

THE HISTORY OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN EASTERN COUNTRIES (AS AN EXAMPLE OF 20th CENTURY)

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Abstract: *In the article, the history of migration processes in Eastern countries is analyzed in detail with the help of information from scientific and foreign literature and periodical press publications as an example of the 20th century. At the same time, the article reveals the five types of movements that traditional views of migration in developing countries focus on, and the possible aspects that are assumed to represent all of them.*

Key words: *East, country, migration, process, Arab countries, Palestine, urbanization.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that traditional views of migration in developing countries focus on five types of movements, assuming that they represent all possible aspects; rural-urban migration; seasonal movement; unskilled labor in the search for jobs; the phenomenon of “brain drain” and the creation of refugees. Each of these cases represents a specific type of population movement, and empirical evidence serves to support this five-fold concept.

RESEARCH METHODS

Almost all developing countries are experiencing rapid urbanization. Since the end of World War II, movements that have contributed to the problems of urbanization have shaped employment patterns in many regions, both within and across national borders.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The migration of unskilled or semi-skilled workers, such as Mexican immigrants in the United States, Turks and Yugoslavs in Germany and Austria, Algerians in France, etc., is often seen as a major example of labor movement from poor countries [1]. “Brain drain”, usually defined as the attraction of skilled workers to advanced societies, has given rise to the idea that skilled migration is always a “drain” [2]. Finally, everyone recognizes the importance of the fifth

sample, political refugees, because they are most acutely created by the major conflicts in India.

A common characteristic of these forms of movement in Eastern Europe, Palestine, and elsewhere - except perhaps for refugees - is that they affect only particular areas of society, economy or politics; they are immeasurable in the sense that they are motivated mainly by economic or political incentives; and they are rarely central to political activity or economic activity in sending or receiving communities. Arguably, popular images of international migration in developing countries still regard such movements as peripheral to central issues of political change and national development.

There is another specific form of migration that is distinctly different from the other five forms and yet is a central feature of both politics and economics for both donors and recipients, namely labor migration between developing countries [3]. This aspect is demonstrated by the new labor movement in the Middle East and the underlying political and economic imperatives that support this movement.

The problem of labor migration in the Middle East has been largely ignored by political analysts, economists and industry experts, which has remained relevant to this day. Political scientists focus on the cultural homogeneity of the Arab states, their conflict with Israel, and the debate over oil prices. Economists usually focus on macroeconomic indicators, the impact of new oil prices, or network problems for a particular country. Area experts provided descriptively rich analyzes of the region, but were less concerned with the concrete implications of the new labor movement. Nevertheless, significant changes in migration trends have occurred in recent years with national and regional consequences [4]. This migration is characterized by a complex network of flows dominated by Egyptian workers in other Arab countries.

A brief description of migration in the Middle East can serve as an introduction to the political economy of the region and the policy issues that inevitably arise. The specific characteristics of this migration are as follows: First,

it is a pattern of flows between developing countries; the labor force remains within the region rather than migrating out.

Second, it is not just about skilled or unskilled labor; the entire composition of the workforce participates in this movement and in turn is affected.

Third, it is not permanent in nature, but temporary, usually from one to four years.

Fourth, it is produced and maintained by the underlying economic and political forces driving the movement and regulations to keep the flows.

Fifth, it is the political economy of the region, which is recognized by all parties as a defining feature, in which both political and economic dimensions are given equal weight.

Sixth, these perceptions in policy-making circles are driven by economic imperatives; the supply and demand of labor provides the main rationale that exerts pressure on policy measures to regulate and facilitate labor movement.

Together, the six characteristics of migration in the Middle East create a pattern that characterizes the types of economies in the region. Cultural similarities only contribute to these patterns, and the interplay of economic and political factors can shape new labor movements and, in turn, change both the politics and the economy of the region in ways that can have profound consequences. The costs and benefits of this migration have been reviewed elsewhere [5]. Here we focus on the characteristic features related to the conceptual approaches to the analysis of migration processes.

The oil crisis of October 1973 attracted much attention. In fact, the most populous countries are the poorest in terms of natural resources, while the richest countries are the least populated. In addition, there are large differences in the level of technological development and the characteristics of the workforce. The largest countries in terms of population are the most developed countries in terms of general knowledge and skills [6]. For smaller but wealthier countries, labor availability is the single most important constraint on economic development. Over the years, these differences have contributed to dramatic patterns of migration

across national borders and the mobility of skilled and unskilled labor. In many respects the Middle Eastern Arabs are a closed system whose demographic characteristics have not been affected by large-scale emigration. Almost all movement across national borders is intra-regional and usually temporary. From this point of view, four types of migration situations can be distinguished, each of which differs according to the composition of personnel and the effects related to them:

1. Countries that mainly export skilled or professional workers (most notably Egypt, but also Lebanon and Jordan)
2. Countries that import a large or significant part of the labor force, especially skilled workers (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region);
3. Countries that export relatively unskilled workers (mainly Algeria).

The demand for Egyptian labor is further reinforced by the long-standing role of Egyptians as intermediaries between Western technology and Arab demands - a two-tiered flow of technology transfer has developed in the Middle East over the past two decades. Industrial countries to Egypt and other Arab countries from Egypt. The mediating role of the Egyptians in technological transfers was strengthened once again by the increased demand for Western technologies in oil-rich countries following the increase in oil prices.

In addition, some non-economic factors affect the demand for Egyptian labor. Egypt's advantage in the labor force is cultural similarity, which reduces the difficulties of living and adapting to a foreign environment. Although other Arab countries import labor from elsewhere, notably Iran, Pakistan, and India, Egyptian labor is clearly preferred. Thus, the country's traditional role of political leadership in the Middle East is undoubtedly an important sociological consideration that contributes to the demand for Egyptian labor.

Egypt has long shaped regional politics, shaped ideological debates, and served as a hub of communication throughout the Arab world. Closely related is

Egypt's position as a cultural leader in the region, which meets the educational requirements of all other Arab countries [7].

But the flow of labor is partly determined by Egyptian supply and demand from other Arab countries. Migration has become an indirect and often unwitting tool of foreign policy for both donor and recipient. Regional politics and migration patterns are closely related. A period of poor Arab relations was reflected in a decline in migration; occasional inter-Arab tensions have accelerated the currents. For example, large-scale migration of Egyptians to Libya in 1969-1973 and again in 1975-1976 coincided with the closest period of Libyan-Egyptian economic and political cooperation. Since 1973, the issue of migrant workers has been used as a political tool by both Egypt and Libya. Periodic clashes between the two countries have focused attention on the importance of the labor movement to both.

In the Middle East, political goals have long taken precedence over economic ones and shaped economic policy. If migration is seen as a political weapon, the number of Egyptian workers in Arab countries could become one of the most serious foreign policy issues for all countries in the region.

The development of demographic processes in the 18th -19th centuries, in turn, played an important role in the development of interstate trade relations, the emergence of shipping harbors, and the formation of industrialized regions. During this period, European countries took the lead in the activity of emigrants. In particular, Great Britain took the first place in terms of the number of emigrants in Europe in the years 1815-1900, about 13 million. a person has emigrated. Most of them went to the USA (65%), Canada (15%), Australia (9%), South America (5%) [8]. The second place was occupied by Germany, from 1841 to 1900, 4853 thousand people emigrated. During this period, the emigration of Italians was unique, it had a seasonal appearance and essentially resembled a pendulum migration, that is, the builders and land grabbers from Austria, the countries of the Balkan Peninsula, Switzerland, France, etc. they left for the states in early spring and returned in late autumn.

The permanent flow of emigrants is directed to Argentina, Brazil and the USA. Thus, the distribution of Italian emigrants by continent was America - 80%, Africa - 19%, Asia - 0.5%, Australia - 0.5%. From 1900 to 1939, the emigration processes in Europe were continued by the Northern European countries. During this period, 305,000 emigrants left Sweden, 360,000 from Norway, and 206,000 from Denmark. During the Second World War, migration processes in Europe were extremely chaotic. People have been evacuated to safe areas. However, the war covered almost the entire territory of Europe. Due to the political processes involved, these migration processes took on a temporary appearance.

By the 20th century, demographic trends had finally become more complex. Despite having experienced two world wars, which occupied a great place in the history of mankind, the world's population increased by 440 million in 50 years from 1900 to 1950 per person increased by 2.1 times in 30 years from 1950 to 1980. Also, in the 1990s compared to the 50s of the last XX century, 3571 mln. ha, in 2000 4436 mln increased per person [9].

Of course, the political, economic and environmental conditions in the regions play an important role in the reconstruction of the population of individual continents and regions. Global problems arose as a result of the science and technology revolution, the unscrupulous exploitation of mineral and raw materials resources of new lands, along with the world wars. As a result, depopulation, i.e., "demographic crisis" has occurred in most of the developed countries, while in some other countries, a situation of "demographic explosion" is taking place. In particular, according to UN data, by 2025, China's population will reach 1569.6 million. India's population is 1384.6 million per person. it is predicted to reach a person.

CONCLUSION

In short, in the second half of the 20th century, under the influence of such new geographical factors, there were drastic changes in external migration. This was due to the increased need for labor resources in the peaceful economy in the post-war period.

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