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Identification of overloaded migration concept in migration theory

*‘Those are at advantage in life, who start solving problems
before others are only talking about them.’*

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Abstract

The study examines the effects of regular and irregular migration on the Schengen external borders of Hungary, following the principles of classical and modern migration theories, using their analysis, applying the theory of science theory (Hautzinger, 2018, 11-21). From the data analysis evaluation it becomes possible to identify a feature that has not previously appeared in the European context, nor has it touched the nations of other continents in such a complexity as it has Hungary in 2014 and 2015, as well as with the requirements of the existing national Schengen regulatory frameworks. From the evaluation of the relationship between data analysis and the related elements, a new, previously unexplored and unpublished approach to the effects of migration has been identified, its description and the creation of a new concept. The results of the methodological research on the overload characteristic of regular and irregular migration may be the subject of independent studies.

Keywords: asylum, border control, migration theory, migration, overload, policing

Introduction

Migration and its research-based scientifically evaluated occurrences appear and are identified on the grounds of several different approaches and interpretations. The available considerable amount of Hungarian and foreign literature, while looking at historical perspectives, examine the social, economical, soci-

ological, and psychological effects of the phenomenon and draw conclusions based on research data. Currently reference to the effects of regular and irregular migration (Chimienti & Solomos, 2011, 344-345.) does not seem to be in the focus of research attention (Finszter, 2016, 61.), those studies mainly examine impingement on human migration from both the perpetrator's and offender's side. One of the consequences of globalised world (Ritecz & Sallai, 2016, 169.) from both regular and irregular migration perspectives is the pressure on the authorities responsible for performing controlling and executing tasks which exceeds their operational capacity. Overloaded migration occurring at state borders (Bruhács, 1999, 81.) (border crossing point) is a concentrated phenomenon characteristic of the globalized world, whose objective element(s) can be threatened by its spatially and temporally defined attributes, with the aim of creating a security deficit in the performance of the procedural tasks delegated to it by performing an inflexible reactive task. Consequently, the authority responsible for law enforcement of migration related issues can only perform in a limited and inflexible way when executing controlling and professional tasks.

The effect of migration overload appears parallel or following events that generate social movements and migration. Settlement populations (Balogh, 2008, 414-426.), whole nations died out during migration or fleeing at a stage of their migration where the hosting nation's authorities did not want to or were not able to provide appropriate care and accommodation or could not maintain relevant measures. Such a sequence of events occurs nowadays in Myanmar related to Rohingya refugee crisis and the identifiable ignorant reactions of neighbouring countries. Globalised world can be characterised by development in its most segments, including treatment of migration phenomena. The effect can be related to Giddens, *'Globalisation can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. This is a dialectical process because such local happenings may move in an obverse direction from the very distanced relations that shape them. Local transformation is as much a part of globalisation as the lateral extension of social connections across time and space.'* (Giddens, 1990, 64.) In countries with developed constitutionality these effects are treated with observing international and local law depending on ethical norms and economical capacity, but in an objectively assessable way.

Typically the concentrated appearance of social process narrows in space and its time can be identified. It is possible to identify the territory of each dedicated border crossing point in international regular border passenger and cargo traffic flow, or with respect to the countries on the other side of the border

if the intensive border traffic affects more border crossing points. Depending on the deployed method, but in vast majority of cases, the irregular migrants attempt to cross the border on the area between border crossing points. These crossing points or zones can be mapped using data based on professional analysis and evaluation. Bearing in mind the magnitude of irregular migration, border crossing points appear may be as scenes of policing measures, number and length of on the green border, as well as the number of people in those areas who are staying illegally and undergo policing measures. Knowing the information can increase the effectiveness of border control and reduce the number of irregular crossings.

Overloaded migration can occur in both regular and irregular types of border crossing. According to the State border law provisions, border crossing is only possible under authorized circumstances (BL, 2007), the obligation is denoted by the Fundamental Law of Hungary for the police forces (FL). According to the Police Force Law border point control and protection comprise the border crossing policing tasks (AP, 1994). Significantly delayed border crossing can be observed at certain border crossing points due to problems, related to insufficient organisational measures, such as in the case of appearance of law-abiding behaviour of those, wishing to cross the border, or if the increasing tendency of border traffic is not organised properly; or there are more passengers and vehicles in a short period of time than the expected average. Migration pressure can appear on organisations responsible for guarding the state border, preventing and stopping illegal and irregular border crossing, which comprise part of their basic tasks, and as a consequence, they are only partly or not at all able, even if employing all own full-scale resources at their disposal, to execute tasks as assigned by law.

In case of migration type as referred to state border and identifiable according to its way of control (Hautzinger, 2018, 11-21.), identification of corrections required as a result of its organized feature, conscious analysis of the variables of the processes due to external effect, is possible following the principle of effect – counter effect and employing appropriate methodology, which makes it possible. Typically, overload can occur in the case of regular migration on the passenger traffic part as a result of initial information related to presumably higher quality service (e.g. travelling on a motorway, passenger service facilities, traffic circumstances or public security, etc.), or related to administrative measures issued by the government (e.g. route permits, restrictions related to border crossing point opening times, indication of border crossing points entitled to issue visas, improving traffic system, etc.). These objective influencing factors are beyond the individual decision of the migrant one by one or

consecutively and can generate intensive well-defined changes as far as time is concerned increasing the consequence effects (e.g. roadblock on a motorway crossing the state border as a result of a road accident, events or sequence of events on the territory of a country which are of international interest, etc.). The negative influence in quality of organisational activity is caused by the increase of passengers under control and provision. The state institutions established to handle migration perform their tasks according to law as far as organisational structure, number of staff and financial issues are concerned, which are built on trend analysis and that is why it is possible to realise internal mid and long term corrections. These short term features with intensive effect related to border crossing and migration flow can be handled by the state according to the law in a reactive way, following the methodology of recognition, identification and treatment of its organised features.

Failure of observation process changes by law implementation and institution regulations that would require correction can influence legitimate functioning in task performance of executive organisations. In developed countries execution of provisions, especially restrictions related to subjects' rights under provision (e.g. screening clothing and luggage, recorded hearing, fingerprint registration, arrest, etc.) is only possible in the framework as prescribed by law. If the law enforcement organ or its member either totally or partly does not attend to this task, they are guilty of negligence and subject to criminal law disadvantage. As long as the regulations of normative circumstances are infringed, the consequence is law violation as well. These postponed reactions on the operational part can be exploited by those organisers who realise the pitfalls of the system and whose goal is to develop situations which hinder totally, partly or by norm violation the execution of obligations of responsible authorities. This conscious activity endangers the social system of a given country, its security, hinders the legal activity of law enforcement organs and other government parties involved by decreasing the migration control; their correction ability decreases, the preventive and flexible reaction to evolved or evolving situations is also affected.

Migration, migration theory

The phenomenon of migration, its concept framework, results of migration research, theories related to migration, their effects have been in the focus of attention in almost all walks of social coexistence recently and have gained more and more emphasis on both national and international grounds. The majority of society members know, or suppose to know, who migrants are, where and why

they are going and what their reasons are to flee from home. This projected the picture of social reactions in the 2015s and 2016s, which made it possible to influence, divide the individuals, smaller communities, inhabitants of bigger societies and even whole countries in understanding, or at least judging the question of migration. According to Kerezsi, *'Conflicts that were born along the social gaps and not treated as required threaten social integration gravely. Globalisation processes serve as a framework for possible integration and are influenced by uncertainty, in which marginalisation plays a big role, the so called identity problems, migration, and religious and ethnic conflicts as well.'* (Kerezsi, 2018, 16.) Apart from being complex and globalised, migration is mainly a social phenomenon with several accompanying features that can easily serve as a basis for conflicts. As long as these conflicts are spread over in space and last for some time as a result of insufficient prevention or lack of maintenance, they can generate serious social and economical tension.

On account of the history of migration being as old as mankind, there are several definitions and interpretations related to the phenomenon. On the other hand, people's changing their places is in the centre of sociological character of the phenomenon whose prime triggering reason can be well defined as *'... migration is a result of individual or common will, which are determined by general social, economical or political processes, the individual intention and everyday ambitions altogether and at the same time.'* (Tóth, 2001, 20.) I can only partly agree with the approach Tóth puts forward, as behind the referred will, wish and ambition there is no mention of the motivation generated by pressure, the effect of 'must' is not mentioned; however, in the case of migrants the external reinforcement for leaving their home is present as a strong motivational feature beyond the 'I want' decision. The data provided by UNHCR point out the fact that people leaving their home are wandering under pressure, but as soon as the circumstances get back to normal, they return to their homeland. (URL1) As Hautzinger claims, *'Migration, as human behaviour related to changing place of residence, is basically a value neutral phenomenon, which has rational reasons and provides feedback for the country of origin, transit and target as far as governmental, financial and social situation is concerned.'* (Hautzinger, 2018, 213.)

Migration has always been a critical element in the evolutionary history of human race, in filling the Earth with people; the process has brought to surface significant changes in each and every human being and society involved in migration. During history there were migrations on large scale, looking back and exploring the details, they cannot be evaluated as ethically and morally laudable events of heroic conquerors, discoverers and pioneers. These events can

rather be characterised with violence, devastation, mass death and massacre, and immense human suffering.

Source materials related to migration can and have to be treated from different aspects of analysis; however, in the Hungarian literature it is recommended to avoid the term *'migrant/migration'* and in the foreign literature the term should be narrowed down to *'human'* related search. Social evolution has not left the term migrant without modification. In agreement with Hautzinger, going beyond the basic interpretation, the term has been extended in accordance with the national and international legal terminology as follows, *'Nowadays, in the European Union Member States it is not necessarily sufficient to employ the terms 'stranger' or 'foreigner'. I should differentiate within these terms those who and whose family members have the right for free movement and stay at their disposal, as well as those from a third country, who cannot be categorised to belong to this circle. Moreover, those foreigners coming from a third country, who are acknowledged as refugees by the refugee authority or court of a given country, or are entitled to any other additional protection, are specially adjudicated.'* (Hautzinger, 2014, 69-78.)

According to Ördög, *'Migration is a social phenomenon, thus it is a value neutral term. In itself it is neither good nor bad. It has clear positive features (effects related to population decrease, decrease in economic recession, providing international protection for those who need), and it also has some drawbacks (people trafficking, supply providing tourism)'* (Ördög, 2013, 74-77.). The UN Secretary-General claims that *'...migration is courageous expression of individual's will to overcome adversity and live a better life.'* (URL2) The International Organisation for Migration defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are; or what the length of the stay is. (URL3) This current and sound interpretation suggests that actual politics empower the phenomenon and the process of migration with simplified features, which hinder social development and mediate it towards the members of society.

Recognition of the phenomenon of migration resulted in appearance of national regulation amongst laws and admonitions in the Hungarian history of law by István I, the founder of Hungarian state. (URL4) One of the most decisive periods was the beginning of the 20th century, when the legislative body had to control the processes in a comprehensible way, the rights of those affected by migration, their responsibilities and the procedure protocol (Sallai, 2013, 61-63.). Sallai in his study explains that in the middle of the 20th the fathers of

Hungarian law enforcement history drew attention to the dangers and risk factors of the migration phenomenon (Sallai, 2015, 135.).

Hautzinger in his study describes a field, recognised by researchers and legislative bodies of nation states that needs some regulation and has been declared in Hungary entitled 'First Hungarian law of aliens' rights' (Hautzinger, 2013, 179-183.).

Owing to these historical processes, several theoretical approaches have appeared in the literature, each of which can be valid in its own system; however, they also can be rejected or corrected on the basis of a thesis built on a different aspect. On the other hand, just because of the existence of a theory or its absence cannot exclude new and different theoretical approaches or interpretations and explanations based on scientific grounds. Accelerated migration characterised by globalisation in the world nowadays has brought new terms and definitions to the surface (Tóth, 2015, 159-169.). Migration as a phenomenon primarily belongs to sociological issues, as it is a complex entity of problems and is based on different types of population movement, the features of which can be researched on their own, or bearing in mind their effects. These different phenomenon entities require the examination of international migration, their defining features and consequences, including the definition, in relation to the countries affected bearing in mind their characteristic features. Differences can be observed among researchers as far as interpretation of the phenomenon, which serves as the object of study, is concerned: the question is whether it has appeared as a theory resulted from inner examination of migration process, or it constitutes a general scientific field dealing with theories related to the phenomenon and examining its effects. Hárs in her study (Hárs, 1992, 132-137.) gives a detailed overview of the migration theories which can be categorised in a system. Sik as an editor compiles those scientific works (Sik, 2007, 2011), which reflect several researchers' views. As opposed to Hárs, I agree with the approach put forward by Sik, as researchers of migration examine the theoretical basis of the phenomenon, its triggering features, interpret and explain the evolution of migration with migration theories. They research the processes and the circumstances following the arrival from different perspectives and in relation to each other, as opposed to explaining one phenomenon, migration, based on different approaches and interpretations. As a result of research, it can be categorised in accordance with the approach to the social phenomenon and its interpretation lexically or encyclopaedically, its theoretical and historical periods and the historical-structural features. It is also possible to identify the relationship between migration and spiritual theories, its interpretation according to world religions. There are several professional elements in the population

geography approach which require genuine answers to the questions raised by the phenomenon. I can't neglect and should consider the fact that most modern migration theories can be traced back to the basic thoughts generated by behaviourist and balanced traditions of classical migration theories, the theory of repulsion and attraction, balanced and neoclassical migration models, and further migration theories with economic content. There are additional interpretations based on sociological migration theories, as well as possibilities of more interpretations of migration (politics, anthropology and climate changes), and migration theory relationships (melting pot, cultural pluralism, nativism and parallel feature of accommodation and assimilation). Modern migration theories (boomerang effect theory, chaos theory, and identitarian and majority populism), crimmigration (Stumpf, 2006, 367-419.) and securitization (Nagy, 2016, 1041.) provide approaches, the appearance of which is built on characteristics of the migration events originating in the 21st century, on large scale and being irregular. The triggering reason and the goal to achieve can be identified anytime and anywhere for both regular and irregular migration phenomenon. Behind (before?) the appearance, development and evolution of vast number of migration theories, the analysis of its elements, their further division, the actual social, economic and political relationship there is always the basic question: Why and where are going those who set off? These basic questions always take us back to Ravenstein's pull and push factors. While analysing historical events and migration processes we have to realise that migration and its both varieties can be limited, or influenced to a certain degree; however, until there are significant differences on social levels in our globalised world, we cannot cease or abolish it, we should provide regulated and controlled framework for it.

Aristide Zolberg, Brettell B. Caroline, Douglas S. Massey, Ernst Georg Ravenstein, Georg Borjas, Gunnar Myrdal, Lydia Potts, Helmuth Von Glasenapp, Henry Pratt Fairchild, James F. Hollifield, Karl Pearson, Katja Franko Aas, O'Reilly Karen, Radcliffe Brown, A. R., Wilbur Zelinsky, William Petersen are only some migration researchers, who examine not only the triggering issues, but the generated problems on international level from the perspective of the native and the host country as well. The publication of research and its results on the so-called 'Kosovo crisis', which has affected the whole Europe since 2014, with its additional, latent and perceptual features is still mostly kept waiting; on the other hand, several genuine studies have already been published. The phenomena related to migration have several elements, which have not or have been only partly researched. The research aimed at law and order, public security and public health characteristically examine the cause and effect relationships, and the research on elements unknown or latent to the responsible government authorities (interview,

questionnaire or focus group for people and organisation affected locally) has not gained enough attention yet. The recommended and applied solutions are characteristically reactive; they do not treat the effects of regular and irregular migration in a complex way. They ignore the fact that apart from negative, direct and indirect effects on members of societies, there are positive ones as well, although their cost effectiveness and real results are debatable.

Approach to and types of overloaded migration

The deployment of the term overloaded does not exist in the current research of theoretical aspects of migration process; however, as a consequence of the evolved phenomenon has appeared and deployed as a legal category in Hungarian jurisdiction, declared as being mass (LA, 2007). Interpretation of mass immigration appears as an itemized account by legislative body. Although the normative description discontinued it with the appearance of irregular migration phenomenon at the outside borders of Hungary, not being characterised with that intensiveness before, it has been deployed within regular framework of events referred to border crossing, with no reference to citizenship. The essential element of the term is the appearance and the physical coercion measures and their justification and order taken towards citizens, not native to the country, who are moving inside the country, in a significant number, for a short time, characteristically irregularly and would like to stay; in effect this phenomenon is essentially different from the features of migration data of the country. The intention of the legislative body is that, *'...in the cases of the need of taking official measures as the country's protection requires, beyond the needed measures no other provision should be carried out. It also assures that all costs of the official measures should be covered by the state.'* The legislative body's aim by the law as justified in section 4 is *'...to tighten up the warranty of state of crisis announcement in the case of mass migration. It increases the staff numbers which makes this measure feasible; in addition, removes from the law the possibility of taking such measure considering general situation. ... It renders the scope of powers from the Government to the scope of power of the Parliament in the case of state of crisis. The justification is that the executive power cannot be entitled to carry out decisions that make the situation of the citizens of a country more difficult.'* (TCL, 2007)

Overload in everyday context means the phenomena which appear following process-like changes in a given system and postulate an increase of effect on such scale, characteristically as a result of external impact, which can result in

critical consequence(s) without appropriate intervention (prevention, averting and reconstruction).

On Hungarian borders from both regular and irregular migration aspects a condition is identifiable, which brought the situation for authorities in charge to critical level; in order to settle it fast, secure and civilized, and as the framework of guarding borders has become overloaded, the police were not able to cope with it legally, professionally and cost effectively within their boundaries. Over and above the measures carried out by law enforcement forces the Hungarian Army has been assigned to participate in tasks related to state border guarding (LDA, 2011).

Reasons leading to overloaded migration

The efficiency system of the generated factors related to volume, intensity and influence of migration can be identified and forecasted with risk analysis. In a period with no extreme circumstances it can serve as an effective background for responsible authorities in handling it regarding factors of time, distance and the estimated number of migrants. As long as it can only be estimated with low precision, and little known or unknown factors appear, their effects can exercise significant extra burden not only on emitting and transit areas alike, but on host countries as well.

There are factors related to regular migration (religious and state holidays, school breaks, bigger sales, etc.), which are occasional, but are of unusual intensity regarding the number of people intending to cross the border which, apart from the increase in passenger traffic data, generate further significant increases in border traffic control. These expanding data can cause such overload for the authorities responsible for border control, which can be sufficiently maintained only with numerous sequences of compensating measures, as far as their number and costs are concerned, until the magnitude of border traffic gets back to its previous and generally characteristic level. Following that the process starts from the beginning whose estimated and feasible endpoint can be identified according to the description above.

Organization of regular migration

Organization appears as an effect of border crossing coordinated by different participants in cases such as organised tours by individuals or travel agencies,

health or educational institutions, employers, service industry, culture and economy. The participants of the phenomenon constitute the theory of sociological system and are researched by Parsons (Parsons, 1951, 17-20.). According to him, the system can mean the special system of expectations and regulations, the observable regularities of behaviour, frequency of interaction, probability of attitude and inclination for interpretation. According to its definition, the system can also comprise some kind of a group or organisation or can mean some sphere or subsystem of a society. Further characteristic feature is in the description of the connection system between the subjects of migration, as in the case of travellers, service providers, law enforcement bodies and others affected, that there is a direct or an indirect relationship as detailed in the network theory by Radcliffe-Brown (Radcliffe-Brown, 1940, 1-12). Access to border crossing points is directed towards fast and good quality road system due to the modern built-in or offhand internet-based or mobile application devices in vehicles, which constitute part of the travelling culture. The state can influence international border crossing with its own resources by ensuring secure, fast, civilized conditions, as well as allocating sufficient proportionate financial resources from the GDP for public security, tourism and other fields as well as with administrative measures. These are the legally regulated activities of immigration authorities: correction of possibilities in obtaining citizenship and residence permit, route licence requirement for transit cargo and bus traffic and sufficient legal sanctions towards travellers violating norms.

As understood by Szalai, organization in migration appears in the case of diaspora migration when the government overlooks or definitely supports migration to ease demographical tension. Consciousness in a government's emigration policy characteristic if the importance of diaspora becomes a significant political or economic factor (Szalai, 2014, 137.). I can only partly agree with this train of thought, as in 2014s and 2015s the statements of European political leaders generated directly (e.g. in the case of Germany), and in the consequent years tried to coordinate, the organised migration of different diasporas aiming at solving demographical problems and issues related to lack of labour force in host countries.

Features of organised irregular migration

Apart from the principles built on pull and push factors, as well as the subsequent economic, social, population geographical and some other ones of classical Ravenstein migration theory there are several theories which study the answer to

the interpretation of cause and effect relationships. In 2014 and 2015 in Hungary, the period which constitutes the focus of my current research as a period of overloaded migration, five strikingly well identifiable triggering reasons related to migration theory can be observed in respect of organisation, such as religious affiliation, diaspora migration, political reasons, as well as organised crime and influential activity of civil organisations.

Organisation of migration on political surface characteristically appeared in countries of the European Union with highly developed economic and social security systems in the period of the turn of the second millennium. Leading government politicians communicated in their statements the recognition of problems (ageing society, decrease in population, etc.), which had been indicated much earlier by researchers, drawing attention to the occurred relationships. (URL5) Besides the issues of ageing society, low birth and high death rate, and decrease of native labour force are crucial problems in the case of developed countries. According to process and statistical analysis, periods can be forecasted with hardly any adult people for typically manual and service jobs, in the employment and employed age-group, and the population increase will drop after stagnation to the decrease cycle (Berry, Garcia-Blanco & Moore, 2015, 3-11.).

Typically, organization of irregular migration on religious basis towards Hungary and Europe can be identified with reference to followers of Islamic religion. Analysis of data, provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office during mass migration in 2015, shows that arriving and registered asylum seekers who were in majority transferred to another country, declared themselves as being followers of Muslim religion and came from countries stricken with armed conflict. (URL6) The problem of lacking documents, age and religion definition is an exceptionally crucial issue in the complex treatment of task system in migration, even if the declaration maker in the case of absence of authorized checking possibilities, which entitles them to obtain legal residence status, the insufficient knowledge of different religious cultures and lack of tolerance may lead to serious conflicts.

In 2002 Finszter refers in his study to the one of the statements on Marseille conference, which identifies migration as the most serious threat to national public security, *'Poverty, as the main reason for migration, has not decreased, on the other hand, recipient capacity and willingness is getting smaller and smaller. Inevitably, this increases the magnitude of masses, which choose migration. That is why man-trafficking has become one of the most prospering businesses in international organized crime. Additionally, it is a fact that criminal supply can be created from amongst foreigners being defenceless. It is a real vicious circle. Stricter reception increases criminals' profit. Well-off countries*

have crime attracting features, whereas poor world acts as a crime releasing one. Since cultural and religious roots play a significant role in crime formation, migration can result in export of crime, which can be controlled with difficulties. (Finszter, 2002, 149-162.)

It is unavoidable to consider the issue of man-trafficking related to organized human activities in irregular migration, which can (even) be related to those people who are involved in and show supportive approach to committing terrorist activities. Hegyaljai in his study presents the organized criminal perpetrator behaviour related to irregular migration, the revealed methods, the guarantee system in connection with financing and the variations of fee payment by instalment in advance (Hegyaljai, 2016, 11-17.).

In addition to socially recognised religious or charity organizations, which appeared when mass migration affected Hungary's external borders, more and more Hungarian and foreign civil help turned up (association, company, board, charity, etc.) who realise their activities in an organised way. However, the real and communicated goal of these helpers soon became controversial, as first only the objective information conveyed by irregular migrants verified the suspicion, but later the helpers provided aimed orientation for migrants openly with on-line access to inform them about ways of getting to their destination, how they can mislead the representatives of official procedures' authorities, how they can abuse laws on refugee institution system. (URL7) According to the examined and analysed data it can be concluded that the measurable and analysable data related to organised irregular migration can appear; these factors can reinforce each other or can work independently in space and time in such concentration and intensity that they can threaten authorities' legal activity, and also sense of objective and subjective security of both officials and migrants.

Law enforcement response to overloaded migration

Border defence, which is not more than efforts made in order to regulate access to territory, is centrally organised state activity since its declared appearance (Anderson, 1996, 5.) According to Anderson, the European borders formed primarily aligned to military purposes, as the societies had to defend their strategic supplies, or respectively they had to annihilate other nation's supplies. One of the meanings of the word border is related to a military term, which means a zone where enemy can be met. States from the time of their formation created rules and organisations, the main purpose of which as a government authority is to defend territorial integrity of borders, employ controlled entrance

regulations, deter armed forces from aggression, defend national economy and trade, and keep aloof the borders of the country from those considered persona non grata and from events. As Krasnes claims that each and every country monopolizes the right of decision regarding who, what and on what condition is eligible for access to its territory, to enter the country and stay there (Krasner, 1973, 333-368.).

The results of my research data show that government level support of law enforcement bodies responsible for border control in the period of overload, as well as prior to it and in the period of restoration to normality can be ensured with five mechanisms, the so called PABP=LHTMM recommendations (Éberhardt, 2019, 42-45.). It can be provided with having the required financial support for accomplishing the complex tasks at the responsible authority's disposal; creating appropriate legal reaction for the different circumstances aligned with social and professional requirements; legal and cost-effective activities ensuring citizens' sense of security by providing human resources; application of new methods required for accomplishing new tasks. Teke draws responsible authorities' attention to the importance of process analysis and to taking preliminary steps in decision making for managing new types of challenges in migration. In searching solution significant support can be acquired with compiling a problem map employing the PABP methodology for dealing with forecasted elements, which can determine use of atypical solutions in managing not typical challenges (Teke, 2018, 110-128.).

Conclusion

As the basic principle of migration theories, accepting Maslow's pyramid train of thought (Maslow, 1943, 370-396.) and the fact that its history (Ritecz & Salai, 2015, 11-20, 117.) is as old as humankind, I concluded that there are several definitions and interpretations related to the phenomenon; moreover, it is a recent ongoing process in both time and space characterized with differences generated by social and technical development due to the evolution of globalization. The phenomenon and approaches related to it are also characterized not only by scientific objectivity related to their creator, but also by professional subjectivity. Certain migration theories show that those involved in dynamic process of migration are not isolated from each other, they very frequently meet in space and time, that is why the different levels of migration should be examined thoroughly; moreover, structural macro factors can influence decisions at micro level. Majority of migration theories primarily focus on the ele-

ments, which are involved, the context of the process, spatial and time aspects of the phenomenon, excluding generating factors and goals to achieve; although theoreticians provide several recommendations regarding stopping, managing and forecasting the process, each of them depending on the researchers' point of view. The effect of overloaded migration at national border can serve as a basis for further research as it has well-identifiable beginning time. In Europe, during 2014 and 2015 at the Hungarian southern border, due to its organized feature, the illegal border crossing attempts reached a level, which increased by thousands every day compared to previous periods of several thousand a year characteristic for the whole length of national border; when the number of those who wanted to cross the border illegally and were involved in confirmed official action in a couple of hundred kilometre length of the border. As a result of globalization, free movement of goods and capital, freedom of movement, improvement of travelling infrastructure and the decrease of negative effects of recession at international level, besides the dynamic increase of controlled border crossing, some unusually high figures appeared temporarily. This order of magnitude professional challenges, which involve the whole processing and service law enforcement capacity, can overload any system and its each element, being hectic and intense. Appearance of terminology related to the effects of overloaded organized migration and based on theoretical classical, economic and security principles and deploying the results it is possible for the responsible authorities to manage the phenomenon with legal and proactive action so that executing controlling and proceeding tasks would occur no security deficit.

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- The Fundamental Law of Hungary article n46 (1)*. Source: <https://cutt.ly/XyXiG1u>
- Act on Police (AP) of 1994 XXXIV 1 § (2) 10-11*. Source: <https://cutt.ly/3yXiCNm>
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URL1: *UNHCR Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2017. Geneve (2018.)* <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5b27be547/unhcr-global-trends-2017.html>

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URL3: *Definition of a migrant according to Organization for Migration (IOM).* <https://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant>

URL4: *Admonitions by Saint István to Prince Imre (1027.) - (VI.) On reception and support of guests: 'Hence I order you, my son, to support and appreciate newcomers in a way they stayed at you with more pleasure than anywhere else.'* <http://mek.oszk.hu/00200/00249/00249.htm>

URL5: *Chancellor's statement published on the German Federal Government website.* <https://www.bundesregierung.de/bregen/chancellor/refugee-policy-finding-common-answers-443560>

URL6: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_wvnv002b.html

URL7: *Information material and recommendations for irregular migrants accessible on mobile application.* <https://www.migrationaid.net/infoaid/>