%) by (2020 – 2030), after it was (0.4%) during 2000 -2010

These indicators are serious because the population size takes the path of numerical decline with no compensation for the shortfall and the demographic situation is unable to reach the level of substitution.

This is the case of most developed countries, which is quite the opposite of the demographic situation in developing countries, especially Arab countries. Table (2) shows a large and continuous increase in the population growth rates of selected Arab countries and is very wide compared to developed countries Mentioned above, it is through the analysis of demographic development.

Table 2:

## Population growth rates change for selected Arab countries

Country	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Iraq	3	2,7	3	2,5
Syria	2,8	2,5	1,0	3,5
Yemen	4	2,8	2,5	1,9
Egypt	1,9	1,8	2	1,5
Morocco	1,5	1,2	1,4	0,9
Sudan	3,1	2,4	2,4	2,3

**Source: Calculated by the researcher based on data: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.**

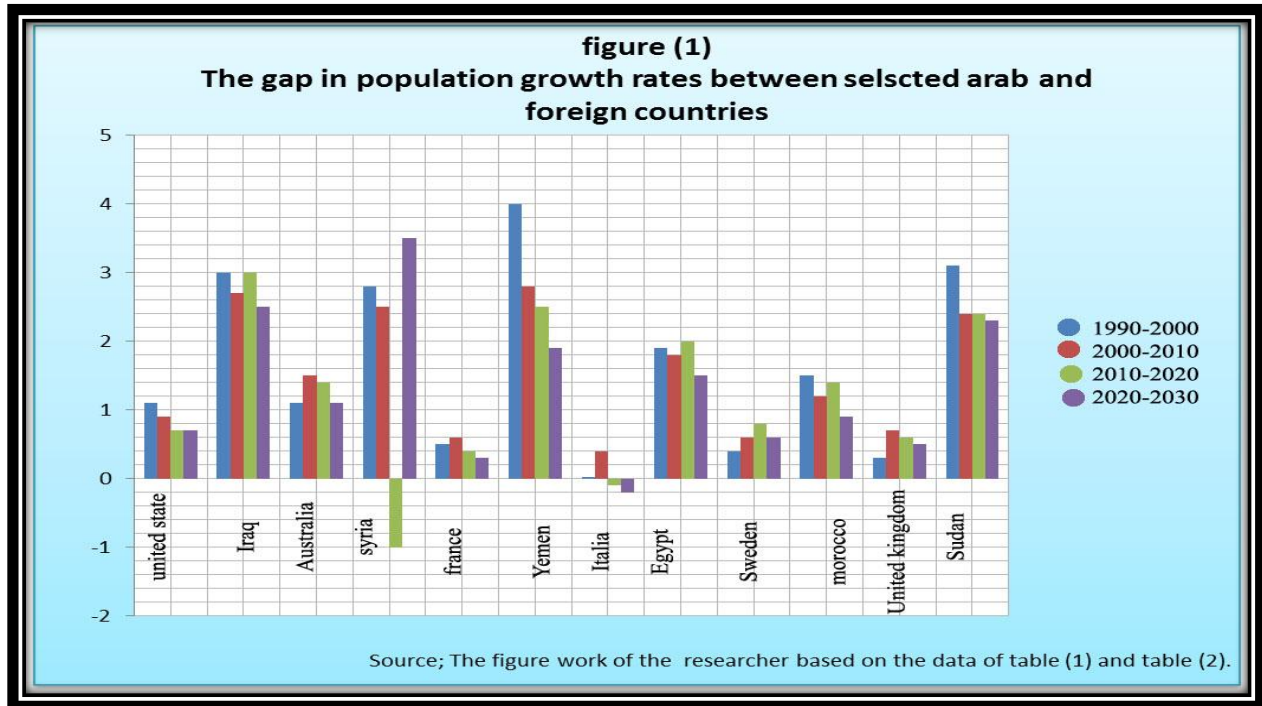
Iraq has a growth rate of 3% in the period 1990-2001, despite the large numbers of people emigrating abroad. This rate corresponds to three times the population growth rates of the developed countries and breathing period. The rate in Iraq declined to 2.7% during 2000-2010 due to the American occupation and the spread of terrorism and chaos, which caused a large part of the population to migrate abroad. But it again rose to (3%) in the period (2000 - 2010), because of the return of some migrants abroad on the one hand and the continuation of natural increase births "on the other hand.

If we compare the demographic situation between Iraq's growth rates and US growth rates, the rate in Iraq is two to three times that of the United States, and the situation in Iraq is on the rise with the trend towards a shortage in the United States.

The comparison between the demographic situation in France and the demographic situation in Syria also shows a significant disparity in growth rates between the two countries. The Syrian population growth rates are about double the growth rates in France and the same contracts respectively (0.5%) in 1990-2000, (In 2000 - 2010), (0.4%) in 2010 - 2020, (0.3%) in 2020-2030.

In Syria it reached the same contracts, respectively (2.8%),(2,5%) (-1,0%),(3,5%) The difference between the two countries is that the demographic situation in France is downward and the Syrian situation is upward except for the period between (2010) and ( 2020) due to the ongoing wars and which caused millions migration of wars. Seen the following figure.





As we compare the demographic situation between the United Kingdom and Sudan, the demographic gap between the two countries has also widened. Growth rates in the UK, respectively, and the same contracts (0.3 percent), (0.7 percent) (0,6%), (0,5%), which is very low compared with the growth rates in Sudan (3.1 % 2,3%), 2,4%, Where the growth rates in the UK are doubling with the latter declining.

while the numerical comparison between the Arab group and the foreign group shows that the foreign group is the lowest In terms of population, growth rates are very slow. For example, the United States population in 2000 was about 281 million. This number increased by about

27 million in 10 years, reaching more than 308 million people in 2010. And the natural increase in this case is very weak in comparison to its huge population size.

as is the case in Australia, where the population in 2000 was about 19 million and increased in the last 10 years to about 3 million, Million, a very small increase in comparison to the time taken by this increase and the size of population I,. In Italy, instead, the demographic situation has tended to increase. In contrast, in the 10 years between 2010 and 2020, the same level remained without an increase or decrease of 59 million. Seen Table (3).

Table (3) :

The variation in the size of the population varies between selected Arab countries and the highest receiving countries in the world

The state	2030	2020	2010	2000	1990
United State	354,711,607	331,431,534	308,641,391	281,982,778	252,529,905
Australia	28,234,742	25,398,177	22,120,064	19,065,837	17,041,431
France	67,894,271	65,721,165	63,026,704	59,608,201	56,960,835
Italy	58,109,918	59,123,073	59,729,807	57,293,721	57,127,102
Sweden	10,712,041	10,121,686	9,390,168	8,881,064	8,567,384
United kingdom	70,578,614	67,334,208	63,306,843	59,951,321	57,183,331
Iraq	53.297.666	41.502.885	30.762.701	23.565.413	17.469.005
Syria	26.608.489	18.924.442	21.018.834	16.410.848	12.446.171
Yemen	36,815,386	30,245,305	23,606,779	17,874,725	12,057,039
Egypt	119.745.677	102.941.484	84.107.606	69.905.988	57.412.215
Morocco,	40.873.592	37.070.718	32.409.639	28.849.621	24.879.136
Sudan	54.842.478	43.541.203	34.385.963	27.250.535	20.147.569

Source: Calculated by the researcher based on data:United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

Access to 2030 Italy will lose about 1 million people due to declining growth rates. This situation in these countries is very different from the situation in the Arab world where the increase is continuing and significantly. For example, the population of Iraq increased by about 11 million in 10 years between 2010 and 2020, and this increase could reach about 12 million by 2030. These demographic indicators indicate that most of the developed countries will suffer from aging population, and that it will lose a huge size of the young population

and this leads to a significant imbalance in the structure of the population pyramid due to low birth rates and thus the failure of generations to renew the place to replace the missing and there is no demographic displacement.

In these countries, real measures must be taken to combat the demographic crisis in order to avoid the situation of demographic contraction towards aging. It must be convinced that some major countries today and



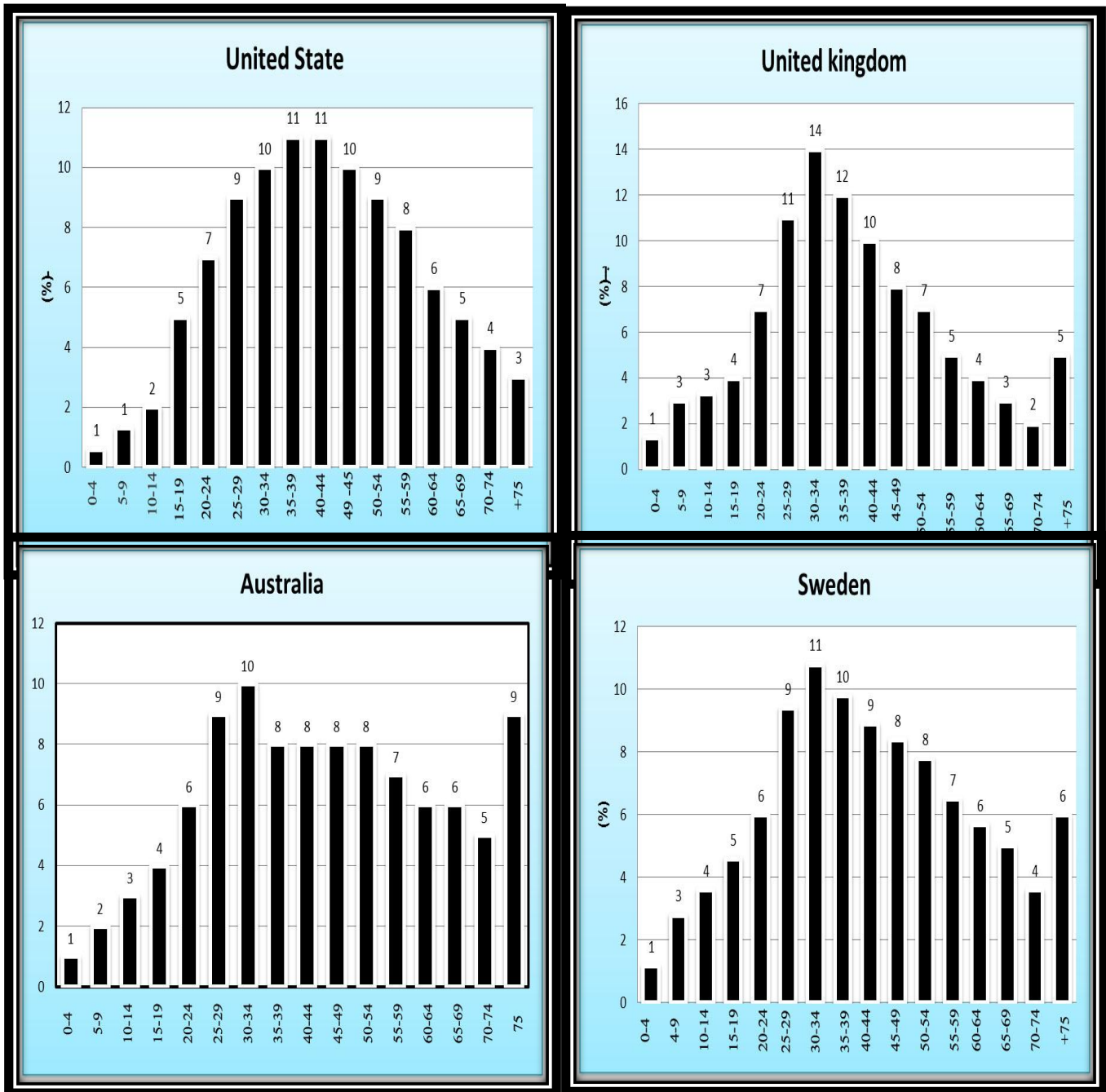
for most of the last century, if not for a longer period, will not be the major states in the future<sup>(16)</sup>.

This demographic phenomenon and its downward slope will have decisive effects on the security interests of the US and other major powers in the coming decades and more importantly it will form Global aging is a powerful force for the continued military and economic domination of the world, The aging population has slowed economic growth and increased spending on the care of senior citizens, which could allow the United States to overcome the world's aging nations, such as European or Asian countries such as China and Russia. But not all the effects of aging and their implications for international security are positive for US or other interests in the international arena. Although the United States is better placed than others, it will also face

enormous new costs for its aging population and the entry of large numbers of civilian and military personnel In the retirement circle and its money from financial costs, and as a result most likely can not maintain its current international disputes<sup>(17)</sup>.

Although aging is inevitable in major powers, it is necessary to find ways to deal with it. The increase in growth rates for migration or fertility levels alone can prevent this inevitable rise in the numbers of elderly from leading to significant increases in the median ages in countries<sup>(18)</sup>. Today, migrants contribute to the demographic size of these countries, especially young people, many of whom are in the youth category, and are strongly involved in stimulating the economic movement through their entry into various fields of work. Look at the figure below.

Figure (2): Age composition of migrants in selected countries in 2015



Source: The form of the work of the researcher based on data United Nations .Population Division. Department of Economic and Social Affairs . Workbook:UN\_ Migrant StockByOriginAndDestination\_2017.

In the United Kingdom, for example, by monitoring the contents of the previous figure, the large proportion of the immigrant population in the young age group (15-64) is economically active, with 83%. The proportion of young people (14) years and less, they reached about (7%), while the proportion of older persons (65 years) and more (about 10%). As for the United States, the percentage of active migrants (86%), young people (4%), and the elderly (12) has declined. In Sweden, the percentage of economically active is about 77%, the young age is about 8% and the elderly are 15%. Australia is also close to these percentages, with the percentage of young people (75%), young people (5%) and elderly (20%).

And thus we conclude that the large part of the immigrants are in the young category and may reach more than one third of immigrants, and thus the presence of these human energies constitute a strong pillar of the work activity in these countries and are able to contribute in various areas needed by different sectors and already working in all sectors, Industries such as industries, factories, markets, agriculture, education, health and others are divided according to the specialties, professions and experiences they possess. The increase in the proportion of older persons in some countries is often due to two main things, the first improvement of the health situation in these countries and their money role in prolonging life. Second, the length of the historical dimension of immigrants in these countries since most of them migrated before (30), or (40) year when he was young and today and the progress of time entered the category of the elderly.

As the demographic gift that characterizes the demographic situation of migrants is a supporting force and takes a large place in the demographic structure of these countries has already emerged contributions and fingerprints of these immigrants in various areas and gained global fame and bearing the identities of immigrants in creativity and activity as these countries suffer from a severe shortage of forces Working in dire need of young people coming across borders.

#### **AXIS IV:INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION CONTRIBUTIONS:**

The demographic challenge facing the developed world today is known to be demographic decline or to the extent that some demographers describe "population suicide" in some countries. If we look at fertility and mortality rates, we find that fertility rates in countries Developed countries will remain below the replacement rate and that continuing these low rates for many generations to come will cause a problem, but migration will be a solution to some extent<sup>(19)</sup>.

A 2005 European Population Commission book explains basic facts and figures about the population of countries The number of the population of the EU reached 465.8 million. The increase in the population is due to natural growth as well as the net migration rate. Most of the growth in the total population is due to net migration. Without migration, The population of countries such as Germany, Greece and Italy could have declined, for example in 2030. Migration enables the EU countries to attract the young people who are most in need of it, and in most European countries, fertility indicators are below the compensation line. Per woman, while Spain comes in less than that (1, 1) child per woman. The population of the European Union is the oldest in the world, with the proportion of young people under the age of 20 declining by 20% and the proportion of older persons aged 60 years by 20%<sup>(20)</sup>. The population of over 60 years is expected to reach 34% of the total population during 2050 and Spain's population of 40 million in 2000 will fall by more than 5 million by the year 2050. They are over 60 years old and will reach about 10 million<sup>(21)</sup>, their proportion will be more than (28%) of the total population.

The developed world is looking at migration in the near and medium term over the next two decades as a need. After that, migration will be an urgent necessity. It is a pressure in the long term. The stability of the population is not the only one that occupies the EU countries in the short term, Increasing the insurance systems, some of which introduce new crises,One of the most appropriate solutions to this demographic reality is the expansion of the reception of immigrants. Those who enable social

systems to restore their equilibrium with three productive producers for at least one elderly person to maintain the productive, service and welfare capacities of these countries, One generation after another and in dire need of population renewal to sustain its economic movement and its security, military and geopolitical policies<sup>(22)</sup>.

Based on the above, according to the demographic indicators in the developed world, which suffers from "population suicide" the developing world, including the Arab countries that suffer from the "population explosion" the treatment of aging and the shortfall will be the balance of the Arab demographic situation through the policies of activating the migration movement from countries Arab countries towards these countries. Especially in the context of increasing rates of Arab population growth and high fertility with low mortality resulting in a large gap between the birth rate and the mortality rate and thus increase the rate of natural increase of the population exceeded expectations<sup>(23)</sup>. as well as the failure to follow preventive population policies to curb this excessive increase, and it is expected that the Arab countries will fail to achieve fundamental changes in their current situation, and can not make a difference in the future due to the underdevelopment caused by the lack of resources exploited with The population is growing or not properly invested, and there is a lag in the general social situation around population and reproduction<sup>(24)</sup>.

Therefore, the geopolitical perspective is very similar to the demographic, geopolitical perspective without a dynamic, active and renewable demographic base. Over time, geopolitical conditions are required to create an appropriate atmosphere for the development and revival of the demographic by harnessing all the political, economic and cultural potentials to ensure the demographic integrity of the state. Geopolitical space and then tensions in its position on the international map and global balance of power. This will directly affect the strength of the nation-state and its international sphere.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. The complete link between demography and the power of the state is one of the basic pillars in pushing geopolitics to study migration, To

determine the extent of their impact on the ability of States in various fields and current and future time scales.

2. The population is the main source in building the power of the state and contribute to the advancement of the state economy and the strengthening of the state's military capability, but this needs constant attention to the structure of the population and directing its activity towards the service of the nation.
3. One of the reasons for the increasing number of international migrants is the unfair distribution of the population among countries where they are growing in a country and they are in another country. Another reason is the great difference in the distribution of wealth and food, where it grows in a country and lacks another country, Poor and rich people, and on this basis is active migration movement in search of money and food.
4. There is a rapid increase in the world population, which reached more than (7) billion people in 2015, This figure is expected to rise to 8 billion in 2030 and to more than 9 billion in 2050.
5. The Arab countries, especially the non-oil countries, are among the most prominent countries in the field of international migration. These countries are losing thousands of their populations annually due to lack of food, deterioration of the economic situation as well as poor security, military and political conditions, in contrast to European countries that enjoy economic, political and security stability, And has become an attractive area for people from different countries of the world, and because of the aging population in developed countries today is in dire need of the influx of international migrants towards them for employment in the national workforce.
6. The percentage of youth (15-65) years was approximately 83%, the highest among the other groups, while the youngest (14) years were about 7%, while the elderly (65) (10%) and thus the large proportion of immigrants are economically active.
7. The continued need of developed countries to the flow of immigrants because the developed countries are living in a situation of "population suicide" reduced the population because of the lack of reproduction, in contrast to the Arab countries

and other developing countries living in the case of "population explosion," and thus to compensate for the demographic shortage in countries Progress will always be at the expense of the demographic situation in developing countries.

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