

Dynamics Of Migration In Islamic View

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Abstract

Migration is an issue that has been going on for a long time in this part of the world, but not a few people view that migration is an act that threatens the domestic situation. Islam itself has migrated since the prophetic era which is often known as Hijrah. This paper will discuss how the Islamic view of migration is often considered that it can be a threat to security and stability domestically in this era. This paper uses a qualitative descriptive method with the findings that America is used as the mecca as a superpower has a different view of migration which can be a serious threat to the state, while Islam has another view, namely that migration or hijrah is a must if circumstances do not allow to settle in the country of origin.

Keywords: *Islam, West, Migration*

INTRODUCTION

Since the early times, mankind has been moving and moving. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunities, to join families, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights abuses. Others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters, or other environmental factors. Today, more people live in countries other than the country where they were born. In 2019, the number of migrants globally was estimated at 272 million, 51 million more than 2010. International migrants make up 3.5 percent of the global population. Compared to 2.8 percent in 2000 and 2.3 percent in 1980, the proportion of international arrivals in the world's population has also increased. While many individuals migrate by choice, many others migrate out of necessity. The global refugee number reached 70 million for the first time in UNHCR's nearly 70-year history at the end of 2018. This number includes nearly 26 million refugees, 3.5 million asylum seekers and more than 41 million internally displaced persons (United Nation, 2020).

To be a reference in writing, the author describes several articles to be used as benchmarks in compiling writing. The first article written by Lada Timotijevic with the title *Migration and threat to identity* and published in the *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology* which broadly discusses the threat to identity experienced by migrants who experience socio-political upheaval. There are relatively few articles on empirical social psychological research on migrants' perceptions of the threats associated with migration and their impact on identity (Timotijevic, 2020). Then the second article written by Richard Stansfield and Brenna Stone entitled *Threat Perceptions of Migrants in Britain and Support for Policy*, which was later published in SAGE Journals with an outline discussion of migrants who often considered a threat to Britain in terms of the economy and crime against the streets of England, so the author examines the impact of attitudes theseon support for policies that limit the rights of EU and non-EU migrants. results show that perceptions of migrants as criminal threats have a greater effect on support for limiting EU migrant rights, more so than economic threats, suggesting that Britons elicit-stereotypes deeproot about EU migrants as criminals when selecting their preferences (Stansfield & Stone, 2018). Then the 3rd article written by Joao Estevens with the title *Migration crisis in the EU: developing a framework for analysis of national security and defense strategies* which discusses security-migration relations in the EU by assessing the defense and national security strategies of Member States and EUGS 2016 during the migration crisis, a crisis that has become one of the most important geopolitical challenges currently in the EU (Estevens, 2018).

America refused to ratify the United Nations treaty on safe and orderly migration, at the conference United Nationsin Marrakech, arguing that it was incompatible with policy immigration America's own. This resulted in several countries changing the results of their decisions and following the United States. Among the countries that left were Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria (AICGS, 2018). It is clear that migration is seen as a threat to the global order and not regulating migration is seen as an advantage politically. In addition, it is also considered that the losses to be obtained are more than an advantage for the receiving country. So from here, a material can be drawn to be used as a discussion for the future, namely what is the Islamic view on the issue of migration itself, is it in line with the Western view or vice versa?

In compiling this paper, the author uses a qualitative method with a library research approach.study is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, Literature Literature, notes and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. Researchers collect information from various sources from the literature related to the research theme. Library sources can be obtained from books, journals, research results and other sources that are in accordance

with the focus of research on migration and problems of Muslim minorities. In qualitative research using descriptive analysis, in this case it will provide a clear, systematic, objective and critical description and description of the view of migration in Islam and the western world.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Migration is a phenomenon where people leave their homeland and travel to other areas. In 2015, 244 million people, or 3.3 percent of the world's population, lived outside their home countries. The majority of migrants cross borders in search of better economic and social opportunities. Others have been forced to flee the crisis - the current mass movement of refugees and displaced people has given rise to xenophobia and calls to tighten borders. Internal migration within the country is also on the rise. Migration is an important force in development and a high priority issue for both developing and developed countries. In addition, almost half of all migrants are women, and most of them are of childbearing age. They have special needs and human rights issues. UNFPA works to improve understanding of migration issues, advocate for better migration data, and promote the incorporation of migration into national development plans. UNFPA also advocates for addressing the specific concerns of women and other vulnerable migrants, and works to meet the reproductive health emergency needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (UNFPA, 2013).

In 2017 there were more than 258 million migrants worldwide living outside their country of birth. This figure is expected to grow for a number of reasons including population growth, increased connectivity, trade, increasing inequality, demographic imbalance and climate change. Migration provides enormous opportunities and benefits – for migrants, host communities and communities of origin. However, when poorly regulated, it can pose significant challenges. These challenges include the overwhelming social infrastructure with the unexpected arrival of large numbers of people and the deaths of migrants making the perilous journey.

In September 2016, the General Assembly decided, through the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, to develop a global agreement for safe, orderly and orderly migration. The Global Agreement on Migration is the United Nations' first-ever global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. Global agreements are not legally binding. It is based on the values of state sovereignty, sharing of responsibilities, non-discrimination, and human rights, and recognizes that a cooperative approach is needed to optimize the benefits of migration overall, while addressing its risks and challenges for individuals and communities in destination countries. (migrationRefugee.un.org, 2017).

The global agreement comprises 23 goals to better manage migration at local, national, regional and global levels. Some examples of these goals are aimed at reducing the detrimental drivers and structural factors that prevent people from establishing and maintaining sustainable livelihoods in their countries of origin, aiming to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities faced by migrants at various stages of migration by respecting, protecting and fulfill their human rights and provide them with care and assistance, seek to address the legitimate problems of the state and community, while recognizing that societies are undergoing demographic, economic, social and environmental changes at different scales which may have implications and consequences of migration, struggle to create conducive conditions that enable all migrants to enrich our society through their human, economic and social capacities, and thereby facilitate their contribution to sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels (refugees). migration.un.org, 2017).

America, which is a country that can be called the world's gang, has a different view on migration. In 2017 America decided to withdraw from the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. America considers that the global approach in the New York declaration is less in line with US sovereignty. The conference was talking about a humane strategy to serve more than 60 million people worldwide who have been forced to migrate or move for various reasons. America's decision is clear evidence of the policy of Donald Trump, who was still president at that time, to limit the flood of immigration into the United States (Hassan, 2017).

The United States has more immigrants than any other country in the world. Today, more than 40 million people living in the US were born in another country, accounting for about one-fifth of the world's migrants. The immigrant population is also very diverse, with nearly every country in the world represented among U.S. immigrants (Budiman, 2020). Immigrants in the US as a whole have lower levels of education than US-born residents. In 2018, immigrants were three times more likely than US-borns to not complete high school (27% vs. 8%). However, immigrants have the possibility of nearly equal to those born in the US to have a college degree (respectively 32% and 33%).

Educational attainment varies among immigrant groups of countries, especially across immigrants from different regions of the world. Immigrants from Mexico and Central America are less likely to be high school graduates than those born in the US (54% and 47%, respectively, of not having a high school diploma, vs. 8% of US births). On the other hand, immigrants from every region *except* Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America are as likely or more likely than US-born residents to have a college degree or higher. Among all immigrants, those from South

Asia (71%) are the most likely to have a bachelor's degree or more. Immigrants from Mexico (7%) and Central America (11%) were the least likely to have a college degree or higher. Because of these factors, Americans consider migration to be something that can threaten the stability of the country and are seen as unfavorable, so About 337,000 immigrants were deported from the US in the 2018 fiscal year, an increase since 2017.

Overall, the Obama administration deported approximately 3 million immigrants between 2009 and 2016, a much higher number than the 2 million immigrants deported by the Bush administration between 2001 and 2008. In 2017, the Trump administration deported 295,000 immigrants, the lowest number since 2006. Immigrants convicted of crimes accounted for less than half of the deportations in 2018, the latest year where statistics based on criminal status are available. Of the 337,000 immigrants deported in 2018, about 44% were convicted of a crime and 56% were not convicted of a crime. From 2001 to 2018, the majority (60%) of deported immigrants have not been convicted of a crime (Budiman, 2020).

Islamic View of Migration

The Qur'an talks about the migration experiences of prophets before Islam, such as the prophets Adam, Ibrahim, Lut, Yunus, Yakup, and Moses. Since the prophet Adam, the father of mankind, migrated from heaven to earth, Islamic tradition regards all humans as immigrants. Therefore, mankind's primordial homeland was heaven, whereas earth was a place of temporary relocation. This view also seems to be dominant in the sayings of the Prophet. He likens himself to a traveler who stays for a while to rest in the shade of a tree and then continues his journey.

Migration can occur for various reasons including economic, religious, or simply for relocation. Islam has witnessed various waves of migration. The Qur'an talks about the oppressed and weak people on earth and suggests that they can move from their oppressed position to another land of God, as stated by Allah SWT in the Qur'an surah An-Nisa verse 97. The verse indirectly suggests that those in authority should look after the refugees, as the verse speaks of God as the owner of the land. Therefore, worldly owners and authorities should feel closeness and openness to those who are poor and oppressed and therefore open their frontier doors to them. The verse continues, regarding the helpless men, women and children who have neither the strength nor the means to escape, God may forgive them, and indeed Allah is most forgiving.

Therefore, according to Islamic teachings, every part of the earth is the land of God. Even though at this time we have put up borders to divide the nation and stop the flow of emigration and immigration from one country to another, in Islamic teachings all land belongs to God and all humans are servants of God. A similar statement indicating that all the land belongs to God is

found in one of the words of the Prophet: “God has made the entire face of the earth a mosque for me and the land as holy.” Even though at this time we have put up borders to divide the nation and stop the flow of emigration and immigration from one country to another, in Islamic teachings all land belongs to God and all humans are servants of God. A similar statement indicating that all the land belongs to God is found in one of the words of the Prophet: “God has made the entire face of the earth a mosque for me and the land as holy.” Even though at this time we have put up borders to divide the nation and stop the flow of emigration and immigration from one country to another, in Islamic teachings all land belongs to God and all humans are servants of God. A similar statement indicating that all land belongs to God is found in one of the words of the Prophet: “God has made the entire face of the earth a mosque for me and the land as sacred (Saritoprak & University, 2011).

The Prophet Muhammad SAW emigrated from Mecca to Medina not without reason, but because of a very urgent demand, namely the terror of death threats against him by the Quraysh infidels. This is as told in Qs. al-Anfal/8 verse: 30, which means: "And (remember), when the disbelievers (the Quraish) thought of their efforts against you to arrest and imprison or kill you, or expel you. They thought of deceit and Allah thwarted the deceit. And Allah Resea is the best avenger of deceit (Sharif & Zuhri, 2019).

Migration or hijrah can also be a fairly powerful strategy in the spread of Islam throughout the world. There is a command in the Qur'an regarding hijrah, so Muslims do not hesitate to do hijrah when the situation and conditions in the country of origin are no longer conducive, for example, such as continuous wars. The spread of Muslims will also affect the area that is the destination of migration or migration. The United States Pew Research Center (2015) which concentrates on research on religion and the world's population explains that Islam is the fastest growing religion in Europe. The number of Muslim communities in Europe has tripled in the last thirty years. The agency said the reason for the increase was due to the increasing number of Muslim migration rates to Europe and the high birth rate among European Muslims.

From the distribution of immigrants Muslimin Europe, it can be seen that the largest Muslim population is in France, which reaches 7.5% of the total population, followed by Switzerland and the Netherlands, which have 5.7% and 5.5% of the Muslim population respectively. total population of each country. This number is estimated by the Pew Research Center will continue to increase in theyears followingdue to the increasing migration of Muslims from areas around Europe as well as the increasing fertility ratio of the Muslim population so that it will give birth to a second and even third generation.contributor ofimmigrants Turkey is the

largest Muslim to Europe. This is because of the proximity of Turkey's territory to Europe, even part of Turkey's territory is included in the European region itself. This of course causes Muslim migrants from Turkey to be considered the largest. Several other countries that have contributed to immigrants Muslim are South Asian countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, and Afghanistan. This is able to explain that then the ex-colonial countries turned out to have ties or links that triggered them to send many immigrants Muslim to Europe. Like migrants from South Asian countries as much as 88% are concentrated in the UK because it is a former colony. As well as residents from Morocco and Algeria who mostly live in France, which is a former colonizer (Berutu, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Basically, humans are social creatures and live in groups and then need each other. Migration or History from ancient times to the present will always occur but different views on migration are what damage the image of migration itself. America, which is a superpower, feels that migration or hijrah will be a big problem for their country. In fact, this will be a big problem because America's influence is so strong that it has the potential to influence other countries so that there is no room for people who want to migrate or migrate. But we have a different view that we should honor migrants, because they deserve to be treated well and the leaders of a place where immigrants go are obligated to provide the best for them.

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