Migration Crises in Europe

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Migration Crises in Europe

**Refugee Crises in Europe**

It has been more than three years now that migration crises in Europe are on the peak. The matter of fact is that the tension between EU members has been increased over how they will handle the irregular immigration from counties like Africa and East. People from the different side have different opinions over the increase in the migration towards Europe. However, most of the people agree that there is a high need for Europe to urgently overhauled its immigration rules and asylum (Park, 2015). In the current scenario, Greece, Italy, and Spain are seen to be taking most of the strain owing to the position of the states geographically. One thing that must be taken into consideration is the fact that no one would agree on what to do.

There are some states that want a fairer distribution of new arrivals. On the other hand, there are some states that want tougher external border control. In case if there is any solution to this problem, it would need to balance the concerns of frontline southern states and northern destination states. There has been observed the anti-immigration sentiment on the rise across the continent. When it comes to Gernamny, the country welcomed a number of migrants in the year 2015, and the numbers are more than 1 million. Studies and researches show that terrorism and immigration Reiman top concerns of EU citizens.

There is no doubt that the European Union along with its member states tends to continue efforts for preventing arrivals and outsource responsibility for migration control to states that are not inside the European Union. A number of people have arrived in the EU after sea journeys or perilous land. The matter of fact is that such people tend to require basic humanitarian assistance such as legal aid, emergency shelters, health care, and clean water. One thing that must be taken into consideration is that many of such displaced people are children who require even more protection needs. When it comes to the geographical location, the migration is impacting the transit states such as Libya, Greece, and Turkey (Metcalfe, 2015).

The EU and its member states are considered to be the leading donor of humanitarian aids. However, the problems of Europe with human rights tends to exist with its borders as well. Due to the unacceptable levels of abuse, there has been observed a threat to European human rights in the headquarters of agencies at Vienna. States in Europe with long democratic traditions are seen to test their limits of human rights.

**Rights of Migrants**

It has been estimated that more than 258 million people live outside their motherland. In other words, it can be said that more the numbers sum up to approximately 3 percent of the world's population. The situation for migration differs from person to person. However, the migrants tend to enjoy the fundamental rights afforded to each individual. The matter of fact is that each migrant has the right to life. The countries have the obligation of ensuring that no migrant is deprived of the rights. When it comes to migrants, another important duty of the state is to mitigate the loss of life during sea and land border crossings. In a nutshell, it can be said that a state is responsible to protect the rights of migrants at any cost.

Apart from the right to life, a state is bound to create a sense of equality. There must be equality among the rights of citizens and migrants. A person who migrates from one state to the other should be treated equally, and there must be no discrimination at all. The matter of fact is that the migrant acquires labor human rights and assumes an employment relationship in the state of employment. After migration what comes to the mind of a migrant is that whether or not he may be protected against the arbitrary arrest and detention or not. Every migrant has the right to seek protection for the state against torture o inhuman treatment.

In case if any of the migrant rights are not protected, there is a high chance the entire government would be questioned (Hatton, 2017). A state needs to understand that the reason for immigration for anyone would definitely be due to some serious issue. Therefore, if someone is migrating, and leaving all of him behind then the state in which the person is migrating should welcome the migrant, and help him to live his life. The right to life should be protected, and the right to earn in order to have a healthy lifestyle must be protected.

**Right to Health**

Whether the state is highly developing or it is under development, migration is always considered as one of the most pressing challenges on a global level. In the year 2015, there was seen more than a million migrants and refugees to arrive in the EU. As the population tends to increase, it results in the increase in a number of challenges that are related to health-care services (De et al., 2016). There is a high need to develop effective approaches that can respond to the needs of health. The steps taken must be addressing the root cause of displacement. Studies and researches have shown that the refugee often has acute trauma symptoms and health problems. Most of such problems are related to the PTSD.

In a number of counties where the refugees are seeking asylum, there is a high need to understand their rights to health. Regardless of the increased burden of disease, access to healthcare for refugees is in restriction in host countries (Pavli et al., 2017). However, there are a number of counties that tend to offer some sort of medical screening upon arrival. But, it must be taken into consideration that most of the refugees do not get benefitted from such services. Moreover, the quality of the screening programmes is undoubtedly questionable. Moreover, the host countries often impose waiting periods before grading access to refugees for availing health care services. There is a high need to understand that access to essential health services must be considered a fundamental human right.

**Conclusion**

It is concluded that approximately 3 percent of the world's population live outside their homeland. The countries have the obligation to ensuring that no migrant is deprived of the rights. A person who migrates from one state to the other should be treated equally, and there must be no discrimination at all. A state needs to understand that the reason for immigration for anyone would definitely be due to some serious issue. The right to life should be protected, and the right to earn in order to have a healthy lifestyle must be protected.

As the population tends to increase, it results in the increase in a number of challenges that are related to health-care services. Therefore, the host counties should take some serious actions in order to overcome the issues of migrants or refugees related to health. Most of the people agree that there is a high need for Europe to urgently overhauled its immigration rules and asylum. After migration what comes to the mind of a migrant is that whether or not he may be protected against the arbitrary arrest and detention or not. Each migrant has the right to seek protection for the state against torture o inhuman treatment.

**References**

De Genova, N., Tazzioli, M., & Álvarez-Velasco, S. (2016). Europe/Crisis: New Keywords of “the Crisis” in and of “Europe””. *Near Futures Online*, *1*, 1-45.

Hatton, T. J. (2017). Refugees and asylum seekers, the crisis in Europe and the future of policy. *Economic Policy*, *32*(91), 447-496.

Jeandesboz, J., & Pallister-Wilkins, P. (2016). Crisis, routine, consolidation: The politics of the Mediterranean migration crisis. *Mediterranean Politics*, *21*(2), 316-320.

Metcalfe-Hough, V. (2015). The migration crisis? Facts, challenges and possible solutions. *Taken from https://www. odi. org/sites/odi. org. uk/files/odi-assets/publicationsopinion-files/9913. pdf on*, *14*, 2016.

Park, J. (2015). Europe’s migration crisis. *New York: Council of Foreign Relations*, 311-325.

Pavli, A., & Maltezou, H. (2017). Health problems of newly arrived migrants and refugees in Europe. *Journal of travel medicine*, *24*(4).