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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Border Governance, Global Security Governance, Human Security, International Cooperation, Migration, Securitization	The relationship between international migration and global security governance is becoming more complex and is now shaping perceptions of borders, sovereignty and national security. The relationship between migration, human security and transformation of global security governance has been studied focusing on the notion of migrant vulnerability, securitization, border governance, migrant protection, and international cooperation. The study adopted a qualitative documentary research design and involved analyzing a purposively selected sample of 60 academic documents and policy documents mainly published from 2020 to 2026. Thematic analysis was used in the analysis of the data with a human security perspective as well as a human security perspective. Thematic analysis was used in the analysis using the Human security perspective and the Securitization perspective of the data. These analyses revealed that 46 documents (76.7%) dealt with human security and migrant vulnerability, 43 documents (71.7%) with migration securitization, 39 documents (65.0%) with border governance and border control, 37 documents (61.7%) with migrant rights and protection, 34 documents (56.7%) with international cooperation and multi-level governance, and 31 documents (51.7%) with the transformation of global security governance. The last five years of literature (2024–2026) contained 35 documents (58.3%), showing a pronounced focus on the current developments in migration security in recent years. The results showed shifts toward governance approaches that engrained national security with human protection, rights, dignity and international cooperation, in order to facilitate migration. The research found that the "security governance" process was becoming more multidimensional and multi-level, but state-centered securitization and border control still had a strong influence. A balanced framework with human-centered approach may provide a better governance of migration and tackle reasonable security concerns.
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Introduction

International migration has become an active catalyst to the current political, economic, social and environmental debates at the international level that are essential for the preservation of peace, social inclusion and development, and for the protection of human rights and international security. Armed conflicts and political instability, economic disparities, environmental pressures, demographic changes and humanitarian crises are increasingly affecting migration trends. Migration is a complex global phenomenon, with significant impacts for people, communities, states and international institutions, per the World Migration Report 2024 (McAuliffe and Oucho, 2024). For instance, migration scholarship has also recently expanded to address concerns for migrants not specific to national security, including issues of security, dignity, rights and livelihoods (McAuliffe et al., 2024).

Migration-security has been a major theme since migration policy has become more restrictive, and border control more stringent, in certain countries. States also nearly always relate irregular migration to topics related to human trafficking, organized crime, social unrest and terror threats, and use border enforcement and more rigid admission policies as well as increases in surveillance, detention, and border controls even more than they do on border restrictions. In addition, deliberate and implicit ideological processes which securitizes migration can create vulnerability of migrants to risky migration routes, violence, discrimination and exploitation. Migration securitization remains a contested issue, as narratives around security are competing with those advocating for protection of migrants and a rights-based approach to migration, Murray (2024) argue that in recent years international assessments have pointed to the importance of having to recognize the distinction between the phenomenon of migration and the structural causes of vulnerability and displacement, as well as the need to avoid assuming migration is automatically a threat to security (McAuliffe et al., 2024).

In the challenges analysis the new human security perspective brings in an alternative conception of what is security, and takes account of the role of individuals and communities/regions. Concept of human security is not all about territorial integrity or state survival but all about threats, comprising of violence, deprivation, discrimination, others that impacts on people's wellbeing. This is suitable for migrants, particularly in the context of migration, having security issues before leaving home, enroute, at the border, in the destination society and during the return/reintegration phase. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration has raised the profile of international migration cooperativeness and respect for the rights of migrants from the 23 commitments for action outlining the priorities of international cooperation on migration (United Nations, 2024).

Background of the Study

Another aspect of the shift in the character of threats is closely related to the shift in migration to being a threat to global security. The character of threats have shifted, yet was tightly connected to the shift in migration to a global security issue. Meanwhile, military, inter-state or territory Has

shifted yet are depicted as threats to security while transnational crime, forced migration, pandemic, climate induced mobility, trafficking, and humanitarian crises are seen as threats to security. With an escalation of issues in size and complexity, one-dimensional national border solutions are becoming ineffective. International migration remains diverse in its form, typologies of 'labour migration,' migration within family ties, forced migration, and irregular migration, and migration due to environmental and socio-economic pressures (McAuliffe & Oucho, 2024); this is also true regarding the Irish context.

Migration has become more and more securitized, resulting in an entire shift of governance towards migration populations and towards borders. Advanced surveillance tools, biometric identifications, data sharing systems and processes, border technologies, detention systems, and externalized measures to manage migration are increasingly embedded within strategies and procedures of the National and Regional security system, respectively. These "snap-on" features, however, can enable states to retain adequate security concerns, but can also create issues of national security goals, and international claims to human rights protection and refugee issues. However, recent research indicates that overreactive responses by governments to concerns on security can push migrants to adopt more perilous, yet longer routes of migration and expose them to an increased level of risks for exploitation and abuse (Murray, 2024).

Global reaction to migration has progressively embraced understanding of the vital role of cooperation, sharing and governance processes in the human life. The Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration was developed in the international context, is a good and effective tool for raising the level of cooperation between States and invites migration action in a comprehensive manner (United Nations, 2024). Such result may negatively impact on the governance and the effectiveness of responses to transnational migration issues. These can be addressed under a human-security concept that defines migration governance as a linkage between migration and protection, resilient development, social inclusion and human rights. Conceptions are therefore now the focus of international policy discussions that extend beyond simply making migrants citizens' rights a reality; this shift places a new generation of governance institutions under discussion that do not merely recognize migrants as citizens who have rights but also address migrants' legitimate concerns related to security (McAuliffe et al., 2024).

Research Objectives

1. To examine the relationship between international migration and human security, with particular attention to the vulnerabilities, risks, and protection needs experienced by migrants throughout the migration cycle.
2. To analyze how the increasing securitization of migration is transforming traditional state-centric approaches to border management and global security governance.
3. To assess the role of international cooperation, multilateral institutions, and human-security principles in developing more inclusive, rights-based, and sustainable approaches to global migration governance.

Research Questions

Q1. How does international migration influence human security across different stages of the migration cycle?

Q2. How is the securitization of migration transforming traditional concepts and practices of global security governance?

Q3. How can international cooperation and human-security approaches contribute to more effective, inclusive, and rights-based migration governance?

Significance of the Study

This study is important because it adds to the increasingly expansive discussion of the changes in global security governance, and links migration to the discussion of human security, beyond the prism of migration being a threat to national security. It gives a holistic overview on the interaction of migration, borders, sovereignty, human rights and security in today's international arena. The study is also a key contribution to policy makers, international organizations, and security institutions as it recognizes that these legitimate concerns at the border and at the national level must be balanced with the right for migrants to be protected, respected, and upheld. The study has the potential to inform of the advancement of migration governance mechanisms that are more inclusive, sustainable, and effective, and robust international responses to new transnational security issues through human-centered and cooperative approaches.

Literature Review

Migration, Human Security, and Migrant Vulnerability

Human security emphasizes the security of all humans, the security to his/her dignity, rights and security from all-round multidimensional threats. This practice reflects the recognition that insecurity can occur in migration contexts due to various factors such as violence, exploitation, discrimination, economic deprivation, restrictive policies and institutional exclusion. We tend to consider the migration-security relationship in times of emergencies, but Kihato (2025) proposes otherwise as migration-security relationships are embedded in “ordinary” political processes and social conditions. An lens outs that migrants might present a threat to security whilst at the same time experiencing threats to security themselves (MM Alam et al., 2026).

Those aspects of migration governance that impact on the vulnerability of migrants also influence the extent to which vulnerability is experienced. Today's systems are increasingly controlling movement, that movement is necessarily subject to legal restrictions, such as border restrictions, documentation, access to protection and services. Ganz (2025) shows there is a potential of securitization of migration, which can further enhance structural precarity, and the coupling of migration control with structural marginalization of migrant workers also occurs in this process. The results indicate that migration without addressing the question of human security cannot be

thought of in isolation from the institutional arrangements that are created. Policies that focus on control can also, by their very design, lead to migrants having even more exposure to exploitation, as well as to economic insecurity and social exclusion—in fact placing the migrant's wellbeing at the centre of broader security discourses is a crucial aspect of the issue.

There is also a strong emphasis on the fact that migration's security risks aren't even distributed in available literature. Approaches to borders, access to security and protection based on work, and exposure to insecurity vary by nationality, legal status, and socioeconomic status among other social indicators experienced by migrants. Kihato (2025) indicates the need to study the politicised nature and dynamics of particular populations and security problems which connects various populations with particular security problems. This means that migration security needs to be understood as a multi-dimensional process, with governance of migration being just one of its dimensions, but not the only one, as the lived experiences of migrants should also be taken into consideration.

Migration Border Governance as Securitization

Securitisation of migration is one of the current research agendas both in the field of security and migration. Securitisation of migration is a key theme of the existing research on security and migration studies. It now seems very clear that discourses about national security, social unity, border security and political stability are increasingly becoming influential in shaping the politics of immigration. Givens (2025) shows that European and American securitization practice is associated with political contestation and the evolving political landscape of immigration. This view suggests that migration policies are shaped not solely by objective security factors—even those played out in the context of institutional interests and public debates—have a role to play in the representation and governance of migration in this country. Securitization then becomes a crucial technique with which states shape and indicate which kinds of movements merit more control.

Border management is not only a matter of the traditional border concepts and notions. In this evolving context, the control and enforcement of migration, labor management, the use of information technologies and inter-institutional cooperation are becoming everyday realities. Securitisation is present in the labour market as can be illustrated by Ganz (2025), where an increasing focus on economic and social marginalisation is related to the role of immigration control. The evolution also points to the notion that, today, borders are more than just lines separating and binding states together. On the contrary, border governance occurs at workplaces, administrative systems, policing practices and legal types.

Recent studies also challenge the notion that securitization is always an extraordinary means to deal with an extraordinary threat. By embodying security in regular political and institutional behaviors, as Kihato (2025) demonstrates, it is not orthodox discourse about securitization that undermines it. Political competition is crucial for creating immigration securitization, as shown by Givens (2025). This is because the conception of migration security is not only produced during

times of crisis but also as ongoing processes of everyday governance. It is important to take into consideration the process of security governance and its evolution on a global level, for it reveals both the notions of how the control of migration does not have to be a state of exception but rather part of more general political and administrative processes and the notion that its intensity does not always mirror its closeness to emergency situations at home or abroad.

Policy Analysts, Advocates on Migration and Multilevel Cooperation

Increasingly multi-level governance and cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations is being used in the management of migration. Recent studies have shown that governance of migration can't be confined to the national border as various regional, local, civil society and private actors also affect migration policies and practices. Collrin and Bauder (2025) identify a current migration governance literature debate on the topic of state sovereignty and migrants' rights. Nearly all of the existing writings are still basically about state sovereignty and security, rather than migrant autonomy and rights as the subject of concern. It is a tension that gives an approximation of what is at stake (of what kind of governance arrangements are becoming more and more complex and intertwined rather than being dominated by the state).

Today's migration processes are multilevel, as is also increasing the importance of multilevel governance. Addressing cross-border mobility, forced migration, irregular migration and transnational modes of exploitation often require the state level of cooperation amongst state and international actors. Externalized, transnational, and multilevel governance has been a key component in the present scholarship on migration, providing Collrin and Bauder (2025) an overview of the broad relevance of these types of governance. These can more effectively link and amplify the collective power and capacity, although there may be potential for accountability issues if there are shared responsibilities for migration control between different jurisdictions and institutions. Mechanisms for effective international and global security governance, therefore, require an enhancement of cooperation in security, but must not weaken security protections for migrants, and should establish clear lines of responsibility regarding the role of each of the institutional parties.

National security and human rights are converging in the literature, owing to the increasing emphasis on balancing the two. A national security focus has been emerging alongside the human rights concept, as researchers emphasize the need to reconcile the two. Collrin and Bauder (2025) maintain that a continued emphasis on sovereignty and security continues to shape the governance of migration, and that a stronger focus should be placed on migrants' rights and agency. Givens (2025) and Kihato (2025) also illustrate the strong links with the political processes and institutional mechanisms that accompany securitization. Together, these show an important disconnect between security-based migration controls and the human-based governance. The present study tackles this deficit by focusing on the interactions among the dimensions of "human security", "border governance", "securitization", "migrant rights" and "international cooperation" that are shaping the way migration is becoming an issue of global security governance (MM Alam et al., 2026).

Research Methodology

Research Design

It could be seen that this study used qualitative research with descriptive approach, and analytical approach, in order to find out the relationship between migration, human security, and the development of the governance of world security. Instead, the present study aimed to examine the role of international migration in shaping the meaning of security in the current times, the governance, the care of migrants and the relations between states. This one took a different turn and it concentrated on understanding how international migration shaped the meaning of security in this context, how the governments are managed, how they protect migrants and how international cooperation is organized. The new arguments, institutional practices and policy developments in the study were paramount, so a qualitative approach was decided upon because these were to be explained rather than quantified using statistical techniques.

Research Participants and Samples

Researchers used the academic literature, policy documents, institutional reports and international governance documents on migration, human security and global security governance. Documents selected for this study were purposefully sampled to ensure they included those which directly related to the study objectives. The final pool referred to contained 60 documents (peer-reviewed research articles, books and book chapters, international organisations reports and relevant policy documents published between 2020 and 2026). Document selection was based on their relevance to the topic, academic quality, methodological rigor, and direct connection to migration, human security, securitisation, border governance, and international relations and cooperation.

Data Collection

Secondary sources were used as the data collection tools, followed by a structured review. Relevant academic publications have been selected using a combination of keywords including “international migration,” “human security,” “migration governance,” “securitization of migration,” “border governance,” “global security governance,” “migrant rights” and “international cooperation”. Documents from institutions and policy artefacts were also analysed to gain insight on the current migration governance and international responses. The issues addressed in every document selected—arguments, concepts, changes in policy, security issues and governance mechanisms—were analysed with a view to deriving answers to the research questions.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used for the data analysis. The chosen files were then read in great detail with a view to repetition of ideas and arguments. Themes were developed from the research questions and information was coded relevant to these themes. The main topics covered migrant vulnerability and human security, securitisation and border control, transformation of

sovereignty, multilevel governance of migration, migrant rights and international cooperation. The results obtained from the various sources were compared to each other, and opposing views were contrasted to highlight those points of both agreement and disagreement among the literature. This analysis further linked such themes to the overall change of global security governance patterns and identified how migration is becoming a major contestation of the State-centric understanding of security.

Results and Analysis

Profile of the Reviewed Literature

The analysis examined a purposively selected sample of **60 documents** addressing migration, human security, securitization, border governance, migrant rights, and global security governance.

Table 1. Distribution of Reviewed Documents by Source Type

Source Type	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Peer-reviewed journal articles	38	63.3
International organization reports	10	16.7
Academic books/book chapters	7	11.7
Policy and institutional documents	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

According to the distribution as seen in Table 1, the number of articles published in peer reviewed journals was the highest, that is 38 documents (63.3%) of the reviewed articles, while the number of authors who held the affiliation of religious education departments in secondary schools was the lowest with 16 documents (26.8%). This significant share reflected the fact that conceptual and empirical interpretations of migration and security mainly based on scholarly research. Journal literature was used to discuss in detail the nature of securitisation, human security, border management, migrant vulnerability and changes in international governance. The use of peer-review studies was also helpful to build the academic foundations for the analysis, since they generally developed a theory or had clear and coherent conclusions when analysing the issues related to migration. The second largest category of documents were reports from organisations working internationally (10 documents, 16.7%). These reportage speeches were submitted on various issues related to international migration, migration and displacement, human security, migrant protection and international migration governance. Their addition helped to fill the void of policy-charged perspectives and institutional analyses in the literature. Academic book chapters and books led to 7 documents (11.7%), providing theoretical insights into security studies, migration governance, International relations and sovereignty. Policy and institutional documents encompassed 5 documents (8.3%), capturing further information about governance responses, migration policy, border practices, and institutional responses.

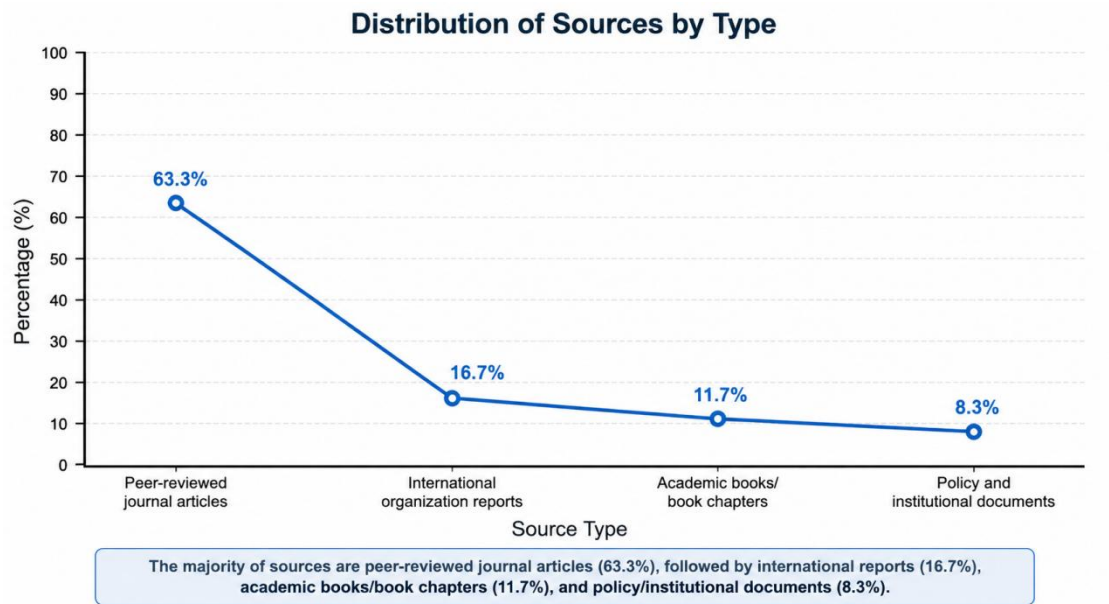


Figure 1. Distribution of Reviewed Documents by Source Type

Publication Period and Recency of the Reviewed Evidence

Table 2. Distribution of Reviewed Documents by Publication Period

Publication Period	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
2020–2021	8	13.3
2022–2023	14	23.3
2024	13	21.7
2025	17	28.3
2026	5	8.3
Earlier foundational literature	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

As seen in Table 2, 28.3% (17) of the documents were published in 2025. This discovery was a testament to how much emphasis was found in the review on modern scholarship. A further 13 documents (21.7%) were published in 2024, while 14 documents (23.3%) appeared during 2022–2023. A considerable literature review covered the latest developments in migration governance, human security, international cooperation and border management. The period from 2020 to 2023 contributed 22 documents (36.6%), while publications from 2024 to 2026 contributed 35 documents (58.3%). This was confirmed by the distribution of the evidence reviewed, which showed that 23 of all the evidence came from the last three years. The expertise

drawn from recent studies was key, especially when considering the migration governance system changes which occurred during the time frame. Therefore, the recent literature was used to give contemporary insights to the changing migration-security relationships. There were only 3 documents in earlier literature as baselines (5.0%). Their presence was due to the methodological choice to include key theoretical work that was still pertinent to the question of human security, securitization, and the politics of migration.

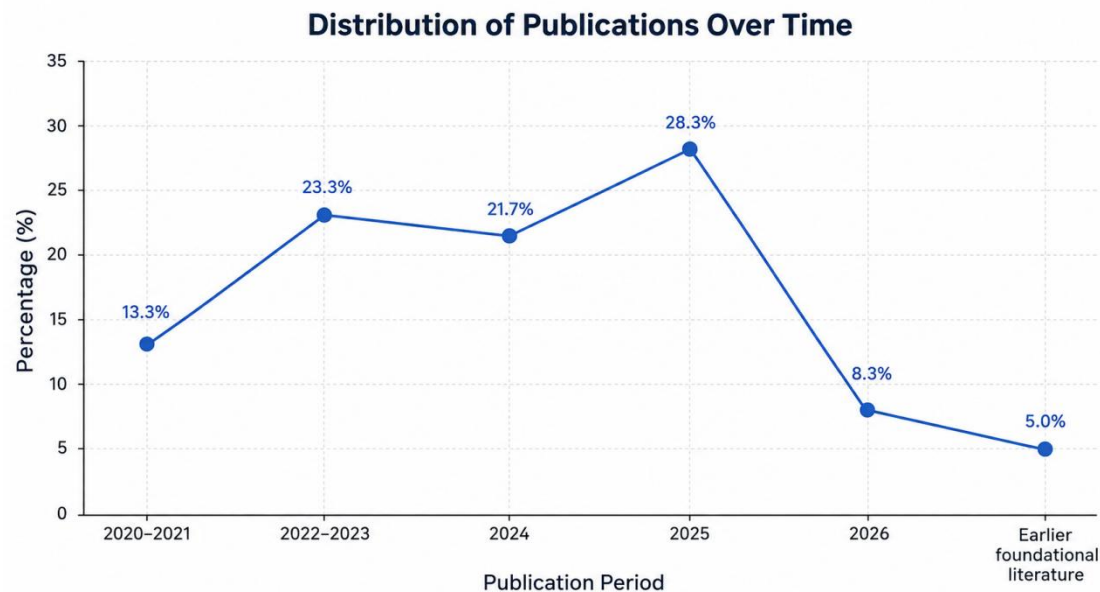


Figure 2. Distribution of Reviewed Documents by Publication Period

Major Themes Identified in the Literature

Table 3. Major Themes Identified Through Thematic Analysis

Major Theme	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Human security and migrant vulnerability	46	76.7
Securitization of migration	43	71.7
Border governance and control	39	65.0
Migrant rights and protection	37	61.7
International cooperation and multilateral governance	34	56.7
Transformation of global security governance	31	51.7

Human security and migrant vulnerability was the theme discussed in the highest number of documents, with 46 documents mentioning the theme (76.7%) as shown in Table 3. This finding had shown that security was taken into account at the level of the person not just at the level of

the nation state. The reviewed literature related migration with various aspects of human insecurity such as physical violence, economic vulnerability, discrimination, exploitation, displacement and limited access to basic services. Securitisation of migration was the second dominant theme present in 43 documents (71.7%). There was a style that often focused on the coverage of migration as a national security threat by the governments and political actors, and the implications this had on the evolution of border policies, surveillance, detention, immigration enforcement and political debates. The relation between securitization and the evolvement of border practices was evident in the 39 documents analysed in which Border governance and control was mentioned (65.0%). Thirty-seven documents (61.7%) included the term "migrant rights" or "migrant protection", showing continued scholarly interest in potential effects of more restrictive approaches to migration. The need for international cooperation and multilateral governance was mentioned 34 times, reflecting a shift toward a greater focus on the need for coordinated actions to address transnational migration issues. Transformation of global security governance was mentioned in 31 documents (51.7%). While this was the lowest in terms of number of documents, it was still a significant number and showed that in more than half of the reviewed documents migration was directly associated with the emerging contours of global security governance.

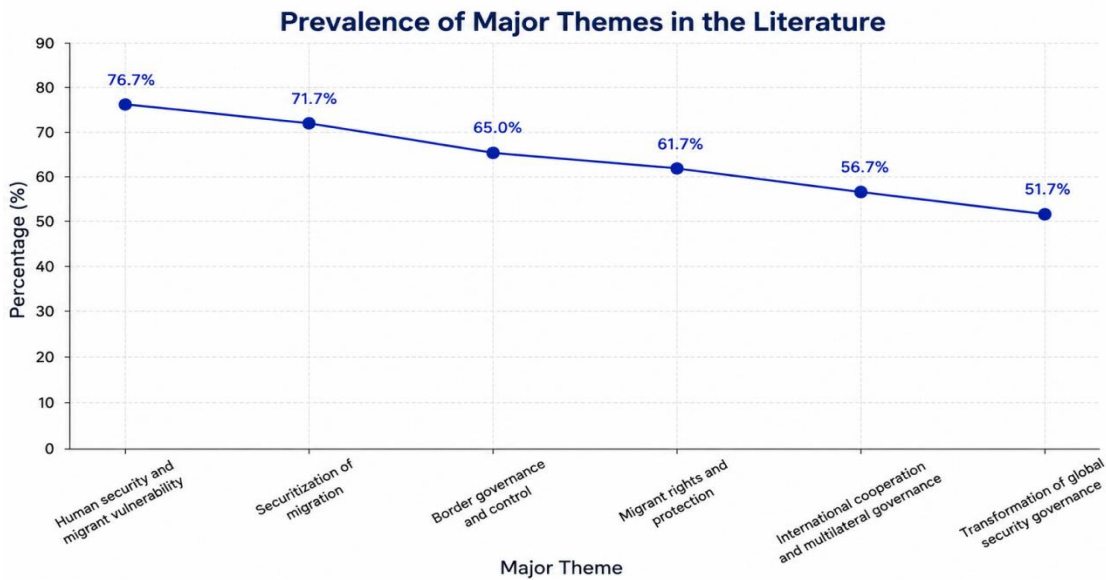


Figure 3. Major Themes Identified Through Thematic Analysis

Distribution of Evidence Across the Analytical Framework

The methodology organized the analysis around four interconnected dimensions: human security, migration securitization, border governance, and international cooperation.

Table 4. Distribution of Reviewed Documents Across Analytical Dimensions

Analytical Dimension	Documents (f)	Percentage (%)
Human security and migrant protection	46	76.7
Migration securitization and security discourse	43	71.7
Border governance and migration control	39	65.0
International cooperation and multilevel governance	34	56.7
Total thematic occurrences	162	270.0

For analytical purposes, human security and migrant protection were the most funded topics with 46 documents (76.7%). This has been highlighted by Table 4. As a result, it was reaffirmed that the human-security perspective is at the core of the literature surveyed. The high frequency show the increasing focus on contemporary research on migration in relation to individuals' safety, dignity, rights, vulnerability and access to protection. Migration securitization and security discourse were the second largest analytical dimensions, both of which were present in 43 documents (71.7%). This discovery led to the realization that more states than ever before were sensitive to the national security story of migration. A close relationship between securitization and human security revealed important tensions in the current governance of migration. The perspectives of 'human security' had been concerned with the impact of these activities on migrants, whereas the interpretations by states had been centered around territorial security, border integrity and immigration control. Border governance and migration control came up in 39 documents (65.0%), also suggesting that the security discourse became material in the form of policies and institutional rules. International cooperation and multi-level governance were mentioned in 34 documents (56.7%). Nature of the findings showed that more and more there was a need for cooperation between the countries of origin, transit countries and arrival countries as well as international organizations and non-state actors in the acts of migration.

Migration and Human Security

Through the thematic analysis it was found that migration had a complex and multiple relationship to human security. The research reviewed revealed insecurity resulting from forced displacement, unsafe migration, exploitation, discrimination, insecurity in the economic sphere, lack of legal protection and insufficient access to social services for migrants in general. The difficulties demonstrated these that migration could not be entirely addressed within the framework of border management or under the prism of national security. Instead migration turned into more a complex matter of human security such that at several stages of migration individuals may feel insecure.

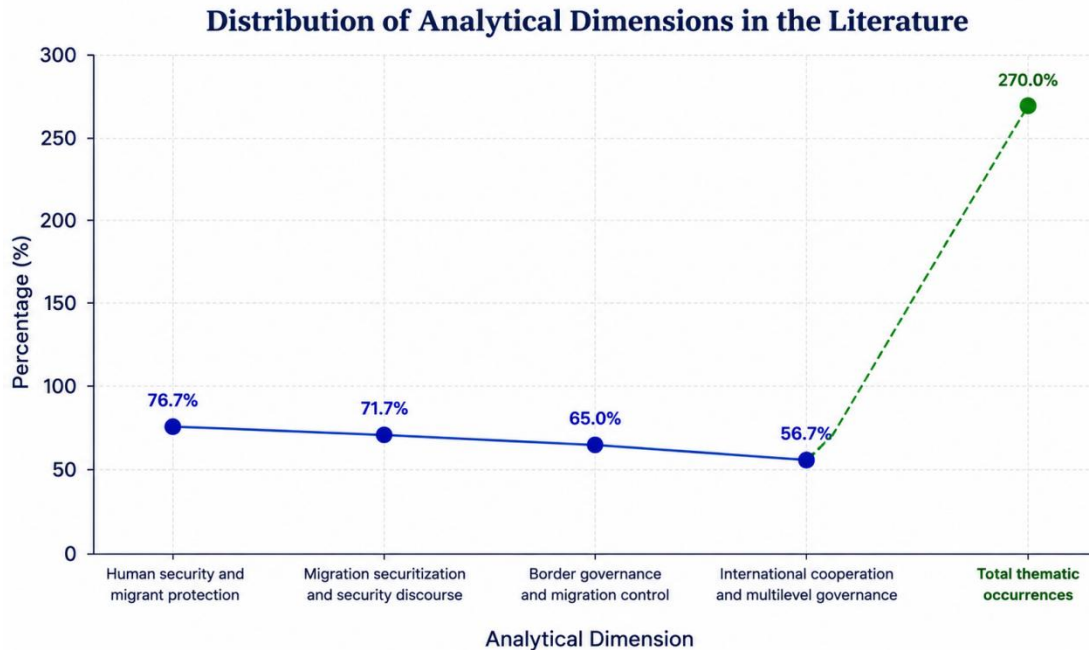


Figure 4. Distribution of Reviewed Documents Across Analytical Dimensions

It also revealed that those that triggered migrant insecurity were not only the factors that prompted migrants to move, but effects that occurred beyond the place of origin. Factors such as conflict, tensions between nations, economic disparity or difficulties, environmental change and social exclusion may drive migration, while border policies can provide opportunities for fueling migration risks both in the process of migration and settlement. It revealed a multi-dimensional relationship of migration and security that was demonstrated in this pattern. Migrants can burn that, too, as a group of people in need of protection – a group of people at risk of insecurity. Recognition of the above factors led to the idea of a more comprehensive understanding of the drivers and conditions of potential migration for security governance.

Securitisation and Transformation of the Border Governance

Analysis found that securitization was one of the key ways in which migration had an effect on today's security governance. Border security and surveillance, immigration controls, biometrics, detention, information sharing and other measures were all becoming more common in national security policies with regards to migration. These developments would show that instead of the traditional border management devices, new border management systems that are technologically more sophisticated, and institutionally more sophisticated than traditional ones were developed.

The responses also indicated that securitization had an impact on political and public debate on migrants. Migration was also often mentioned in the context of humanitarian issues related to

'irregular entry', 'terrorism', 'trafficking' and 'organized crime', as well as issues of 'social instability' and 'pressure on public services'. They might help to encourage policy choices that are more restrictive and fuel greater demands from the political side for increased border control. Meanwhile, the authors of the reading we did showed that there is a duality between groups and individuals who try to raise "migrant claims" and those who raise 'security claims'. The literature reviewed revealed at the same time that those who claim the migrant perspective faced challenge from those who claim the migrant rights, humanitarian protection claim and the claim for a migrant contribution.

Global Security Governance and Significant International Cooperation

It was found through the analysis that international collaboration was a key aspect of good migration governance. In combating the complex mobility phenomena, migration was independent of nationality, resulting in a need for the use of both unilateral or bilateral action. Existing literature pointed to – emphasis, cooperation and cooperation within international organisations, cooperation within regions, cooperation within bilateral agreements, cooperation in humanitarian actions, and cooperation in civil society networks. Multilevel governance illustrated in these arrangements was indicative of the increased importance of multilevel governance in responding to migration related security issues.

Opportunities for the development of cooperation were also identified as developed areas of tension. Protection, non-discrimination, and access to asylum were concerns of international groups and of human-rights institutions, while states were very interested in the topic of controlling migration and protecting territorial sovereignty. At times these differences in policies resulted in inconsistent protection and policies. International cooperation did not lead to a common strategy for migration governance – but only if the actors are willing and can reach an agreement on coordinating the policy and sharing responsibilities.

Discussion

The findings indicated that migration's role as a human security issue was increasingly more prominent than as a territorial and/or demographic issue. The literature analysed highlighted the significant emergence of human security and migrant vulnerability as part of an emerging understanding of security in recent migration governance particularly focused on capacities and rights. The literature consulted indicated a considerable salience in the current approach to migration governance and a prioritized role to human security through the lens of migrant's vulnerability which is a security aspect alongside capacity or rights. This conclusion was in line with the overall thrust of the human security approach that acknowledged that some of these new threats come not only from military sources but also from social, economic and political, even environmental ones. Acharya (2021) and Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy (2021) highlighted the need to create better security frameworks that are sensitive to local experience and multiple security threats, and can develop into a more comprehensive framework for addressing multiple levels of interconnected security threats. Likewise, Bajpai and Shaban (2021) found work to be security

analysis of individuals. The current findings thus implied that migration changed the notion of security from "territorial security" to "personal security."

Securitisation was a striking representation of results which showed that migration continued to be linked to the problem of national security. The trend as expressed in the existing literature on the inclusion of the interpretation of irregular migration, cross-border mobility, migration trafficking and other smuggling modalities in the security, rather than in the migration field was confirmed. This finding aligned with Huysmans' (2021) perspective that the securitisation of migration occurred when political practices foster a sense of threatening mobility, and that for this reason, some attention and control could be considered 'exemplar'. Léonard and Kaunert (2022) have also taken note of the increased securitisation of migration management and asylum policies in the EU evident from the findings. In addition, Bourbeau (2021) insisted that the securitization should be considered as a process influenced by the institutions and changing circumstances of a political process. These current findings therefore indicated that shifting to a migration governance did not just result in the marginalisation or disappearance of individual concerns for security, but the opposite: complicated and warring human-security concerns and state-security interests.

It was revealed that today's borders were governed by technologies, beyond-territorial effort, surveillance and administration, in connection with the results of the border governance. This was in response to the views of Bigo (2021) who posited that the modern-day border management practice is within the context of wider surveillance and security systems. Ceyhan (2021) highlights also that the technologies of identification and technologies of risk-management play an increasingly important part in the field of modern border controls. Walters (2021) reported that the interaction of the process of governing the border was becoming increasingly fragmented with multiple mechanisms potentially able to be implemented without collocation with the state's physical border. These views also revealed why the findings of the present study revealed that, the "border governance" was one of the key elements of the travel security change process in migration. The findings indicated that the use of borders more and more meant more than just geographical space but instead affected the governance networks, migrant flows, the right to privacy, protection, and personal security.

The study also identified international cooperation and multi-level governance as critical for tackling migration-related security problems. The migration process had a complex continuum of countries of origin, transit and destination countries, with most of today's challenges, therefore, requiring more holistic, multi-state answers than those given at a national level. Betts (2021) noted the need for improved international cooperation and responsibility sharing for refugee and migration governance that was more equitable. Geddes and Scholten (2021) found that national-to-national, regional, local, and non-state migration governance involves interaction, and the same is true for national and local governance. Geddes and Scholten (2021) showed the same with their national-to-national, regional, local, and non-state migration governance and national-and-local governance. The results thus reinforced a tendency towards a more networked and multidimensional global migration governance.

Finally, the integrated findings revealed ongoing securitisation vs. human centred processes in the transformation of global security governance. Migration could at the same time be seen as a security issue and as an outcome of insecurity, thus generating a paradox between migration control and protection of the human person. Kaldor (2021) asserted that the requirement for civilian protection and human centred approaches was growing increasingly important in contemporary security governance; Newman (2021) put emphasises on the need to link security with human rights and global governance, respectively. Betts and Collier (2021) had already emphasised the need for policies that did not only focus on protection but also development in the medium and longer-term and political conditions in order to foster sustainable responses to displacement. This study therefore showed that, for effective global security governance, also the protection of migrants would have to be balanced with the legitimate state security goals. Such a balance might be conducive to a shift towards a more inclusive and collaborative and sustainable migration management system while not falling into the trap of ignoring national sovereignty and legitimate responsibilities in the area of border management.

Conclusion

It was the international migration itself which was clearly a major driver of the shift in the current global security governance paradigm, making it more fluid and inter-disciplinary, and putting the traditional concepts of state security, sovereignty and border control to the test. The results showed that migration was thoroughly linked to the issues of human security, migrant vulnerability, securitization, border governance, human rights and international cooperation. The concept of human security and migrant vulnerability took center-stage, and securitisation and border governance were important features of current migration policies. The analysis found that over-emphasizing security-related border controls might lead migrants to be more at risk and instigate a conflict between national-security and human-rights concerns. At the same time, intensified cooperation between states, international organizations, regional institutions as well as civil society actors was needed to meet the challenges of migration's transnational characteristics. In any manner, there was a need for more cooperation between states, international and regional organizations and associations of civil society actors to address the challenges of transnational migration. The study thus identified a need for a balanced, multidimensional and human-based framework of effective global security governance to take up the legitimate concerns of the nation states as well as the safety, dignity and rights to migrants' well-being.

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