

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: HISTORY, DETERMINANTS, POLITICAL ASPECTS AND EFFECTS

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the issues of migration in world politics, which plays an important role in influencing international relations. In the modern world, migration models have acquired a regional dimension, covering several sectors and social spheres. Scientists call the modern period the "era of migration". It is now clear that migration has played a key role in global and national political cycles. The study of the migration policy of the state is especially important due to the importance and scale of migration. The article shows the factors that influenced the intensification of the migration movement, not only labor migration, but also for political and social reasons. The features of the political consciousness of migrants are revealed, the characteristic features of which are the mythologization and massification of the political consciousness of migrants as a phenomenon of the third generation. The article analyzes the phenomenon of ethnic, cultural and religious diversification of migration as one of the most important factors of the social environment, which has a direct and indirect impact on the system of state bodies, on the development of civil society institutions, on the development of organizations for the protection of the rights of migrants from various categories.

Keywords: Migration, refugee, labor migration, European Union, human rights.

Basic provisions

The foundations of modern theoretical concepts of studying migration processes were laid at the end of the nineteenth century by the English scientist E. Ravenstein, who was one of the first to formulate the irregularities and manifestations, and on the example of migrations in the United Kingdom and North America ("permanent or temporary change of residence") [1, p.173-174]:

1. The majority of migrations take place across short distances.
2. Long-distance migrations are primarily focused on large commercial or industrial centers.
3. Migration is a gradual process.
4. Each migration stream has a separate counter flow.
5. Unlike the population of rural areas, city dwellers are less mobile in migratory terms.
6. Internal migration is more active in women, while international migration is more active in men.
7. Because the majority of migrants represent the educated population,

families are less likely to migrate beyond their home country.

8. Population migration, rather than natural expansion, drives the growth of large cities.

9. With the development of industry and trade, migration grows.

10. Transport development is quite important for the development of migration procedures.

11. Most rural migrants go to large industrial and commercial centers.

12. Determining reasons are mostly economic in migration processes.

Some of Ernst-Georg Ravenstein's assumptions, such as those about short-distance migrations, migration counter-flows, and the relationship between migration and technological advancement, have been validated over time and are now considered to be the main prerequisites by modern scientists [2, p.200-201].

Introduction

The study of migration problems received a new push only in the middle of the twentieth century. As a result of the emergence of new trends in population migration following the Second World War, serious scientific research is being done in many nations around the world. Not only are special notions that explain reasons, motives, and consequences vital for internal migration, but they are also important for international migration. The distinction between "internal" and "international" migration is important in the theoretical aspect, as is understanding, according to A. Zolberg, that international migration differs in the characteristics of development, which must be taken into account in state migration policies [3, p.24-25]. The study of migration is becoming increasingly interdisciplinary and active. Statistics, demographics, world economics, labor economics, sociology, geography, political science, ethnography, and a variety of other disciplines study population and labor migration issues. V. A. Iontsev creates a classification that combines 45 scientific directions, theories, and concepts to investigate population migration [4, p.15-17]. However, not all theories are included in the suggested classification and are equally presented.

Without defining and classifying the phenomenon, it is impossible to conduct theoretical research on migrations and to regulate them in practice. However, academics that use a variety of techniques (economic, demographic, sociological, political, historical, geographical, and legal) interpret the term "migration" differently. The authors' points of view frequently conflict with one another. As a result, migration is seen as a factor in population expansion and as one of the components of labor resource formation from a demographic standpoint [5, p.180-183]. Within the economic and social context, migration is primarily examined through the lenses of increased unemployment, capital outflow, degradation of the country's socio-economic position, and an increase in the number of illegal migrants.

The intricacy of migration dynamics in the twentieth century prompted a thorough examination of the fundamental ideas. Researchers are beginning to

combine the terms "population mobility" and "mobility," referring to the three types of population mobility: social, migration, and personal mobility.

It seems necessary to distinguish between two essentially different approaches to defining "population migration." Migration is viewed as a spatial displacement and population movement in the first approach. It is based on a territorial movement that includes: spatial movements between localities that result in permanent and temporary changes of residence, as well as represent regular two-way circulation between places [6, p.19-20].

Description of materials and methods

"Movement" and "relocation" are not interchangeable terms. The term of "move" denotes a change of residence or a shift in employment. The phrase "relocate" conjures up images of myself and a new home. This enables both terms to be used to define migration in both a narrow and a broad meaning. Territorial movements that occur between different locations in one or more administrative divisions, regardless of duration, regularity, or target orientation, represent global migration. This includes episodic (non-systematic business, recreational, tourist, and other visits); pendulum (movements that frequently connect places of residence and employment); and seasonal (typically associated with seasonal employment) migration. In a narrow sense, migration is a comprehensive sort of transnational movement that culminates in a permanent change of residence, i.e. relocation. In the case of migration, the new residence is linked to the new place of employment, study, or other activities. The number of migratory movements throughout the world has increased as a result of globalization. As a result, new opportunities and challenges arise, which might be met at the cost of intensive cooperation at several levels: global (international), national (national), local (in the case of Germany), and also interdepartmental. New types of migratory fluxes incorporate traditional types of migration, such as immigration and emigration.

Migration is, of course, a global phenomenon. There is no state that is unaffected by migration movements carried out by crossing the state border - international migration - or migration flows within the state - internal migration. Globalization with the world integration of markets is an important driving force behind these movements. States participate in migratory processes that are regulated. Migration (leaving the country) is a primary task for some countries, although the intensity of regulation manifests itself in different ways in different regions. In addition to economic factors [7, p.246].

In a borderless Europe, the European Union is increasingly playing a proactive role in areas such as migration, integration, and asylum. The so-called supranational institutions of the European Union are involved in the formation of legislation in this field, which must be implemented in the EU member states' national legislation. Migration, or the process of moving into and out of a state, is still one of the most voluminous social and political issues. The process of creating and developing the European (Economic) Community did not include the joint implementation of immigration and asylum policies in Europe. We consider red

tasks of the Europe and Union member states in both sectors - migration and asylum. Despite this, EU Member States plead us to understand the need to combine their efforts to jointly solve these difficulties as part of the European integration process. Difficulties in managing migration flows at the national level, that is, independently, were the causes for this intention [7, p.65-66]. Integration in Europe The free movement in the territory of the European Union, which has no external borders, was made possible by itself. Experts confronted the difficulty that third-country nationals would be able to migrate from one country to another, while a single state would not be able to check this citizen or group of citizens.

On the one hand, migration policy covers national policy approaches to the organization and management of entry into and exit from a country, particularly (legislative) labor migration, which includes data collection and assessment, as well as more broadly legal regulation, responsible state institutions, and non-state figures. International migration management, on the other hand, concentrates on the regulation of relationships between the "donor" country and the host country, as well as regional migration movements.

Germany was primarily a country of emigration in the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, and until recently was considered non immigration when compared to the classical immigration countries of the United States, Canada, and Australia. Since the mid-1950s, however, it has been considered non immigration. Germany has emerged as one of the most important targets in Europe and a destination for refugees.

Migration is posing serious challenges to host countries in terms of economic, humanitarian, demographic, and social policies, as well as national and global security. This enables us to declare that the subject is not limited to a single industry, but rather encompasses all facets of the state's public and political life. For example, in Spain, France, and the United States, migration processes are growing more evident as a result of the eruption of violent disputes between local residents and reigning nationals. Furthermore, the issue of immigration is frequently used as a campaign issue in the United States. The study of the migratory problem is not a new development in the field of sociological, economic, political, and cultural research. In the study's results, each science involves the interpretation of this problem in terms of its requirements and aims.

Results

There are various points of view on what is required to comprehend by migration. However, it is undeniable that migration can be seen as "going beyond a national state." [8]. The notion encompasses the transition from one state to another, as well as - in a broader sense - transcontinental migration. The most common concept used in scientific literature is that people should leave their "home country" in order to change their location. If you go beyond the framework of his fundamental notion, you'll notice that there are various points of view on how to express this concept. Migration is defined as "a somewhat long-term voluntary change of residence from one political space to another," according to the limited plan [9, p.27], While migration refers to "all types of migration

movements, including voluntary departure from the country or forced relocation as a result of wars or dictatorial regimes, and is regulated by labor migration contracts and a "wild west" mentality, in a broad sense, it refers to "all types of migration movements: Internal movements of the rural population to cities, movement beyond Other definitions describe separation from the socio-cultural environment as a decisive criterion. Based on the distance between the starting location and the destination region, local, regional, and international movements are distinguished. The fact that there is no common and uniform definition of migration for all until now is linked to the presence of many scientific disciplines engaged in study and their approaches. As a result, geographers, demographers, historians, economists, political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists are researching the causes and effects of migration. As a result, they develop their theories independently of one another, and the fact that there is essentially no interdisciplinary work can be beneficial.

In general, migration refers to the process of movement between national states in a political discourse by experts, thus we shall discuss international (inter-ethnic / supranational) migration in the future. The prevalence of problems within the migration element of asylum difficulties over numerous decades is reflected in the research literature in the Federal Republic of Germany. In this example, the topic is covered from a legal standpoint. In the 1990s, the role of such key themes other from the right to asylum, such as the reform of the German asylum system and the envisaged cooperation with other countries at the level of the United Nations, became increasingly important. Since the early 1990s, just. There is still more work to be done on the benefits and drawbacks of immigration to Germany. When we compare the studied aspect with the research done in the United States, it is worth noting that in America, on the one hand, legal and illegal migration, the right to asylum, and government legislation governing the acquisition of citizenship have long been the subject of scientific research. In addition, migration studies is a relatively new branch of science, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century and focusing mostly on international migration. In the early twentieth century, the study of the phenomenon of immigration stood out in a distinct area in the United States, but in Europe, it only happened in the 1600s, when attention was focused on the problem of so-called guest workers (*Gastarbeiterforschung*) [5, p.260-261].

The major goal was to investigate the non-obvious phenomena migration. As a result of becoming more conscious of the fact that migration is not a transient phenomenon, the number of jobs that explore migration more deeply has increased. The typology, modes, and approaches are all different. As a result of my research, I've discovered a distinction between conservative and innovative migration [10, p.19]. Conservative migration is the outcome of the fact that it simply serves to preserve the life conditions and behavioral patterns that exist at the time. Significant changes in living and working situations occur as a result of innovative migration. There are a variety of reasons and motivations why citizens of one country choose to relocate to another. Citizens' objectives differ depending on whether they leave their homeland as refugees, migrants, family members of

migrants, or experienced persons. In general, the driving force behind any decision is the urge to leave the environment, which a person perceives as dangerous for any reason. It can also be said that migration is "the outcome of a complex combination of feelings, hopes, expectations, and other factors that are often difficult to separate from one another." If we're talking about voluntary and forced migration, the motivation for voluntary migration is a desire to improve living conditions; the decision to resettle is in the hands of the immigrant himself; and forced migration is considered a form of forced migration.

Scientists distinguish between the causes of migration, such as political, economic, social, and environmental factors, as well as ethnic and religious factors. Interstate wars, as well as civil wars, play a unique role in the beginning of the resettlement process. In this regard, it is necessary to mention the current situation in various African republics, which is the result of a wave of illegal migration from North African countries that has swept across Europe. The destruction of large multi-ethnic empires, such as the Ottoman Empire, the Habsburg Monarchy, the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the abolition of Western European colonies in Africa and Asia, as well as the consolidation of new nation states, have all contributed to a large number of cases of people fleeing their homeland [4, p.18-20].

Wars do not simply endanger people's lives; they also reshape the foundations of life and encourage people to relocate to safer areas both within and outside their own country, and then return home with a desire to stay in that country.

Called intra-state conflicts, such as repression and dictatorial rule, should be included among the causes of migration, as should violations of human rights. The forced relocation of entire groups of citizens is one of the political reasons. Unemployment, poor working conditions, and a lack of career opportunities are all economic factors that contribute to the non-migration phenome. The consequences of economic problems in many countries are deteriorating trading conditions, high interest rates due to international loans and a lack of foreign investment, as well as certain in circumstances within the country. Much is dependent on a person's risk-taking, age, type, and level of education, as well as the information he has about job opportunities and working conditions in a powerful host country. Along with the search for material well-being, the country of origin plays a role.

On the one hand, migration, as a result of economic and social development, social and political ability, and environmental mental degradation, can contribute to improving economic and social conditions, while on the other hand, it can cause an increase in inequality and a new round of social and political tensions.

Host countries face a wide range of issues related to migrant economic security, reintegration into new social and political environments, and issues of tolerance (especially national and religious tolerance), respect for human rights, and national security, to name a few [5, p.180-181].

In addition, there are extremely specific, previously non-existing socio-political phenomena connected with the presence of big General migrants in the

recipient country, which may consist of two or three generations in depth. Parties with anti-immigrant programs and electoral platforms, the emergence of "ethnic spheres of employment in the legal and "shadow" economies, and the introduction of bilingualism in educational institutions and public places are all examples of places where immigrants of a certain ethnic group live in close quarters.

Migration processes have been and continue to be an integral part of the history of mankind, as well as a systemic component of globalization. Globalization's logic is inextricably linked to migration. November 2005 was a pivotal month in the history of the United States [11, p.488-489]. In France might be considered, on the one hand, as a socio - cultural phenomena of the "third generation," and, on the other hand, as a real-life manifestation of the globalization crisis in many scenarios.

The characteristics of immigrants' political conduct are linked to the phenomenon of mass consciousness. In the context of the "period of migration," it is the massovization of political consciousness that has become one of the conditions for migrants' destructive political behavior. In a situation of vulnerability, migrants' political psychology is in a latent state, and does not play a significant role in their daily lives. A state of instability both inside and beyond the state, an unsettled family, and the expansion of social tension sharply awakens it and pushes it to the fore, obscuring other areas of consciousness.

Discussions

Migrants' political consciousness is a mythological, politicized, mythological way of thinking. The mythologization and massification of migrants' political consciousness is exemplified by the phenomenon of the third generation. The essence of the phenomenon of the third generation of migrants is that it is the grandchildren of the first generation of migrants who adapted to the local community, which was much more difficult than it was for their grandparents and children, and that it is the grandchildren who became part of this community after their grandparents and fathers received citizenship, too. Due to its pace, scale, ethnic, and cultural-religious diversification, migration, as one of the most important factors in the social environment, has a direct and indirect impact on the formation of the system of state bodies responsible for the control and regulation of migration flows. Furthermore, migration has an impact on the evolution of civil society institutions concerned with the self-organization of migrants and the development of organizations to protect the rights of migrants from diverse categories. Migration, as a part of the social environment that has an impact on the political system, is currently restructuring the existing political and social structures [12, p.13-17].

The German government has always seen emigration as a transient phenomenon and, as a result, has refused to assign such a status to its citizens. However, following the end of the Second World War, the Federal Republic of Germany is gradually evolving into a country of immigration, resulting in the emergence of a vast body of immigration-related laws and institutions. The

beginning of the history of immigration to Germany in one industry extends to all aspects of life in German society and has a negative impact in many ways.

After the repopulation of the Turks in the eighties of the last century, and also as a result of illegal migrants after 2015, migration has a negative connotation. So far, I have heard from refugees who have gone to Europe that there are unique organizations that help individual refugees. Indeed, observers notice that they have expensive phones and bank accounts, which are the accounts that these people utilize to get money. The Internet is teeming with fugees who have already gotten their hands on the prize. Europe, and now they must explain how they did it. The migration crisis culminated in the following events in Cologne, which occurred during the New Year's Eve festivities. The Lebanese newspaper Orient-Le-jour, in an analysis of what had happened, stated that these events had been met negatively by migrants who had already been living in Europe for a long time. The newspaper mentioned the opinion of a young Turk from the district of Molenbeek in particular (Brussels) [2, p.230-231], "So far, we've lived fairly comfortably," he stated of his situation. However, I did not notice that the Belgians did not sit next to me on the bus, despite the fact that there were no more empty seats... After all, many of the migrants come from countries where women, and they generally stroll with their faces hidden." And here's a comment from Suleiman Adel, a Syrian living in Norway: "For some of the people who have recently arrived in Norway, if a man reveals at least a small part of your body, it is a call to sex» [10, p.13]. There were, however, many who defended the behavior of Muslim adolescents on Christmas Eve. In particular, the Imam of Cologne's mosque at-Tawhid ordered that "women were to be lame, because they were partly undressed and perfumed".

It is important to mention that in Eastern society, it is not customary to arrest women of the same faith, according to Sharia or ADAT (customary law), and such offences are punishable. An attack on a representative of another religion, on the other hand, almost never has negative consequences for the attacker. In Egypt, for example, there have been reports of Muslim kidnappings of Coptic girls in places where Copts live. As a result, a Muslim man cannot marry Mahra (kalyma). In order to avoid embarrassment, the Coptic family tries to forget about the girl and sometimes even relocates. What happened in Cologne demonstrates that, having made the decision to invest.

Conclusion

It is necessary to establish and assess the existing situation and structural types of migratory flows in order to gain a thorough understanding of the EU's migration strategy. Because there are many categories of refugees. The majority of them are not compelled to leave a dangerous location or country. They are looking for a better life or a higher-paying career. It's causing confusion amongst refugees and the government, because accurate classification can help and control migratory flows more effectively. Furthermore, the book investigates the many types of migration in Germany throughout the postwar period, as well as the process of developing the legal framework for managing immigration flows, by

underlining how various types of migration contributed to refugee crises and illegal migration.

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ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ КӨШІ-ҚОН: ТАРИХ, ДЕТЕРМИНАНТТАР, САЯСИ АСПЕКТІЛЕР МЕН САЛДАРЛАР

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Аңдатпа. Мақала халықаралық қатынастарға әсер ете отырып, қоғамда маңызды рөл атқаратын әлемдік саясаттағы көші-қон мәселелеріне арналған. Қазіргі әлемде көші-қон модельдері бірнеше секторлар мен әлеуметтік салаларды қамтитын аймақтық өлшемге ие болды. Ғалымдар қазіргі кезеңді "көші-қон дәуірі" деп атайды. Көші-қон жаһандық және ұлттық саяси циклдерде шешуші рөл атқарғаны түсінікті болды. Көші-қонның маңыздылығы мен ауқымына байланысты мемлекеттің көші-қон саясатын зерделеу ерекше маңызды. Мақалада еңбек көші-қоны ғана емес, сонымен қатар саяси және әлеуметтік себептер бойынша көші-қон қозғалысының күшеюіне әсер еткен факторлар көрсетілген. Мигранттардың саяси санасының ерекшеліктері анықталды, олардың белгілері үшінші буын феномені ретінде мигранттардың саяси санасын мифологизациялау және массациялау болып табылады.

Мақалада мемлекеттік органдар жүйесіне, азаматтық қоғам институттарының дамуына, түрлі санаттағы мигранттардың құқықтарын қорғау жөніндегі ұйымдардың дамуына тікелей және жанама әсер ететін әлеуметтік ортаның маңызды факторларының бірі ретінде көші-қонның этникалық және мәдени-діни әртараптандыру феномені талданады.

Тірек сөздер: көші-қон, босқын, еңбек көші-қоны, Еуропалық Одақ, адам құқықтары.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ: ИСТОРИЯ, ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ, ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам миграции в мировой политике, которая играет важную роль, оказывая влияние на международные отношения. В современном мире модели миграции приобрели региональное измерение, охватывая несколько секторов и социальных сфер. Современный период ученые называют «эпохой миграции». Теперь ясно, что миграция сыграла ключевую роль в глобальных и национальных политических циклах. Изучение миграционной политики государства особенно важно ввиду важности и масштабов миграции. В статье показаны факторы, повлиявшие на интенсификацию миграционного движения, не только трудовой

миграции, но и по политическим и социальным причинам. Выявлены особенности политического сознания мигрантов, характерными чертами которого являются мифологизации и массивности политического сознания мигрантов как феномен третьего поколения. В статье проанализирован феномен этнической и культурно-религиозной диверсификации миграция, как один из важнейших факторов социальной среды, который оказывает оказывает прямое и косвенное влияние на систему государственных органов, на развитие институтов гражданского общества, на развитие организаций по защите прав мигрантов из различных категорий.

Ключевые слова: Миграция, беженец, трудовая миграция, Европейский Союз, права человека.

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