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Migration Crisis and the Libyan Gate to Africa

Abstract

Experience from current conflicts is showing that it is hard to talk about the success of undertakings implemented by coalition forces. It turns out that military defeating the opponent and taking control of the area aren't a factor guaranteeing being a success in contemporary, connected operations.

The military victory isn't guaranteeing the liquidation of everyone threats, and hence the political, ethnical, religion solutions of cultural problems. The existing situation results from the fact, that military operations leading you, major effort focussed on the combating of terrorism or of paramilitary rebellious groups, for creating and keeping democratic power structures, forgetting not only about the citizen and his problems, but also about in order to get to know, to understand and only then to try to change in the society. Through exchanged factors cross-cultural contacts are getting for underlining differences in determined societies themselves.

Introduction

The Middle East is the most turbulent in the history of world region, as saying the British military historian John Keegan. The first traces the struggle of war discovered there nine thousand years ago, when Jericho was looted by neighboring tribes.

It seems that nobody in the West does not remember that diplomacy is not an alternative use of force, but an instrument of force or its major component. The experience of the last few years show with certainty that there are limits "Western" capabilities, both in terms of range of pro-active and make a proper analysis of the situation.

Unfortunately, perturbations in the international arena show that we are dealing not only with the end of an era, but back to barbarism in the twenty-first century. Necessary in my opinion, has become a need for recall historical events, which echo and continuation are violent and difficult years, we are going through. What's more, a reminder of historical facts confirms the sad truth about our infinite tendency to self-deception, still functioning between states and nations.

Events related to increased movements of extremist, fundamentalist, terrorist attacks are a derivative of these elements. They provide "spectacular shock", a sudden change in the situation, which are the topics of our time. Our ancestors of the last century just as we were unaware of the dangerous dissonance between human and historical reality. They realized that something "unpredictable" can happen, wondered at, as we wonder, deplored that, just as we deplore the contemporary events. The terrorist attacks took the lives of many citizens. Most often they were carried out to encourage the country to change the political decisions. Current information on the terrorist attacks quickly be made available to the media, especially if they relate to the countries close to us. The least we can find the news about the terrorist attacks carried out in Africa, where the situation is still restless.

This article reflects that the crisis we face has a long way to run yet, as much because of the magnitude of the phenomenon as the side-effects that it is unleashing.

From Multiculturalism to Interculturalism?

Multiculturalism in Europe for years been an objective social reality. Because it had to reckon with the consequences of both the reaction and interaction co-cultures and religions. However, co-existence, for example, on one continent is not always agreement on the co-existence. Therefore, the base of multiculturalism does not refer to pluralism, that is, the presence of different cultures together. They refer to the principles of respect for the rights of every culture, development, practice religion and equal rights. Multiculturalism is a space in which there is cooperation, coexistence and entering into mutual interactions. It consists mainly of mutual understanding and enrichment, without sacrificing their indigenous identity. As a result of this co-existence in one area are people of different ethnic groups, peoples of different cultures and traditions, speaking in another language.

One definition states that multiculturalism is a form of voluntary contact groups, which do not necessarily voluntarily included in a common geographical space, but that attempt to create a new form of a common, though not always uniform culturality. Besides, there's more, something much deeper than making contact or communication (Stokholm 2016, pp. 36).

The concept of multiculturalism should emphasize the relationship between the unity of society and the differences between groups. The key is to expose the unity, at the same time the diversity of visions and options. Multiculturalism is a kind of a community that begins to create, protect, and open new spaces in which diverse cultures can develop. We should also take the relationship between multiculturalism and interculturalism. Because both words are too often used interchangeably. Multiculturalism is a fact, and interculturalism is a task for us - a multicultural society. In addition, a particularly important task facing education against fanaticism, xenophobia, discrimination and terrorism is education in multiculturalism.

An extremely important issue is the above-mentioned issue. Societies are to develop, not backwards. The idea is that a multicultural society is not close up at each other. The best example of this is caused "ghetto" nationality – "ghettoization" is France or Germany. It is worth emphasizing the idea that if we see on the street people of different skin color, a different style of dress, or simply "other" does not prove that this is already

a multicultural society. It is an area where co-exist, but it has no relation to multiculturalism and inter-linkages.

Muslim ghettos in Paris and Brussels are incubators of Islamic extremism where police fear to tread, crime and unemployment are rampant and radical imams aggressively recruit young men to wage jihad against the West, experts said Tuesday. The identities of the terrorists who attacked an airport and subway station in Belgium remained unclear.

But the perpetrators of bloody attack on Paris and other terror strikes in Belgium and France hailed from Molenbeek, a Brussels slum that has long been a hotbed for radical Islam, drugs and lawlessness. Others, including the brothers who carried out the Charlie Hebdo massacre in January 2015, lived in the "banlieues," or suburbs of Paris, desolate, run-down neighborhoods of shops, mosques, and high-rise apartment buildings built 50 years ago to house waves of immigrants from former French colonies in Africa.

Roughly 500,000 Muslims are believed to live in Belgium, about 6 percent of the population. The Brussels ghetto has a 30 percent unemployment rate, and hundreds of young radicalized Muslim men have travelled to Syria to wage jihad.

So-called "no go" zones, he added, are not formal designations by law enforcement, but an informal understanding that they are areas that are crime-ridden, run by drug dealers and gangs not safe for non-Muslims — even police and firefighters.

Roughly 5 million Muslims, Europe's biggest Islamic population, live in France, most of them in the housing projects surrounding Paris, where unemployment rates are around 25 percent. The Charlie Hebdo attackers, Saïd and Chérif Kouachi, lived Gennevilliers, a suburban neighborhood that's home to 10,000 Muslims (Schram, Fredericks 2016).

Founded distinct cultural carries a multiplicity of tendencies of development. Persons with different customs, profess another religion and bringing up in a different culture support each other. Unfortunately also they compounded into the other divisions on the good and bad, those who interfere with their culture and those who accept it. Negative emotions are passed from generation to generation.

The interesting thing is the phenomenon observed in Europe, which is to return to the religion and customs. Europeans acquire new technologies, enrich themselves while

moving away from religion and the spiritual world. And immigrants who culturally distinct population of Spain, Denmark, France, Belgium, Germany and the UK more and more from the turns and is looking for .... Young people brought up in European countries seek their cultural awareness, are educated in the West, but brought up in accordance with the culture and traditions of their parents or grandparents. Sometimes it comes to extreme cases in which, these searches end in a tragic way. These people become victims of fundamentalists or terrorists. By religious zeal they come to the conclusion that it would be hard to imagine a normal, healthy man.

Some citizens of the United Kingdom or France did not speak English or French. There are enough independent culturally and socially, that apart from the permission to remain in the country does not need anything more. They live and work in the enclaves. As in such a case, you can talk about multiculturalism and its rationale? Is life in another country culturally enough to talk about multiculturalism? Are all these aspects are no longer a reason for this, to speak about the dangers of socio-cultural?

Migrant Crisis

Migration is a journey of people aimed at changing the place of residence permanently or for a specified period of time. The decision to move is based on a system of values and a hierarchy of objectives. It is always well thought out. People consider the pros and cons of displacement, and then choose the right path. There is a couple of types of migration:

- external (population movements from one administrative unit to another, or political);
- internal (population movements within a given administrative unit);
- return (arrival to the community of origin after a stay abroad);
- pendulum (multiple periodic movement of a wanderer between the group of origin and receiving);
- time;
- constant;
- gainful.

Economic weakness native country, the lack of prospects for profit and unemployment, life-threatening, harassment, inability to broaden their horizons and achieving the objective - is the cause of forcing citizens to go abroad. In contrast, the effects can be divided into three basic groups: social, cultural and political change, economic change. This proves that the movement of people has an impact on many areas.

Social changes are those most difficult to see. This can be done only after a period of years. Transformation because they are a process, not a phenomenon. Considerations should start from the thesis that migration transform both the host society and sending. In the case of the former (group), this means the introduction of new factors structuring of society. Migrants, no matter how their integration into the majority society, contribute to modify the social hierarchy, built on access to socially desirable goods. This concerns not only the economic dimension of social structure, but also the hierarchy of prestige and social respect or power. Very often migrants perform the least desirable features. These works do not give them no satisfaction, nor good earnings. Sometimes, however, that affluent people enter the high level of the social hierarchy. They carry trades considered valuable and it allows them to gain recognition even abroad.

Next due regard to the impact on the family. She especially feels the consequences of migration. Departure of one or both parents have a devastating impact on children. The tragedy of European orphanhood is the largest cost, which shall be borne by society due to migration. This causes a negative public perception of labor migration, treated as an unpleasant necessity, not a financial success. Improving the material situation it is often overshadowed by successive layers of problems of family breakdown.

The next transformation is aging and rejuvenation sending to the host society. This is due to the fact that migrate usually young people who either strengthen or weaken the demographic potential of the countries concerned. Looking further negative consequences, we find a decrease in the sending country the number of people able and well-educated people. Of course, also people leave with low qualifications, but this is other field of researches. People hope that the exile will lead a better life. The last important result is the feminization of migration. In the receiving countries of migrants are a number of segments of work where there is a need for female employment. These include above all the services sector domestic and family. Women decide to leave also because of the lack of acceptance of native culture (Stokholm 2016, p. 61).

On the last point linked to a cultural change, which is the next dimension of the effects of migration. The newcomers are applying elements of the majority group of native culture. There is also the other side of the coin – migrants receive a dose of new designs of the places where just settled. From newcomers are expected to generally adopt new traditions. It is believed that the – culture of origin is for them to load, which prevent effective action in the new reality. As a result of these treatments may be cultural syncretism (combining different elements together cultures).

On the other hand, if the immigrant does not find its place in the new group, followed ghettoization (isolation of the minority). Racism, xenophobia, persecution, modification stereotypes of ethnic and national minorities existing in the community of origin and the host – it is extremely negative fruits of population movements.

Political implications associated with actions taken by politicians. In migration theory we can identifies three attitudes:

1) liberal approach – emphasis in the evaluation of the implementation of the migration processes the freedom to choose where to stay, due to every human being. Migrants are treated as precious bearers of capital personal, cultural and social development;

2) a conservative approach – emphasizes national culture of the host society as a prospect to assess the phenomenon of migration. Determinant of assessing the suitability of minorities is a national interest;

3) republican approach – all migrants are willing to welcome in the host country, provided that they comply with applicable standards.

The political consequence is the emergence of entities, such as foundations or organizations representing immigrants, and the participation of the interested parties in the exercise of power (Schmeidl 2014, p.72).

The decision to leave the country often is dictated by economic considerations. For the host country of migrants consequences are as follows: economic growth, inflation fluctuations, the increase in unemployment, higher stability and competitiveness of the economy. And for sending: increased income of the national as a result of the transfer of part of the earnings of migrants, the fall in unemployment, the decline in labor supply in the sectors that most often affects emigration and a decline in prices of manufactured there goods, the alignment of real wages due to their growth in the country

and the decline overseas, possible decrease the profitability of export sales in the country, the decline in investment attractiveness in relation to the host countries, growth in domestic demand, resulting in an increase in prices on the domestic market of goods and services, the outflow of educated workforce.

The current process influx of migrants to Europe had its origin at the beginning of the new millennium. Just as in the last century, conflicts on a large scale were one of the substrates of the current situation. It is about the Middle East, which has been destabilized the attack on Iraq in 2003, lasting from 2011 civil war in Syria and Libya and the rise of the so-called Islamic State in 2014. Next, you must add an endless war in Afghanistan, the economic problems in the Balkan countries, but immigration from countries such as Pakistan or Iran. The next reason is the events in sub-Saharan Africa. The dictatorship in Eritrea and the poverty of the region's problems, which at the moment no one can cope. Over a million people came to Europe last year, most of them by boat from Turkey to Greece, fleeing war, persecution or for economic reasons and the desire to improve their lot (El Ghamari 2016).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported in excess of one million arrivals, with migrants arriving from more than 100 countries and with over 4,000 people drowning on the crossing. In 2016, about 205,000 have arrived by sea, with 90 percent coming from the top 10 refugee-producing countries. The largest number is from Syria (49 percent), followed by Afghanistan (25 percent), and Iraq (15 percent) [figures from UNHCR, 2016]. In addition, over 2,500 migrants have drowned so far this year. The media and EU governments are clear that this is a "crisis" but vacillate between terming it a migration, refugee, or humanitarian crisis. Many have proclaimed it to be the greatest crisis since World War II. Italy and particularly Greece have encountered the majority of arrivals—many of whom then continue to Germany, Sweden, and Austria to claim asylum. Others, generally with relatives in the UK, wait for an opportunity to cross the English Channel in makeshift camps (Phillimore 2016).

Europe's response to the crisis has been far from coherent and is constantly evolving. German Chancellor Angela Merkel initially set the bar for a humanitarian response, welcoming all-comers and arguing *wir schaffen das* (we will cope). Daimler's Chairman Dieter Zetsche argued that the new arrivals should be seen as a great opportunity for Germany to address its skills and labor shortages. Elsewhere response was less effusive, with Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orban proclaiming the arrivals as the end of

"Christian Europe". Open borders in Sweden, Austria, and Germany have rapidly been closed as Schengen was suspended in many parts of the Union and a fence built between Austria and Slovenia and in parts of Hungary.

The problem is mainly on the scale of this phenomenon and its mass character. Only in the last few days the Greek police detained 81 immigrants from Pakistan and North Africa, who, according to their statements, they got into Greece through Turkey.

We cannot also ignore the issue of smugglers. Organized crime groups reported the opening of the borders, with great capabilities in the countries of the European Union, and showed a non-existent reality in Europe. It does not say anything about the economic problems of the catastrophic situation in centers or simply the fact that the borders are closed and what awaits refugees on the route of metastasis. Remember that the different groups involved in metastasis only on selected routes metastatic, where migrants must continue to pay smugglers to help them get further in the direction of Europe. For example, according to Frontex data from December 2016, 45,000 people were in Greece, of which about 15,000 people were camped, or even camping in Idomenii on the border between the Greek – Macedonian. Some people gave up waiting and buses relocated to refugee camps in and around Athens or lived at petrol stations.

European Union Member States, together with the rich Scandinavian countries have become the main target of the mass of refugees coming from the Middle East, Africa and the Balkans. Europe for them has long been the epitome of paradise – the high achievements of civilization and technical high social benefits, access to jobs, wealthy Europeans meet all of your desires, peace, security, tolerance, equality, openness. Such images transmitted by the media or those that you can go online to permanently been in the memory of people who looked out of the window saw only hunger and poverty. Choosing a new place of residence was so obvious, even taking into account the suspicion that this exodus was the next move on the chessboard of world politics. Is migration crisis was a shock for both the community and the European leaders – hard to unequivocally state. The results of my field research shows that often people coming to Europe, began its journey in the year 2008/2009. The fact is, however, the present 2015 influx of people in Europe could not in any way to prepare Europe for what will happen. The fact is that this trend was a growing character.

Of course, the fact is that illegal immigrants are a huge threat coming from the MENA region. It is not primarily about bringing the problem of migration to terrorism,

but also on many other planes. Problems with dislocation, humanitarian catastrophe in the refugee centers, a large number of births, lack of drinking water and food, cleaning agents. For this incomprehensible cultural diversity, different from the mechanisms of European social, economic problems, social, economic, and climate change, but in areas of the Middle East and North Africa that cannot be missed.

For the reigning chaos, favoring activities of criminal groups, fundamentalists, and all those willing to earn during the crisis which took over the southern areas of the MENA.

Countries whose seemingly most important task is to protect the territory led to its liquidation on terms inconsistent with applicable law. There has been a situation where European borders began unauthorized crossing of borders, lack of control and general chaos. Many countries of the Balkan peninsula in 2015, not coping with the influx of such a large number of immigrants allowed to penetrated them across the border further – into Europe. The authorities and staff offices turned out to be powerless against the scale of the phenomenon. Initial attempts to seal the borders and the announcement of the passage of only the relevant documents have had the opposite of its intended effect. Desperate migrants began to clash with the police forces in Serbia, Greece, Macedonia, Slovenia and Hungary. In 2016, European borders are strengthened, but the only idea is erected fence, in response to the arrival of the last year in Europe more than a million immigrants and refugees. Introduced additional border controls in the Balkans and Turkey signed an agreement – the EU, according to which migrants from Greece will be transferred to Turkey.

Crawling migration from Africa. Libya – the center of Crisis.

Libya is still second to Syria, the most destabilized Arab country with a myriad of conflicting militias, which are expanding their structure of terrorist organizations and an expanded human smuggling. Trafficking in human beings is extremely important from the point of view of the migration crisis, which permanently changed not only the face of European countries, as shown by statistics from 2014, 2015 and 2017 but the sense of security of Europeans.

Libya in 2017 further is the main migration route from Africa to Europe. Coming from the south, migrants fleeing the war, which left the country in ruins. From the east

fleeing from ongoing local conflicts erupting. From the west, to escape from poverty and unwanted governments.

Some of them come with a choice, and still others are forced to do and become a commodity that smugglers treat as fresh access to the bodies of women or provide smuggling services. Those who fled from Africa and got on the territory of Libya, called it a "purgatory". Having no other choice, seeing human reluctance, lack of prospects in the submerged ruins in Libya, they are forced to do so and that is why they often choose the risky path through the most dangerous stretch of the Mediterranean. While others are stuck in Libya and have no money to travel further or prevent them from this on-going struggle of General Khalifa Haftorah terrorist organizations and still unspecified statehood of the country. Armed militias control section on the border of Niger and Libya, where a network of smugglers, uses thousands of LYD, selling drugs, oil, art-work, telephones and counterfeit money and documents.

Instability and violence, whose origins can be observed after the fall of the regime of Muammar Gaddafi allowed Daesh, as well as other organizations, to strengthen its position in 2014 in Libya. Since then they identified and located from 700 thousand to 1 million immigrants who are in fact internally displaced. Despite the current situation consisting of uncertainty, lack of rule of law, the loss of financial stability Libya is still an important country of transit and destination country for immigrants who come in search of shelter, employment or trying to reach Europe. In some cases, immigrants are detained by the local authorities or paramilitary groups and imprisoned. They become easy targets for the continued well-organized groups of smugglers who offer a safe journey. At the same time they become icons that are displayed to show the violation of human rights – their faces can be seen on social networks or in the reports of inter-national organizations.

Based on data provided by the embassy and the International Organization for Mi-gration total population of migrants in Libya is estimated at about 700.000-1.000.000 people, mostly from Egypt, Nigeria, Sudan, Bangladesh, Syria and Mali.

Immigrants are experiencing extreme insecurity, are arrested and abused by non-state actors, are staying in detention centers or local barracks for an indefinite period of time, they are forced to work without pay, women are abused. Given these circum-stances, many immigrants who originally decided to stay and work in Libya (migration

Displacement), finally decided to travel to Europe, seeing this option safer environment to live.

It is also the answer to the questions of those interested, who are wondering why, despite warnings of a mass migration from Libya arrived in the estimated 52% of people. German UN representative in Libya, Martin Kobler alert in September 2016 that approximately 235,000 people in Libya are waiting for an opportunity to get to Italy ("La Stampa"). Libya remains the main destination for 56% of all surveyed by IOM migrants are sequentially Italy – 17%, Germany – from 5% to 7% and France.

The report presented by Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix Flow Monitoring Analytical report states that 81 to 83% of immigrants from Egypt, Sudan and Chad have been in Libya (not all left their countries voluntarily). Analyzing the data as a whole, it turns out that 16% of Nigerian immigrants eventually guided to Italy, 43% decided to travel to Italy, 12% in Germany, and the rest to other European countries. The age of about 20 years, of which 98% are men. Most came from countries bordering Libya: Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Nigeria. Subsequently, these are people from Eritrea, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Gambia. For 88% of respondents to the economic factor was the main significance of the decision to start his trip north. 74% of respondents spent in Libya more than six months.

To stop the migration from North Africa by sea, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Italy – Marco Minniti, decided to open up the Italian embassy in Tripoli. The reason is the fact that Italy has added more than half a million newcomers over the past three years. That's more than the entire population of the capital of Tuscany - Florence. In 2016, the number of migrants was a record and reached up to 181,000 people (data Frontex and the EU Border Agency). According to the UN during the trials of traveling the Mediterranean drowned already about 5,000 migrants and refugees (*Europe and the refugee crisis 10 side-effects* 2015).

Current situation and forecast

The security situation and the ongoing struggle for power in Libya is still not inhibit creeping migration from Africa. The term "creeping migration" author used deliberately to underline that migration in Africa is a slow process, which dates back to 2000, and whose results were seen in the past two years in Europe.

Libyan government forces cleanse the city extremely slowly, to minimize the number of civilian casualties, to reach the terrorist attacks, the humanitarian disaster, the lack of Libyan currency at banks etc. Extremists from the so-called Islamic State continues to occupy small areas in the Libyan cities of Syta, Derna, Benghazi. In Tripoli and Musrata sovereign in 2014 the Muslim Brotherhood and Al-Qaeda. The situation is complicated by the fact that some followers and fighters Daesh and other organizations manage civilians fleeing from the terrorists to carry out bomb attacks.

It is possible that even more consolidated actions of General Khalifa Heftar improve offensive Daesh and other paramilitary groups. It is worth mentioning that the general was supported militarily by Russia, which it rearm and strengthened its position in Libya. Even if Libya is closer than farther end of the protracted civil war, it does not mean the end of terrorism, whether to stop mass migration. Therefore, the author of the text argues that given the broad spectrum of threats, Libya without the support of Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria will not build the front, which will stop the next approaching wave of refugees from Africa.

For this, looking at the global arms trade, trafficking in precious stones, natural resources or even human beings, it is clear that there will always be willing, who will continue to participate in the political game and local disputes over power in oil rich region. They strengthen its position at the same time the Russians, tying a series of agreements, not only in Libya but also in Algeria, which can result in an unexpected turn of events in the North African region.

Once again, as in 2015 and 2016 it may be a situation that 2017 will be another year has elapsed since the crisis, immigration and Europe is not only safer and have an idea of the mass deportations. Writes journalist Jochen Bittner in "Die Zeit', "Europa overlooks another crisis. Or it sees and believes challenge too big to respond to them'.

Cocnlusions

The experience of the last decade, the I and after World War II, and after all the conflicts that took place after 1945, testify to the fact that our societies remain unresolved "injuries". The main result of these injuries, which lie in the society's most subject to violence and those who become aware of its existence, saying it was "out loud" about rape and atrocities carried out on a massive scale. I've never been to a catharsis, past further

speaks of the public with an extremely strong historical memory. It never repaid the debt of memory, do not overwork mourning to tens of millions of victims of state violence.

The world is still confused after the events of the twentieth century, but still ticking. Two decades events have created an unusual "conglomeration" of powerlessness and brutality at the same time. What's more, our era is characterized by the word of discouragement. Despite all the grandiloquent speeches about European values, enshrined in the preamble of the European Constitution, we see in the company of heads of state who go on mission abroad, representatives of the stock exchange. Chaos intellectual and spiritual potential lack of easy roads, boredom, the collapse of values, "spiritual starvation", selfishness, utilitarianism, lack of hope for the future, but especially a crisis of faith and triumph of reason – all this results in varying degrees of emerging extreme behavior.

Stalin's words – "more than machines, tanks, aircraft, we need human souls" – perfectly reflect the ideas and values awakened extremist groups that the media inform the straight path and return to the roots. We treat this as a kind of call history. In addition, the "removal of death" from the consciousness of Western societies is what is extremely eye catching their opponents – "You who love life, know that we are not afraid of death". This message gives the extreme factions is not any advantage.

Modern governments want to be legitimate governments, where elections could provide the legitimacy of power. Unfortunately, there are countries where this is impossible. Where sacred mixes with profane. Every religion, including the Islam, is somewhat of a mystery, satisfies the desires which the world does not satisfy. Such a desire is a dream that there was life after death, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting. Modernity has changed human life. The requirements to be a man against his religion also changed. Reliance on religion where the answer is provided by science, is considered improper. Today, parents pray for their children's health, but at the same time they go to the doctor.

Over the past two decades there has been numerous changes in Western Europe and North Africa. Big changes also affected the Middle East, but they are not the same, especially when it comes to the issue of religion. The inhabitants of the Middle East and Western Europe are undergoing processes of secularization, revival and the process of creating cultures. However, their consequences are absolutely different. Mentioned

discourages society and existential problems of the Middle East took a completely different direction. Answer Arab-Muslim world turned out to be "amazing", though, in the context of the history of the use of the word would be ignorance.

Religious and political context in this area did not work on the open market. Moving away from religion is either socially impossible or prohibited by law, or at the same time and this and that. Despite the fall of the regimes and the still unresolved conflict Syrian political freedom is not possible. The appearance of the solution, which is caliphate in that area, it's kind of a consequence of the activities of extremist groups, the use of the situation and the prevailing chaos in the region, is a political game, but economical is proving strength in create values and prominent figures.

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