

Migration Processes and Globalization during a Pandemic

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Abstract: One of the drivers of the modern world system is migration, which has taken on a global character. Scientists define that political will and social institutions are subjective factors in development of society, which play a significant role in the current crisis of globalization. The migration problem is currently considered one of the most pressing problems of the modern world. This happens because today there are ideal conditions for traveling to any place in the world and even moving to a permanent place of residence, be it another city or another country. Unimpeded territorial movement is conditional, since the presence of borders between states, different cultures, religious attitudes, economic opportunities of the population, and etc. act as barriers to freedom of movement. In terms of the socio-demographic composition of the migration contingent, 48 % of the total number of migrants are women, and 52 % are men. Among the entire mass of immigrants, 164 million people are classified as labor migrants, approximately 38 million are children, and 4.4 million are foreign students. Three quarters of the migration flow are represented by people of working age from 20 to 64 years old. Expanding access to social security for migrant workers will address multiple global and regional challenges. Ensuring decent work and strengthening social protection systems within regional integration networks helps to reduce poverty and inequality and facilitate the return and reintegration of migrants, while respecting their human right to social security and a dignified life.

1 INTRODUCTION


Discussion about migration in its various aspects is presented in the studies of Western scholars: the study of theoretical determinants of migration, the role of states in creating favorable conditions for the positive impact of migration on development, regional characteristics and manifestations of migration processes, issues of new labor migration (NELM), migration as one of the forms of investment in human capital.


By migration we mean the movement in space of the subjects of migration (raw materials, labor resources, technologies, cultural objects (movable), and etc.). Man is the basis of this process. In the broadest sense of the word, everything migrates: population, capital, extracted natural resources, finished products, technologies, and etc. Modern


trends in international migration are characterized by the strengthening of globalization as an objective and general process. Various aspects of it are studied by domestic and foreign scientists. The determinant of globalization is the information revolution based on the virtualization of many economic processes, an increase in the availability of production factors (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S., 2020).

Mass migration to Europe, and especially continuous labor migration, is the most important economic phenomenon that affects many statistical indicators (Sarabev, A.V., 2020).

Migration as a process of developing new lands began to be traced in the 16th century, when the inhabitants of Europe began to massively develop the territories of America, South Africa and Australia. Now, in the 21st century, migration plays a global role for the whole world. This process is endless and in some cases chaotic, so each state tries to

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systematize, regulate and control it. This explains the relevance of the topic chosen. We would like to emphasize the importance of studying migrationology as a science for:

- regulation of the country's population;
- development of a strategy for the internal policy of the state;
- forecasting the economic situation and the impact of migration on the internal economic indicators of the country;
- development of relations with other states in the international arena.

The first scientific definition of migration was formulated by the English scientist E. Ravenstein, who is one of the first scientists to study migration processes at a theoretical level in Great Britain and North America in sufficient detail and deeply. He considered migration as "a permanent or temporary change of a person's place of residence" (Ahapkina, A.S., 2020).

The phenomenon of migration is spreading to an increasing number of people and is attracting the attention of wide sections of the population. There are a large number of types of migration that are actively discussed in the media and in scientific literature (Litvinova, A.V., 2021).

Modern studies describe migration not only as a process of social mobility and movement of citizens of one country to another and their adaptation to new conditions of life. New scientific approaches are associated with the globalization of migration processes. Migration is described as broader mobility that links both immigrants and immigrant receiving countries, people, institutions and processes in these two different national contexts (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020).

Modern globalization is a process of development of a single global financial and economic space (economic globalization) and the formation of an information society. Global specialization contributes to allocation of financial, military, technical, manufacturing, agricultural, tourism, and etc. centers. The manifestation of globalization in the territorial aspect is expressed in the enlargement of cities (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S. , 2020).

Modern approaches to the study of migration are associated with the concepts of transnationalism, transnational migration and transnational spaces. These concepts are the focus of attention and promising in understanding globalization migration processes.

Transnational immigrants are, first of all, citizens of the countries of their historical homeland, and many factors are of great importance that determine

the behavior of immigrants when leaving the country. However, transnational migrants are migrants who are accepted by another state, there are many factors that affect the stay of migrants in the new state.

New views on immigration make it possible to rethink the issues of identity, belonging of migrants to a particular group, to analyze ethnic, religious and social changes, as well as changes in the democratic regimes of the recipient countries (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020).

The key reason for migration is economic one. So far, this is the basic approach for most migration theories and models. The intensity of modern migration flows is growing (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S. , 2020).

2 STUDY METHODS

The paper contains the results identified in the framework of published reports and analytical materials of international organizations, specialized analytical publications, data from foreign and Russian news agencies, as well as articles by leading analysts and experts. The methods of the study performed contain theoretical and empirical parts, as well as methods of description.

3 STUDY RESULTS

The process of globalization is the forward movement of the human community towards an integral system of world order and universality. Historical practice shows that the processes of transition to a new state of social relations are accompanied by crises.

Objective and subjective factors accompanying this transition are the causes of crises and determine the depth of crises. We are currently witnessing the crisis of globalization. Social systems that do not fit into objective global processes have experienced a deep crisis in recent years. A significant role in the emergence of the crisis belongs to public institutions, primarily those associated with the material basis of the world community (Kriklivaya, O.V., 2021).

The definition of globalization has also reached a higher level, such a term as transnationalization of relations has appeared. This process most accurately characterizes the essence of globalization in the late 20th - early 21st centuries. Such relations between states facilitate the process of movement, and enhances migration flows (Litvinova, A.V., 2021).

Transnational migrants, adapting in a new country for themselves and building new social ties, can contribute to the development of the region. 21st century immigrants can simultaneously belong to two communities, merging with the everyday institutions of life and the patterns of the country to which they migrated. They also provide links to countries of origin, build institutions, host events, and even influence local and national events. Transnational migrants create transnational spaces that are able to build invisible bridges between different parts of the world through daily social, economic and cultural exchanges between groups and individuals. The global world is interconnected by the global capitalist system. This connection allows us to talk about the prospect of studying the economic forces that shape not only international migration flows, but also the reaction of migrants to the receiving countries. Immigrants react in certain ways and build specific coping strategies, cultural customs and identities in the context of historically different powers and inequalities.

Immigrants are active agents of modern transformation at the local, national and global levels through the links between places and activities. Transnational migrants live in transnational localities.

Transnational migration is not only the formation of new social relations that exist in the place where the immigrant physically stops, but also the formation of social relations in other locations. People can adapt to many different situations and related social networks and relationships.

In fact, in a global community and in an increasingly interconnected world, a certain place of residence and relations that develop between different social groups cannot be regarded as separate and limited; instead, they shall be considered interconnected and open. Consequently, transnational migration can be viewed as an expression of globalization processes and as a result.

Economic globalization increases inequality between countries, migration is considered to be an economic necessity rather than an election, and represents a new turning point in global human mobility (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020). In general, the territorial mobility of people is growing, but this process is multi-speed (Capenko, I., 2018). In recent years, it has been widely believed that cross-border population mobility is inextricably linked with other flows shaping globalization and is one of the key forces of social transformation in the modern world. In this context, it is believed that successful immigrants have changed economic and social

structures in regions of origin through foreign exchange transfers.

The absence of youth in the countries of origin changes the dynamics of society, which leads to gender imbalances that are the source of this transformation, change family structures, classical gender roles and models become irrelevant, and in their place there are social transfers, such as technical knowledge, new social attitudes and altered cultural values. In addition, international migration is accelerating with the dynamics of globalization, migrants travel long distances and become more diverse in terms of their origin and destination (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020).

It shall be noted that the migration activity of young people over the past 50 years has increased by about 3 times, and the number of young migrants worldwide has exceeded 200 million, given that the age of these people ranges from 17 to 35 years.

The number of young migrants is increasing every day. To this, according to I.V. Aleksandrova and I.N. Danilov, there are several main reasons.

1. Each part of the world has its own rate of population growth. Countries with high fertility are losing their citizens who immigrate to countries with low fertility in order to find work, education, and etc.

2. Differences between countries in terms of economic indicators. The economic situation of the country is one of the reasons for the migration of the younger generation, because it is difficult not to notice the more developed countries. This item attracts young people with its perspectives and new opportunities.

3. An interesting observation concerns the aging process in Europe. There are forecasts that suggest that by 2025, 47 % of the European population will become retirees. This means that the EU states, most likely, will not be able to provide an adequate standard of living for pensioners. While in Africa, on the contrary, the population is only getting younger (Aniskina, D.A. Hashaeva, S.V., 2021).

The process of youth migration activity, if you look at it from the outside, does not seem to be negative and does not pose serious threats to the state, but in reality this is absolutely not the case. It is not difficult to analyze the consequences of migration, identifying both positive and negative aspects.

The positive aspects include the fact that the activities of migrants are useful to both countries. An example of this is the financial assistance provided by migrants to their families back home. Whereas the country that received migrants, as a rule, benefits from remittances and services. In addition, the fact that returning to their native lands, immigrants bring

with them accumulated experience and professional skills, which is a positive factor for the country, remains important. Plus, they can share and actively use these skills and acquired knowledge in the process of professional activity in their home country.

As for the negative aspects, it is worth noting the differences in the mentality of visiting migrants. Coming to another country, people bring with them not only their luggage, but also their own traditions, customs and even religion, which, in most cases, are very different from the traditions of the country to which they moved. Over time, all this becomes a "stumbling block" between the indigenous people and visiting ethnic groups. There are only two ways left – either migrants will adopt new traditions for themselves (which is unlikely), or misunderstanding will grow and create conflict situations (Aniskina, D.A. Hashaeva, S.V., 2021).

Therefore, the constant mobility of international immigrants to their host countries creates changes in the social, cultural as well as urban image of the host country. Cultural institutions, places of worship, restaurants, jobs, immigrant clothing are becoming an integral part of the host country's cities. The places that immigrants use to live lead to the transnationalization of the spaces of the countries to which they migrate. Many countries, faced with serious multicultural problems associated with intensive migration flows, are trying to control and tighten the migration regime (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020).

4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In scientific discourse, the concept of globalization is viewed not simply as a revolutionary transformation of the world order, but as the next stage in the development of civilization, an evolutionary and irreversible process. However, it is impossible to speak unequivocally about the intensifying processes of globalization. If we make some comparisons with the development of the world economy 100 years ago, we will notice that even then the movement of capital allowed many developed countries to place their funds abroad.

Globalization presupposes not only the erasure of borders and the integration of the states of the world into a single economic and socio-cultural space. The task of globalization is to equalize the economic conditions of existence in different countries. The flow of capital and labor resources makes it possible to level the most sharply differing frameworks for the development of certain states. For example, if in some

country economic conditions do not allow a person to develop and hope for a better future, especially if this is associated with high prices for goods and low earnings, but, at the same time, in another country wages are higher, and prices for goods and services are lower and living conditions are better, then, according to the classics of economic theory, migration flows will be directed to where life is better, and flows of goods to where prices are higher and vice versa (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020). The persistence of mass poverty in the countries of the "bottom billion" is a challenge to the 21st century (Collier, P., 2015).

According to the UN, in 2013 the number of migrants amounted to almost 232 million people, an increase of almost 50 % (in 2000 – 175 million people, in 1990 – 154 million people). For the period from 2000 to 2010, the greatest increase was observed, on average, it was 4.6 million people annually. Also, according to the UN, the leader in the ranking of the countries most open to international migrants is the United States. Moreover, for the period from 1900 to 2019, the intensity of US international migration has doubled. The RF dropped from second place in 1900 to 4 in 2019, while the indicator of the intensity of the migration flow remained practically unchanged (11.5 million people and 11.6 million people, respectively) (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S., 2020).

With the pandemic in 2020, even with a slowdown and complete restriction of migration processes, the quality and timeliness of the applied mechanisms of state regulation in the field of migration are of particular importance. So, since 2020, previously topical problems of adaptation and integration into society have faded into the background, if not to the third place, first of all, attention was paid to the safety of movement, the timely detection of patients with a new coronavirus infection, and the problems of illegal migration. One of the main features and tendency of regulating migration processes in the context of globalization was the consideration of the integration of migrants arriving for permanent residence, not as the main goal of the current policy; interest in the integration of markets between countries dominated. As follows from practice, the majority of migrants come from countries with a lower standard of living, some of them suffer from socially significant and dangerous diseases for society (Kriklivaya, O.V., 2021).

The average population of the 100 largest cities in the world today is almost 10 times higher than in 1900, and almost 2/3 of these cities are in developing countries. In the future, such megalopolises can

become new centers specializing in a certain type of activity. Megacities, according to N.A. Sluka, attract large migration flows and act as the main testing ground for population reproduction. Therefore, the role of public administration is reduced to the search for balance, the development of appropriate measures to manage the processes of movement. According to V.A. Silantyeva, on the one hand, ensuring the socio-economic development of the state and maintaining stability in society is associated with the effectiveness of regulation of migration processes and state migration policy. On the other hand, the regulation of migration processes can be viewed from the point of view of a stabilizing factor in the safe state of the state, society, and economy (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S. , 2020).

5 CONCLUSION

The anticipated increase in the volume, diversity, geographic coverage and complexity of international migration is associated with the development of transport and communication technologies and, more generally, with the processes of globalization. Modern migration flows are carried out mainly along the South-North trajectory, when from the southern poorest countries the able-bodied population en masse leaves for the developed and rich countries of the North. Globalization creates conflicting values that go beyond national boundaries. Transnational migration has a profound impact on nations that can no longer be called the basic communities of the international system. Therefore, the concept of migration in the context of transnational migration flows needs to be rethought (Ledeneva, V.YU., 2020).

In addition to the traditional movement of factors of production to the largest centers of the world, there are large-scale movements of labor resources within and between developing countries, as well as migration from southern territories to northern ones. The intensity of migration flows is growing, and virtual types of migration are developing.

The state as the apogee of the development of settled life is the primary reason for limiting the movement of subjects of migration in space.

In the scientific community, there are two opposite points of view regarding the influence of the state on international migration processes. One of them negates the role of the state in managing global processes. The other assumes that the state, being a member of international organizations, can have a serious impact on the solution of supranational issues.

In our opinion, in the future, the role of states from the standpoint of globalism can be transformed, and they will represent economic systems that provide transnational companies with resources. At present, states remain quite influential actors in the world arena, called upon to defend national interests.

State migration policy is aimed at managing the movement of subjects of migration. Until now, the predominant direction remains the tightening of border and visa regimes, restricting access to asylum procedures, cutting social benefits for migrants, restricting access to work, and etc. Modern state management of migration consists of legal, economic, organizational, social and political norms that contribute to the development of migration flows (Ignatova, I.V., Luzina, T.V. Elfimova, O.S. , 2020).

Consequently, even the attraction of migrants shall be regulated taking into account the characteristics of the labor market and the demographic situation in a particular region. In the modern world, the consequences of migration affect the security and sovereignty of many states.

The coronavirus has dramatically changed the way people live in 2020. It not only influenced how people move, work, study, but also how they live and what they consider important and valuable. A new period has come for the world, each state decides in what mode it should exist, in accordance with its ideas about the value of life, economy and security. In such circumstances, countries are divided on how to deal with migration.

In the area of migration and borders, fundamental changes are envisaged. So, Giulietto Chiesa predicts the collapse of the European Union and potentially the Schengen area, as a result of the measures that the EU countries are taking in the context of the fight against coronavirus. He believes that the measures taken are not at all temporary - "... their duration remains uncertain, and this experience will leave its mark, changing for the worse all future relations between states. With the abolition of freedom of movement, the freedom of circulation of services also goes away" (Prytkova, A.O., 2020). Therefore, we can say that it is quite possible that the measures taken today already dictate what kind of world we will live in tomorrow – and it is very possible that when people come out of self-isolation, they will no longer recognize the world that will surround them.

Thus, migration issues in the modern world play one of the most important roles and stand alongside political, economic and informational ones, which was not observed fifty or a hundred years ago. Moreover, the process of population migration is gaining momentum every year and acquires a

globalizing character, and the effect can be seen live, since changes in migration data affect both international politics and the politics of each state. This is due to the shortness of time in the historical period and the rather dynamic development of the world in the information technology, political, international legal, economic spheres. Therefore, problems related to population migration are increasingly being brought up on the agenda, and the leaders of states offer their solutions to the new problem that has arisen.

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