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## Editorial

Pinar Yazgan<sup>1</sup>

Discourses of a global pandemic threat have marked 2020 and 2021. In the process, inequalities and increasing social fragmentation in health, technology, education and employment have deepened. Global risks and uncertainties have been part of the agenda for two years. Ironically not the acceleration of mobility, but extreme restrictions by national and international bodies over population movements have been apparent and linked to biosecurity concerns. Thus, biosecurity and spread of viruses have become some key topics for discussing human mobility practices and strategies. Dealing with security issues with risks and uncertainties can be likened to walking through a maze that dynamically changes depending on the level of effort.

On the one hand, the difficulty of synchronizing the pace of change with solution-oriented approaches drives strategies, direction, scope, and processes related to human mobility. As has been discussed in the pages of this very journal<sup>2</sup> and elsewhere<sup>3</sup>, security is not a new angle in migration scholarship. In addition to global epidemics, the forest fires, floods, climate impacts, and displacement leads to insecurities and these are of both public and academic interest. Understanding and discussing risks and vulnerabilities associated with epidemics, climate, and conflict are essential for adapting to change.

The current epidemic process in which we find ourselves has elevated the severity of biological threats above all other threats. Travel restrictions have impacted in all domains of life and our choices and behaviours. These have impacted mobility in terms of global collaboration including the mobility of people and goods. However, increasing pressures on healthcare systems make collaboration in this direction essential. In the near future, therefore, I expect the debates and scholarship on human mobility to be dominated by the risks, threats, pandemic and ultimately human insecurity in general.

In this issue, we draw attention to some topics on health but also stretching to immigration law and other topics. The articles in this issue deal with return migration, family, immigration law, health, pandemic, education, and race issues, including a study by Robert Feinberg entitled “Why Do Foreign PhD Students Return Home?”, the second article by Sebastian Carlotti entitled “Italy's Health Divide Securitized Migration Policies and Their Impact on Migrant Health during the COVID -19 Pandemic”, the third article by Stephanie Pedron entitled “Collective (Mis)Representation of U.S. Immigration Laws”, the fourth by Encarnación La Spina entitled “Especially Vulnerable Subjects and Categories in the Context of European Migration: Theoretical Regulatory Challenges”, the fifth by Jared A Keyel

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<sup>1</sup> Pinar Yazgan, Associate Professor of Sociology, Sakarya University, Turkey. E-mail: [pyazgan@sakarya.edu.tr](mailto:pyazgan@sakarya.edu.tr).

<sup>2</sup> Sirkeci, I. (2009). Transnational mobility and conflict. *Migration Letters*, 6(1), 3-14.

<sup>3</sup> Cohen, J. H., & Sirkeci, I. (2011). *Cultures of migration: The global nature of contemporary mobility*. University of Texas Press.



entitled “Community-Based Education Practices in Resettlement: Insights from the Blacksburg Refugee Partnership”, the sixth by Jamie Longazel entitled “Angels of Denial White Injury, Racial Transposition, and the U.S. Politics of Family Separation” and the seventh by Ethan J Grumstrup, Todd Sorensen, Jan Misiuna and Marta Pachoka entitled Immigration and Voting Patterns in the European Union and the last by Selda Dudu and Teresa Rojo entitled “The effect of migration experience on labour income in Turkey.” We would also like to thank all the authors and reviewers for their contributions.

We hope you enjoy the articles in this issue.

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