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<sup>1</sup>Delovarova L.F.,\* <sup>2</sup>Kukeyeva F.T.<sup>1</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 71 al-Farabi av., 050038, Almaty, Kazakhstan<sup>2</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 71 al-Farabi av., 050038, Almaty, Kazakhstan

\*E-mail:delovarova@mail.ru

### **Migration in the Context of Globalization: Key Trends and Dynamics**

Migration is a permanent phenomenon of the modern international relations. Globalization has led to new migration trends that have changed the traditional understanding of migration. Globalization of migration, acceleration of migration, feminization the increasing role of labor migration, differentiation of migration and unprecedented growth of illegal migration are the new migration trends which cause serious changes in the social, political, economic and cultural fields of regions and countries worldwide. The new migration trends require some new and more effective approaches to manage the issues caused by the trends in order to strength its positive effects and minimize its negative influence on the integration and processes in the field of migration.

**Key words:** migration trends, globalization, feminization, labour migration.

**Introduction.** The modern system of international relations faces a number of global issues which are very important for existence and development of mankind. Migration flows cover the vast majority of countries in the world. In the beginning of the XXI century, the phenomenon of migration has become contributing factor of the global change. It has a number of new dynamics. These include the feminization of migration, the growth of so-called irregular migration, and migration's inextricable linkages with globalization in terms of economic growth, development, and security.

Globalization process in the beginning of 2000 s intensified the mobility of people, capital, ideas, information, culture and it created a new politic, social and demographic landscape in the modern system of international relations. It widely recognized by experts that it is a dominant power in the twenty first century. It is shaping a new era of interaction – and interdependence – among nations economy, people [1]. One of the important issues in this context is to study of the major migration trends what will allow better understanding the dynamics and characteristics of migration in global context and in the specific region.

For this reason, it is important to study migration from the perspectives of major global trends such as global population growth, urbanization, and

ethnic diversity of societies, demographic change and the global imbalance of labor, as well as the role of climate change. Furthermore, it is very important to focus on migration due to some important global tendencies as growth in world population, urbanization and diversity of societies, demographic change and global workforce imbalances, impact of climate change [2].

**Main body.** These trends allow focusing on main features of modern migration in order to understand the entity of the migration process. Migration gained some new features in the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century. The processes of globalization accompanied by the rapid changes in global political and economic systems have contributed to a sharp intensification of global migration. It is possible to point out and analyze some important trends. So some experts highlight the following major trends of contemporary migration processes: the globalization of migration, the acceleration of migration, the differentiation of migration, the feminization of migration, the growing politicization of migration and the proliferation of migration transition [3]. Each trend is described with new positions and vision in the context of globalization. It is necessary to look through some of them and summarize their role.

*1. Globalization of migration.* More and more countries are engaged in the migration movement

simultaneously. Moreover immigration countries accept migrants from more and more donor states. It also means that they accept a huge range of economic, social and cultural traditions. The receiving countries and regions such as the U.S. and the European Union are taking a huge number of migrant workers, with diverse backgrounds. This, in turn, blurs the boundaries between the host and donor countries. Experts A. Aleshkovsky and Iontsev also analyzed the trend using the experience of the Russian Federation [4]. The authors come to the conclusion that global character of migration is shown by covering migration flows all of the regions (including Russia as a second largest immigration country) and huge increasing numbers of migrants worldwide.

2. *Acceleration of migration.* International migration is growing in volume in the major regions of the world. From 1960 to 2005, the number of international migrants increased from 76 to 190 million people [5]. In 2010 its number gained 200 million. In general international migrants constitute about 3% of the world population. However, it significantly changes the general demographic, economic and social landscape, as well as exacerbating the urgency of the migration and the difficulties associated with the state policy in this field. This trend is closely connected to the first one but it is important itself.

3. *Differentiation of migration.* Most receiving countries fix not just one certain type of immigration, like labor migration, refugees or permanent relocation but the whole range of these types simultaneously. Typically, the migration chain begins with the same type, and then continuing to other forms, despite the government's attempts to stop or control the process. It is also a serious obstacle to select the right way for management on the national and international levels. It is a feature of the destination countries which receive a huge number of migrants like US, Russia and European Union [2]. Это также объясняется последствиями глобализации и усилением взаимозависимости экономических, политических, социальных, демографических и других факторов.

4. *Feminization of migration.* Women play a significant role in migratory process in all regions and are involved in almost all forms of migration. In the past, migration was seen in terms of the migration of the male population (mail-dominant migration), and women were considered exclusively from the point of view of family reunification.

Globally, the number of female migrants is in-

creasing, both in terms of sheer numbers of women involved and in terms of the share of the world's migrant population. Yet gender aspects of migration are not given the attention that they deserve. While the fact that women are migrating on their own rather than as part of family migration seems to indicate greater freedom and choice, very often this is not the case at all. The concentration of women in vulnerable sectors has generated much debate and valid concern. Women are often found in gender-segregated and unregulated sectors of the economy. They are at much higher risk of gender discrimination, violence, human trafficking and sexual abuse [6].

Since 1960, women are considered as one of the main factors in the migration of labor migration. Today, women constitute the majority of migrant workers, in many cases, such as the migration of Filipinos in the Middle East and the Thais in Japan. Some of the movements of refugees comprise the vast majority of women, the same applies to traffic recently acquired most of the "woman's face" [7]. Gender balance has always been an important aspect of migration, but recently acquired a feminization of migration truly global. Since the early 1980s, increasing number of women – both single and married, and often better educated than men – have been moving on their own to take up jobs in other countries. According to data from the United Nations Population Division, obtained mostly from population censuses and covering both documented and undocumented migrants, the number of female migrants grew faster than the number of male migrants between 1965 and 1990 in the most important receiving countries, industrialized as well as developing [8]. And it is really important fact that women consist of half of the international migrants [9].

5. *Increasing politicization of migration.* Domestic policies, bilateral and regional relations, national security policy in the world have the greatest impact on international migration. There is a growing understanding that the problems of migration policies require global governance and cooperation between receiving, transit and sending countries.

6. *The proliferation of migration transition.* This happens when the traditional emigration countries are countries of transit and immigration. Countries such as Poland, Spain, Morocco, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, Turkey and North Korea are going through the various stages of migration transition. Another good example is former East Europe or post-Soviet states.

Referring to these trends, some scholars [4] suggest some other important trends in the context of globalization defined as the following: the significant importance of economic and especially labor migration, the growth and structural "invincibility" of illegal immigration, the increasing scale and geographic expansion of forced migration, increasing importance of international migration in the demographic development of the modern world, the dual nature of modern migration policy.

Each of these trends needs special attention.

1. Economic or labor migration is extremely urgent. The majority of contemporary international migration flows are formed under the influence of economic reasons. In turn, the development of economic and especially labor migration is one of the most prolonged and sustained trends in international migration. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct comprehensive, effective and equitable management of labour migration.

2. Despite the development of legislation in the field of immigration policy and adoption of special law, illegal immigration is increasing. The number of undocumented migrants is a challenge for all migrants and the countries involved. This process is enhanced due to various factors – including control of immigration, growing gaps in economic development between the countries and the need for cheap labor force in the receiving countries. On the one hand are the incentives for illegal entry of workers, and on the other hand, it is to the use of illegal labor force for employers. As a result, in countries with liberal immigration policies, (including Australia, Canada, USA), illegal immigration is an alternative for those who do not meet the selection criteria. Illegal immigration for the majority of potential migrants is almost the only way to improve their financial situation. It is almost impossible to assess the real scale of illegal immigration. Various indirect methods can only give a rough estimate. According to UN data, about 2.5 and 4 million people try cross international borders illegally each year. In addition, the ranks of illegal immigrants swell the person entered the country legally, but then the other part, violating the conditions of destination. According to various estimates, the number of illegal immigrants in the world is from 10 to 15% of the "classical" international migrants [9]. In the decade of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century, the problem of illegal migration is not just topical but also directly linked to the national security of the

states. Such challenges like crime rise, international terrorism and other negative phenomena begin to be considered closely to illegal migration. All this leads to understanding that in many countries and regions, illegal immigration has become one of the main features of modern reality.

3. *Forced migration* is a summation of population movements that result from conditions such as political and national persecution, natural disasters, man-made accidents, environmental disasters, and war. Forced migrants are divided into the following main categories: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), asylum seekers, environmental refugees, etc. Most of the movements are determined by migration "push" factors that are sudden and have life-threatening nature.

The increasing scale and geographic expansion of forced migration in the last decade of XX century and the beginning of the XXI century is the result of persistent and emerging centers of political tensions and environmental disasters, wars and ethnic conflicts. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 2006 there were about 32.9 million forced migrants, of which 13.9 million people belonged to the refugees, 12.8 million people - to internally displaced persons and about 740 thousand asylum seekers [4].

4. International migration plays important role in the *demographic development of the modern world*. Throughout most of human history, changes in the population of individual countries and regions of the world are determined mainly by natural increase of the population. But in the second half of the XX century the role of international migration in the demographic development of the world has increased significantly. In the developed countries, it is the primary determinant of population increase, whereas in developing reduces population growth and reduce the "population pressure". This is evident in Europe, where immigrants clearly changed the demographic landscape in the past 50 years. Similar trends are observed in the U.S. as well as in post-Soviet area.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the migration processes in the context of growing globalization has acquired a new shape under the influence of new trends. The trends described above provide a new vision of the international migration process. Manifesting itself in a greater or lesser extent in every region of the modern world all of the trend require new approaches. Each trend also contributes to the

development of a certain regional migration system or subsystem formation. Trends such as the globalization of migration, its acceleration, the growth of illegal migration are more brightly represented in all regions worldwide. Certain of these trends, for instance, the feminization and labor migration are more important in the context of scale and repercussions on the social, political, cultural and other different dimensions. In the social context migration is extremely important by the migration and development construction including the role of remittances and different skills sending by migrants both sides (sending and destination countries). It also covers

economic space where migrants contribute to their national GDPs by remittances. In the political sense the new trends are also significant as migration policy becomes a part of the domestic and foreign policy of the state. Cultural dimension is not new and dynamically developing in era of globalization. The trends pointed above are closely connected to cultural issues and different migrations and migrants itself are serious elements to change the cultural ambiance in different regions. Such course of the events shows the importance of understanding and proper reaction on the newly appeared and developing trends.

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