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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

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In the article, a scientific-theoretical analysis of the classification of international migration processes was carried out, security issues within the framework of migration policy, as well as migration movements under the conditions of globalization were investigated. During the research, information was given about the causes and consequences of regular and irregular migration, the types of changes that occurred in migration movements during globalization processes were shown, and the impact of granting permission for high and low level temporary migration on the economy of developing and developing countries was explained.

Forced and voluntary migration should be defined as a classification based on a migrant-centric approach. Forced migration occurs during war, oppression, famine, floods, etc. it is the movement of people who have to move from their countries due to natural disasters. People who move like this are mostly called refugees, but the concept of refugees does not include all forced migrants. Here it is necessary to clearly explain the difference between the concepts of refugee, asylum seeker and migrant. According to international law, a refugee is a person without nationality and is a person who cannot or does not want to return to the country of his citizenship because of a well-founded fear of persecution due to his race, religion, nationality, affiliation or political opinion. Asylum seekers are used to describe an asylum seeker who is seeking international protection but whose status has not yet been officially recognized.

The research provided information about the causes and consequences of regular and irregular migration, showed the types of changes in migration movements since the emergence of the concept of globalization, and explained the benefits of allowing high and low levels of temporary migration to the economies of developing and emerging countries. At the same time, a sociological classification of migration processes was conducted, the Belarusian crisis was addressed, and forced migration occurring during the Karabakh conflict was investigated.

Keywords: adaptation of migrants, regular and irregular migration, brain drain, border security, refugee status issues

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic: In the era modern globalization, migration processes have become one of the most dynamic and complex socio-economic phenomena shaping the world order. Changing the place of residence of people is not just a physical displacement, but also a multifaceted process that directly affects the demographic structure, labor market and national security strategies of states. The rapid increase in the scale of migration flows poses the urgent task of classifying these processes on a scientific basis and studying them in depth theoretically.

Problem statement: One of the main difficulties encountered in the scientific study of the phenomenon of migration is the lack of a single and universally accepted definition of this concept. Migration processes are diverse by their internal nature: they can be voluntary or forced, legal or illegal, permanent or temporary. This diversity necessitates the creation of a single scientific classifi-



cation system, which, in turn, plays the role of the basis for effective regulation of migration policy by the state.

Scientific and theoretical basis of the study: The classification of migration processes is analyzed within the framework of various scientific approaches (neoclassical economic theory, the concept of “push and pull” factors, a systemic approach, etc.). In the scientific literature, the grouping of migration according to spatial (internal and external), temporal (temporary and permanent) and motivational (economic, political, ecological) criteria help to understand the essence of this process. However, modern geopolitical changes require a revision of classical classification models.

Purpose of the study: The purpose of the presented work is to systematize existing scientific and theoretical approaches to the classification of migration processes, analyze the internal structure of these processes, and identify the main features of the differentiation of migration types in modern conditions.

MAIN PART

Types of classification

International migration processes are classified in different ways. The first of these classifications is desirable as well as undesirable migration from a state-centered perspective. Desirable migration means mainly high-quality labor migration necessary for the country's economy.

Unwanted migration by the state is migration through marriage and asylum seekers, which must be accepted under international law. Irregular migration is the type of unwanted migration with which states are most politically engaged.

That is not desired by the state is the migration and the applicants for asylum that are carried out by establishing a family, which should be accepted based on international law. Irregular migration is the type of unwanted migration that politically concerns the states the most.

The term primarily refers to individuals whose claims for refugee status have been assessed by the government or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and who are awaiting status determination. Although their status has not been officially recognized, asylum seekers are not forcibly sent to their countries, and their rights and freedoms need to be protected.

The migrant-centered approach is people who migrate for political and economic reasons. Economic migrants mainly include family members who move to another country or region with the aim of improving their financial and social situation and securing the future of themselves and their families. That is, this type of migration can occur within the country and mainly due to the fear of persecution in the country, but work, education, etc. it's about people leaving for different reasons. While some of these transactions can be carried out regularly with legal documents such as passports and visas, others can be carried out irregularly, bypassing legal channels. Labor migration itself is divided into high-level labor migration and low-level labor migration.

The classification of high-quality and low-quality labor divides the world into “poor countries” and “rich countries”, with migration currently moving from poor countries to high-income countries. Although Europe has long tried to play the role of a closed fortress, there is an unlimited number of emigration from its eastern and southern borders. These migrants consist of people with mostly low-level professional characteristics who are looking for permanent work as the low-quality labor force increases. All developed countries, which do not benefit enough from local workers and education systems, are increasingly in need of high-quality labor migration. Competition between developed countries also increases, as increased skilled labor migration also reduces the availability of jobs for unskilled labor migration. In this regard, European countries lag behind countries such as North America, Australia and New Zealand [14, p. 14].

Another classification of migration can be made as permanent as well as temporary migration. Irrevocable migration is defined as permanent migration, while the separation of people from their place of residence for a certain period of time is characterized as temporary migration. Although



migration movements were mainly permanent during the last few centuries, in modern times temporary migration movements are more predominant. Migrants can settle in different countries of the world many times during their stay and return to their former countries during this period. Therefore, in modern conditions, the number of people who migrate from one country to another and spend the rest of their lives there is less than in the past. In the past, immigrants who lived abroad for a long time often travel back to their home countries as a result of the development and cheapening of this type of international transport [13, p. 8].

Studies have shown that allowing both high-level and low-level temporary migration to the economies of developing and emerging countries. According to these studies, a 3% increase in the temporary migration quotas of developing countries can increase global welfare by 156 billion dollars per year, of which 70 billion dollars will go to developing countries [31, p. 66]. Temporary migration, including return migration, covers a wide spectrum, from artists to teachers, service sector workers to seasonal workers, international students and researchers. One of the emerging migration trends is the migration of international retirees. The causes and consequences of international pension migration differ from other types of migration, depending on the age and economic status of the migrants. Such migrants migrate mainly from Northern Europe to Southern European countries, including Turkey. In this process, the post-Soviet space, as well as the South Caucasus region, has its own place.

The last classification is legal and illegal migration or regular and irregular migration, as it is more commonly used in the literature. Regular migrants outnumber irregular migrants. However, irregular migration is recognized as a problem area by various states. Irregular or illegal migrant refers to a large group of people who enter the country without the necessary documents or with forged documents and continue to stay in the country after their visa or work permit expires, even if they enter the country legally [13, p. 16].

It is difficult to define an exact boundary between these classifications. Just as most voluntary migrants migrate for economic reasons, most internally displaced persons are refugees for political reasons. Individuals can easily switch from one migration category to another. A legally immigrating migrant becomes an illegal migrant if he exceeds the period of the document authorizing him to stay in the territory of the country, etc.

On the social classification of migration processes

The social analysis of migration is the study of the impacts of the processes of population departure from communities or relocation to new territories on society, individuals, the economy, and culture. This analysis encompasses the causes of migration and the consequences it generates in both countries of origin and destination.

The state also views migration challenges as a social issue; in this regard, one of the social approach methods involves the adaptation of migrants to local conditions. The objective is the integration of migrants into the local society. Migration processes can be studied from a social perspective in the following dimensions: the social aspects of the occurrence of migration processes, social consequences, issues of social security and protection, social insurance, regulation of labor relations, provision of employment, timely and legally compliant payment of wages, labor conditions meeting established standards, acquisition of housing, as well as migrants' rights to housing, family, property, education, social equality, leisure, and other socio-political factors [24, p. 96-97]. The social analysis of migration proves that migration is not merely the relocation of people, but a process of reshaping societies, cross-cultural intersection, and the renewal of the global social structure. A successful integration policy can transform migration from a threat to society into a source of cultural and economic enrichment. The social dimension allows us to focus on social change by examining inequalities and to investigate migration as one of the factors explaining social differences today. These inequalities function structurally because the very concept of migration classifies individuals according to a status that justifies the inequality of rights and opportunities. It also functions



socially, as being a migrant always constitutes a situation characterized by fewer advantages, fewer resources, and limited legal opportunities to seek employment and housing, which serves as an overt factor of discrimination [18].

The social analysis of migration is conducted across several primary dimensions and factors: Drivers of migration (push and pull factors): Push factors in the country of origin include unemployment, poverty, conflicts, natural disasters, political or religious persecution, and low-quality education or healthcare. Pull factors in the destination country involve better wages and welfare opportunities, stability, quality education, family reunification, and high living standards. Social impact on countries of origin: Demographic changes: the departure of primarily young and working-age populations leads to population aging (a demographic crisis). Brain Drain: the emigration of professional specialists, scientists, and physicians creates a potential human resource shortage in the country of origin. Family structure: the migration of one or both parents results in child neglect or children being raised under the guardianship of relatives. Remittances: funds sent by migrants can lower poverty levels among families, but sometimes lead to an excessive increase in consumption within the national economy. Social impact on destination (host) countries: Integration and multiculturalism: the adaptation (integration) of migrants into the local society, language, and customs is a complex social issue. Demographic revitalization: it addresses labor shortages and helps balance demographic indicators. Pressure on social services: additional burdens may arise in the education, healthcare, and social security systems of the host country. Cultural diversity: the intersection of different cultures can lead to both enrichment and social tensions such as migrantophobia (fear and prejudice against migrants).

Social impact at the individual level: The psychological state of the migrant: separation from the native environment, loss of social support networks, and encountering discrimination in the new society can cause stress and depression. Social status change: migrants often have to abandon their previous professions in the new country and work in low-social-status jobs. Individuals participating in international migration are divided into different groups based on their sociological status and reasons for relocation:

Voluntary economic migrants: Individuals who cross borders through legal or illegal means to raise their living standards and find better employment.

Forced migrants (refugees and asylum seekers): Those compelled to leave their country due to war, ethnic conflicts, political persecution, or ecological disasters.

Intellectual migrants ("brain drain"): The relocation of highly qualified personnel such as scientists, engineers, and IT specialists to developed countries.

Sociological processes occurring within the host society of international migrants primarily develop according to four models: 1. Assimilation: The migrant completely forgets their native culture and fully adopts the cultural norms and identity of the host society. 2. Multiculturalism (integration): The migrant preserves their cultural identity while successfully adapting to the laws and social life of the new society. 3. Ghettoization (marginalization): The rejection of migrants by the local population, resulting in them living in closed, impoverished, and isolated neighborhoods (ghettos) on the fringes of cities, consisting solely of their compatriots. 4. Xenophobia and political populism: The influx of international migrants creates fears of "losing our jobs" or "the destruction of our culture" among the local population in host countries. Sociologically, this gives rise to the strengthening of racism and anti-migrant political movements.

Regulated and irregular migration

Regular migration policy covers legal migration such as accepting migrants for employment, marriage, education purposes and their integration into society. This policy covers the entry and settlement of third-country nationals into the EU for vocational training, work and self-employment. In addition, the integration policy of migrants takes into account the mutual rights and duties of migrants and their country of residence and covers the issues of integration of migrants into the



society of their country of residence. The marriage policy defines the conditions for the right to enter into marriage for third-country nationals legally residing in the territories of the member states.

Illegal or irregular migration, as it is presented in the literature, is a concept that has a greater impact on contemporary international relations and therefore should be discussed more widely. In modern times, illegal immigration has become an important and widespread issue on the world agenda, since the processes experienced in the background of sharp conflicts in those lands after the events of the “Arab Spring” led to the mass migration of people to Europe. Explanations about illegal migration lead to differences of opinion among experts.

From the terminological point of view, the term “illegal migration” is used in a broader sense, but it has also been criticized. Although legal systems and the public view this phenomenon as illegal migration, social scientists prefer to use the terms “undocumented”, “unauthorized” or “irregular” rather than “illegal immigrant”. The main goal here is to avoid discriminatory expressions and prevent the interpretation of migration as an element of criminal responsibility. What is illegal here is not the migrant himself, but the way to enter the country, stay and work [11, p. 29].

It should be noted that the term “undocumented” is not very appropriate due to its vagueness. Because there are also documented and state-recognized illegal migrants. Also, since not all illegal migrants are unauthorized, the term “unauthorized” is not widely used. Of these terms, the concept of “irregular migrant” can be considered the most suitable among other alternatives, although it is not comprehensive. When the concept of irregular migration emerges, it emerges from legal, political and social perspectives. The concept of irregular migration encompasses an increasingly important legal, political and social context. This concept is vague, highly politicized, has specific political goals, and is often difficult and dangerous to discuss. Irregular migration can be an issue and subject of negotiation in various policy areas, such as trade agreements, development policy, military strategy and international relations. The concept of “illegal immigration” that emerged as a result of the combination of regular migration and citizenship policy is considered an artificial concept. Illegal migration cannot occur without a migration policy that makes migration illegal. However, the definition of illegal, irregular and undocumented migration is also related to the approach of the migration policy to this issue. As a result of the relationship between immigration and citizenship laws, migration has already become a problem for law enforcement and police officers. The police security service operates in the direction of preventing illegal entry and settlement into the country's territory [16, p. 28].

Therefore, illegal or irregular migration is an unknown figure in all countries of the world, and the influence of globalization on this process is increasing. In other words, the majority of international migration in the globalized world is not registered and therefore cannot be reflected in official statistics. It is estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 people migrate to Northern Europe every year [13, p. 17].

Policies to reduce irregular migration have been ineffective or have had serious consequences. Although it is difficult to prove empirically, many scientists agree that limiting asylum applications to Europe has led to an increase in human trafficking. Therefore, people who cannot legally enter Europe still resort to smuggling because they want or need to enter these lands.

Barbed wire at the borders, biometric tests or the introduction of visas do not prevent illegal migration. Deeper solutions are proposed for solving these problems, including eliminating the conditions that force people to leave the country, helping the country's development to improve security and living standards, and increasing the opportunities for legal migration.

Although some utopians, theoretical schools, and views argue that states generally abolish borders, this does not seem possible in modern political conditions.

Another migration closely related to irregular migration is transit migration. Transit migration is a form of migration that occurs when a country is used as a gateway to a country of destination, both irregularly and regularly. Transitional migration, also known as transit migration, is a dynamic



concept that is difficult to regulate. This is especially true when local residents are unhappy with the move and are looking for a new place to live.

Transit migration has become a political expression of unwanted migration and irregular migration within the EU or within the Union. In addition to irregular migration, various movements combining complex movement aspects also constitute transit migration. The concept of transit migration refers to various forms of migration that appear to be temporary. In this sense, it refers to migrants who move from one country to another because their original destination is the same or because of changing conditions, increased pressures or new destinations. Consequently, the concept of transit migration is a politicized term used to denote unwanted migration to the EU, for which transit countries are responsible.

Frank Duvell grouped the countries involved in the transit migration process in EU-related migration processes as follows [32, p. 156-158]:

- Origin country;
- Migration stage which is countries (Russia, Yemen, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania);
- Countries on the way to the EU (Ukraine, Turkey, Serbia, Libya, Morocco);
- EU countries (Italy, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Slovakia, Cyprus and Malta);
- Countries crossing on the way to the destination country (Germany, France, Austria);
- Targeted countries in the EU, North America and elsewhere;
- Finally, migration from the South Caucasus (to this we can refer to Russia, direct or indirect migration through Russia to Europe).

We should note that such grouping is not mandatory. Due to the dynamic nature of migration, an EU country can be an entry point for some migrants and a destination for others. Due to the dynamic nature of migration, an EU country can be an entry point for some migrants and a destination for others. For example, countries such as Italy and Spain began to move from a transit country to a settlement country as they developed. Migrants' perceptions of these countries and their settlement goals may change over time.

Places related to transit migration include Debrecen in Hungary, Humenne in Slovakia, etc. states that there are also cities that accept refugees. Edirne, where refugees are temporarily settled in Turkey, Pavchino in Ukraine, etc. centers, camps, street markets such as Shulavska in Kyiv, places where migrants and refugees work to finance their onward movements, etc. there is

With the signing of repatriation agreements with third countries to EU countries, the number of such places is increasing. In the face of these growing and intermingling types of migration, source, transit and destination countries continue to participate in information exchange and coordinate their policies at both the national and international levels.

Security issues within the framework of migration policy

In the era of globalization, migration is intertwined with security issues, among other things. Conventionally, three main elements of migration policy within the EU can be summarized as follows: visa policy, border management, policy regulating the movement of refugees.

a) Visa policy. Although the state creates its own migration policy, it applies visas primarily to ensure security. In most cases, the passport of one country is not enough to enter the territory of another country and a visa is required. That is, a visa is a document issued by foreign state authorities to a person with a passport to enter the territory of that country. Thus, the visa indicates that the passport of the person who wants to enter the country is accepted and there will be no problem in entering the country [3, p. 127].

A visa is also required for transit. Separate transit visas are provided for this purpose. Tourist visas are intended to introduce people to a country to enter the country temporarily across the border. Within the EU, a Schengen visa allows individuals to enter and move freely between countries in the region. The most important element of the EU's visa policy is the visa facilitation agreements signed by the Union with third parties, especially with neighboring countries. Visa facilitation ag-



reements provide for the issuance of short-term visas for 90 or 180 days to citizens of the parties on the basis of the principle of reciprocity makes it easier. The issue of long-term visas is often a matter for member states to decide on their own.

b) Border management. States take various security measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering their territory, the main issue here being border control to prevent unauthorized entry. Strengthening border control of safety is one of the most important factors in protecting and preventing illegal immigration among OSCE members. Although the term “border security” is widely used in EU policy, there are some difficulties in defining its meaning. The term “border control” was previously used for policy in this area, but as a result of subsequent policy improvements, it has been replaced by border security. The terrorist acts that took place in the United States in 2001 played an important role in this exchange. Thus, after this event, immigration actions were associated with crime and the concepts of border control and homeland security, which are separate but very related areas, were combined. Thus, border security has become crucial in the context of civil defense and the Union's counter-terrorism strategy. This strategy of border security improvement is based on the development of technology, especially the use of biometric systems for passports, visas, identity cards, expansion and dissemination of information systems within the Union [2, p. 32]. It is no coincidence that the Russian Federation from time to time imposes various restrictions on Azerbaijan and Georgia from the countries of the South Caucasus, with the exception of Armenia. After the establishment of states and the determination of borders, migration acquires a modern content, and on the other hand, it becomes a force that rejects borders and the state itself. Migration, which is a fact of modern times, is conditioned by its necessity. An individual chooses any form of life activity in order to fully and comprehensively satisfy his needs [17, p. 116].

c) Policies governing the movement of refugees. The legal status of refugees is explained in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention of the UN. A refugee is an alien who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of origin for legal reasons due to fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, affiliation or political opinion. The UN Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is an important document regulating the migration of refugees in Europe. There is also the Dublin Regulation, which defines which member states must deal with these accepted refugee applications to prevent refugee applications from the same persons in different countries.

The migration crisis in Belarus

In 2021, migration trends related to Belarus were primarily noted in the context of unregulated transit from the Middle East through Belarusian territory into Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, and subsequently to other European Union Member States, including Germany. The majority of migrants arrived from Iraq, as well as Afghanistan, Syria, and other countries. Overall, more than 43,000 apprehensions were reported at the border in Poland, and 4,200 in Lithuania, while Germany registered over 11,000 migrants in 2021 who had used the route through Belarus to enter the country [20, p. 383]. Poland increased the number of its security forces to 15,000 to detain and return those illegally crossing its border. Official Minsk accused Europe of demonstrating indifference toward migrants, while European states, led by Poland, accused Belarus of manufacturing the migrant crisis [6]. The European Union accused Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko of deliberately organizing the migration influx in response to the sanctions imposed on his country following the 2020 presidential elections; the West characterized this process as a hybrid attack.

As a consequence of the burgeoning migrant crisis, an Iraqi migrant within a cohort detained in the border zone while attempting unauthorized entry into Poland succumbed to a myocardial infarction. It is noteworthy that this fatality brought the recent death toll among migrants along the Polish-Belarusian border to five, with four casualties recorded within Polish territory and one within Belarus [25]. The crisis currently continues beyond border confrontations and has moved into the legal sphere. Lithuania has filed a lawsuit against Belarus at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague. The country accuses the regime of Alexander Lukashenko of deliberately creating a



migration crisis in violation of international law. According to ayna.az, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania released information regarding this on May 19. The lawsuit concerns the violation of the UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants. Vilnius emphasized that since 2021, Lithuania has faced an unprecedented influx of illegal migrants from Belarus. According to the collected evidence, this flow was orchestrated by the Belarusian regime. Specifically, Belarusian state-owned enterprises increased the number of flights from the Middle East, facilitated the issuance of visas, and simplified accommodation for migrants. Belarusian security forces escorted them to the Lithuanian border and often forced them to cross illegally under life-threatening conditions. Despite repeated appeals from Lithuanian institutions, the Belarusian side refused to cooperate to prevent these violations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania stated that bilateral negotiations yielded no results; therefore, the country has turned to international justice. Lithuania demands full compensation for damages, including border construction costs, and guarantees that the violations will not be repeated. According to the Border Guard Service, 23.6 thousand illegal immigrants have been denied entry into Lithuania since the beginning of the crisis [15]. Currently, this problem remains unresolved.

Globalization and migration movements

One of the main trends of the globalization process is the acceleration of the migration process and the fact that this process begins to play a decisive role in the fate of states and peoples. National leader Heydar Aliyev used to say that "Migration is a natural process. It cannot and should not be avoided and is generally positive. The process of migration in the world applies to all countries and peoples" [28, p. 37]. Migration is one of the least studied and discussed aspects of globalization and is increasingly placed in the context of global changes. Historically, hundreds of years ago, the communication of European countries with other continents led to the emergence of large-scale migration movements that laid the foundations of multinational societies. The migration movements that started with this process and continue to influence the social structure of many nation-states on a global scale continue today. Although migration is not a new concept in this context, its importance has increased with the rapid development of globalization. For this reason, some migration process experts such as Castels and Miller call the 21st century "the century of migration".

The nature and driving force of international migration changed after the 1980s, when the concept of globalization appeared [13, p. 82]. These changes can be listed as follows:

- Globalization of migration: More and more countries have joined the global migration system. Thus, immigrants from different geographies, with different economic, socio-cultural characteristics began to flow to the countries receiving migrants.

- Different types of migration: There have been changes in the types of migration throughout this process. These include long-term labor migration, migration of highly skilled professionals, asylum seekers, illegal migrants, shuttle migration, i.e. short-distance, daily, weekly or monthly seasonal migration.

- Increased tendency of migration in certain parts of the world

- Gender change of migration: So, if earlier migrants were mostly men, now women are at the forefront in different stages of migration.

- Changes in the reasons that attract people to migrate and force them to leave their countries: In general, when it comes to migration in third world countries, the reasons that force people to migrate come to the fore. Poverty, demographic growth, political instability and natural disasters in these countries are becoming increasingly controversial for potential migrants as the situation in the Western world is increasingly scrutinized. Restrictions on legal migration routes lead to an increase in illegal migration. In addition, with the development of globalization, the reasons that attract people to other countries are also changing. The decline in manufacturing has reduced the need for migrant labor. In addition, the development of the service sector increased the need for skilled professionals of migrants.



The “brain drain” and “intellectual migration” caused by migration have created great problems for the countries of the modern world. The immigration policy of developed countries aims to give status to intellectual immigrants or implement a preferential legalization policy for a strong, highly qualified labor force by applying the principle of “selective selection” [12, p.263]. There is a fierce competition between Europe and the United States in this field as well. The economic benefits of intellectual migration, or “brain drain”, are estimated to be between \$1.43 billion and \$62 trillion annually.

In the process of globalization, increased development, demographic and democratic differences have become an important driving force for migration. International division of labor in countries with a high level of wealth increases the demand for migrant workers. At the 59th session of the International Organization for Migration held in 1989, the concepts of “migration” and “migrant” were defined as follows: Migration is an integral part of the development of any state. A migrant is a person who moves from one country to another and needs international migration services [26]. There are similar statements about migrants [24, p.54]: documented immigrants; economic migrant; illegal migrant (irregular migrant); skilled worker migrant (skilled migrant); temporary worker migrant (temporary migrant worker). Almost no part of the world sends or receives migrant workers. Even if a state with an entirely migrant population were to be established, it would be the fifth largest state in the world by population. Migrant- sending countries have now become recipient countries, and countries that claim not to accept migrants are adapting their migration and citizenship laws to the realities of current migrant flows were forced to adapt [10, p. 170]. In the early 1990s, there were approximately 25 million migrant workers in the West alone, half of whom were from Eastern Europe. The Federal Republic of Germany became a country of mass immigration, receiving more than one million immigrants (including 720,000 ethnic Germans from the GDR) in 1989 alone [30, p. 6].

Today, migration movements cover the whole world like a spider's web, and therefore the world migration map is a multipolar map. If states adopt policies that can play a role in managing migration, international migration may increase rather than decrease. For example, in a global economy, countries will be able to use labor migration to increase their economic income. In some areas, international migration is considered an obstacle to the sovereignty of states and thus a threat to national security .

One of the main areas where migration can affect state sovereignty is border control. It is important for states to control their borders and ensure their national security from the point of view of protecting state identity. Although states are increasing border controls, non-state actors such as organized crime groups and human traffickers also play a role. There is a link between globalization and increased migration movements and border controls. Thus, in response to the high mobility of globalization resulting from the transgression of borders, states have chosen to fortify their borders. On the other hand, with the strengthening of globalization in the face of increasing migration flows, the ability of the nation state to prevent these movements has decreased, and the restrictions created by globalization have forced states to allow unwanted migration. In that process, it is stated that the nation-state is too big to solve regional problems and too small to solve global problems. Although countries try to manage migration and asylum movements, there is a gap between the concept of restrictive control and the reality of increased migration. In this process, the results of the policy implemented in this area do not coincide with the goals of the national migration policy. But in general, it can be said that the areas where sovereignty is most reflected are migration, naturalization and displacement. In such a case, the question arises, does the implementation of unwanted migration mean a decrease in the sovereignty of the national state? In order to answer this, two elements must be considered. First, sovereignty has two distinct aspects. These are: the ability to make laws and enforce them. This feature is based on the idea that nation states are the main actors in international relations. The second element approaches the issue from a historical-sociological perspective



and includes the concepts of the power, ability or independence of the state in determining the historical development of the modern state. It is noted that restrictions on sovereignty in both areas of migration management occur very rarely. The decision to accept or reject foreign citizens is not left to foreign actors, and the capabilities of modern states have not diminished over time, but rather strengthened. Moreover, sovereignty has rarely been absolute in terms of both legal capacity and operational capacity. Because as a result of increasing interdependence of states in the international world, citizens of other countries cannot be prevented from entering the state territory unless it is illegal. At the same time, such actions against a citizen of a state can be considered committed against the state to which he belongs. In addition, international law prohibits racial discrimination, such as denying entry or deportation to a country, as well as denying access to its territory to persons persecuted by other states. Western countries in particular are committed not only to the rule of law in domestic legislation, but also to protecting human rights, including the rights of migrants. Thus, international human rights and freedoms ensure the protection of the rights of non-citizens as well as migrants [7, p. 268].

Forced migration processes in Azerbaijan during the Karabakh conflict

Forced migration in Azerbaijan, beginning in the late 1980s, was conditioned by Armenia's policies of deportation, genocide, and aggression, making Azerbaijan the first republic in the former Soviet space to confront refugee and internal displacement crises. As the first country in the CIS to encounter a refugee crisis, the influx of refugees from Armenia to Azerbaijan began in late 1987. In the early 1990s, 200.5 thousand individuals were forcibly deported from Armenia and sought refuge in Azerbaijan [22, p. 456]. Consequently, developing large-scale projects to stabilize the demographic situation in Azerbaijan became an absolute necessity. The displacement of populations expelled from Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other districts of Azerbaijan further compounded the crisis [21, p. 456]. Specifically, 300 thousand members of the Azerbaijani population displaced from Karabakh and its surrounding districts settled in the Absheron Peninsula, with 200 thousand relocating to Baku, approximately 85 thousand to Sumgait, and 15 thousand to the Absheron district [5]. Military operations between Armenia, which supported Armenian separatism in Nagorno-Karabakh, and Azerbaijan resulted in the occupation of the entire Nagorno-Karabakh territory and its adjacent districts, triggering unprecedented migration flows from both Azerbaijan and Armenia. Although Armenians first attempted to raise the Karabakh issue in 1967, the perestroika policy pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR in 1987 more actively incited Armenians to lay claims to Azerbaijani lands. Among those who provided special support for the execution of Armenian separatist plans were Aganbegyan and Shahnazarov, who served as aides to M. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader at the time [9, p. 42]. In the subsequent phase, between 1991 and 1993, the occupation of Karabakh and the seven surrounding districts (Lachin, Kalbajar, Aghdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Gubadli, and Zangilan) forcibly displaced more than one million people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), from their homelands. Currently, there are nearly 1.2 million refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan, forming the core of forced internal and external migration [4, p. 11]. Populations that lost their homes and lifelong savings due to the conflict were forced to move to more stable and secure countries. As a result, illegal migration emerged, creating conditions conducive to smuggling and human trafficking, while the spread of terrorism and the expansion of illicit drug trafficking evolved into global threats. These consequences of migration intensified to such an extent that preventing these threats became impossible not only at the national level but even at the regional level. We clearly observed these phenomena in the case of the Azerbaijani territories occupied by Armenia. The occupied Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding seven districts became a "gray zone" beyond international oversight. Terrorist groups were established and trained in Nagorno-Karabakh, criminal elements from abroad were settled in these lands, narcotics were cultivated, and funds generated from drug trafficking were utilized to support various forms of transnational crime. Azerbaijan monitored the atrocities, ecological genocide, and destruction of flora and fauna perpetrated



by Armenia through ethnic cleansing in the seized territories using satellite intelligence, which Armenia lacked the capacity to obstruct. Consequently, Azerbaijani delegations raised the issues of these crimes and acts of vandalism before international organizations through satellite intelligence, progressively dealing a severe blow to the image of the Armenian administration in the information sphere. As a direct result, documents condemning Armenia were adopted by European institutions and at the UN level. Resolution 1416 and its accompanying recommendations, adopted by the Council of Europe in January 2005, and the new resolution passed by the UN General Assembly in March 2008 concerning the implementation of previous Security Council resolutions, effectively exposed Armenia's occupier image to the entire world. The National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan clearly outlined the spectrum of threats posed to national security by migration. As a result of migration processes, the country was primarily abandoned by the young and middle-aged male population, which initially manifested as a "brain drain" abroad and subsequently as a loss of labor force. Migration disrupted demographic balance, damaged national values and cultural characteristics, and created serious complications in economic and border matters. The geographical position of our republic underscores the critical importance of migration and border security. As is well known, because of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, Azerbaijan's 132-km border with Iran and 733-km border with Armenia fell under occupation [19, p. 107-108].

As a consequence of Armenia's policy of ethnic cleansing and aggression, over one million compatriots were driven from their homes and sought refuge in different regions of the country. From 1993 onward, during the presidency of Heydar Aliyev, the state sought to provide comprehensive care to address the challenges faced by citizens displaced due to various factors. National Leader Heydar Aliyev laid the foundation for implementing practical measures to regulate forced internal migration processes in the country. Thanks to the purposeful steps taken under his leadership, migration from our republic to certain developed countries slowed down, and many families representing other nationalities returned. As a result of the National Leader's political principles, following the signing of the "Contract of the Century" with the world's leading oil companies in 1994, the influx of migrant workers accelerated in the country due to the increased volume of investments in the national economy, alongside the realization of infrastructure and business projects across different sectors [23]. The work initiated in this direction was successfully sustained after Ilham Aliyev was elected President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2003. Indeed, the "State Program on Social-Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2004–2008)," approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 11, 2004, is a socio-economic program aimed at mitigating the consequences of internal migration. As the primary subjects of internal migration, refugees and IDPs have also been protected through the comprehensive attention and care of the Azerbaijani state. President Ilham Aliyev, who declared on the eve of the 2003 presidential election that all IDP camps in the country would be abolished [8], swiftly fulfilled this promise, and IDPs were provided with new housing equipped with modern infrastructure. In December 2007, the last tent camp in the country was officially dismantled, and all residents were relocated to modern settlements. In general, the activities of President Ilham Aliyev in the field of social protection for IDPs displaced by the Karabakh conflict and their return to their native lands can be divided into two main stages: the conflict period (2003–2020) and the post-victory Great Return period (from 2020 onward).

As a result of the Second Karabakh War, for the first time in the 75-year history of the United Nations, the armed forces of a country whose territories had been occupied compelled the occupying party on the battlefield to unconditionally implement the prior resolutions of the UN Security Council regarding the liberation of the occupied territories [29, p. 346]. Under the leadership of the Commander-in-Chief, President Ilham Aliyev, the victorious Azerbaijani army liberated our lands, which had been under enemy occupation for 30 years, in just 44 days (September 27 - November



10, 2020), after which our victorious state commenced preparations for the return of our compatriots to their native homelands.

The 44-day Patriotic War, ending in Armenia's crushing defeat, exerted a profound geopolitical impact on the South Caucasus, shifting the traditional balance of power and fostering new opportunities for regional peace and security. Excellent prospects have emerged for restoring crucial economic, transport, and communication links in the South Caucasus. If Armenia definitively renounces its aggressive policy and signs a peace treaty, the restoration of all transport routes and the establishment of the Zangezur corridor would provide significant economic advantages to this country. By liberating its historical territories, Azerbaijan regained control over the rich natural resources that had been unlawfully exploited by the Armenian occupiers in Karabakh. Once the reconstruction of the devastated territories is completed, Azerbaijan will ensure stable and modern economic growth there, which will contribute substantially to the country's overall economic development [1, p. 18-19]. With the opening of the new Zangezur corridor, Turkey will gain direct access to Azerbaijan without transiting through the territories of Georgia and Iran. Comparing the new overland route to be restored between Azerbaijan and Turkey via the new corridor with the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway that passes through Georgia, the new route will be approximately 340 km shorter [27]. The realization of the Zangezur corridor will not only guarantee a lasting peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan but will also facilitate the return and reintegration of Azerbaijanis once deported from the territory of Armenia. Furthermore, by redrawing the geostrategic map of the region through new logistics hubs and industrial zones, it will accelerate the migration of the rural population to cities, thereby increasing the level of urbanization in the region.

CONCLUSION

Thus, migration management has also changed with globalization. When we look at history, we see that international migration was perceived as a one-sided and unique process. According to this approach, a migrant should never return to his country. At this time, two countries participate in the migration movement - the source of migration and the country where the migrant goes, and the responsibility for organizing this process rests only on them. However, in modern times, this does not reflect reality and it is not accepted that migration management is possible only at the national level. Transit countries are already recognized as actors in migration management policies. In addition, various international organizations are involved in the regulation of this process. Global migration in light of all these ongoing processes the ability to respond to the movement with global governance is a subject of constant debate.

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MIQRASIYA PROSESLƏRİNİN TƏSNİFATLAŞDIRILMASININ ELMİ-NƏZƏRİ TƏHLİLİ

R.N. Rzaxanov

Bu məqalədə beynəlxalq miqrasiya proseslərinin təsnifatı, miqrasiya siyasəti daxilində təhlükəsizlik məsələləri və nəzəri təhlili təqdim olunur. Tədqiqatda qanuni və qeyri-qanuni miqrasiyanın səbəbləri və nəticələri, qloballaşmanın gəlişindən bəri miqrasiyada baş verən dəyişikliklərin növləri və inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələrin iqtisadiyyatına yüksək və aşağı səviyyəli miqrasiyanın faydaları haqqında məlumatlar təqdim olunur.

Məcburi və könüllü miqrasiya miqrant mərkəzli yaşayışa əsaslanan təsnifat kimi müəyyən edilməlidir. Məcburi miqrasiya müharibə, zülm, aclıq, daşqınlar və s. zamanı baş verir. Bu, təbii fəlakətlər səbəbindən ölkələrini tərk etməyə məcbur olan insanların hərəkətidir. Bu şəkildə köçən insanlar ümumiyyətlə qaçqın adlanır, lakin qaçqın anlayışı bütün məcburi miqrantları əhatə etmir. Burada qaçqın sığınacaq axtaran və miqrant anlayışları arasındakı fərqləri aydın şəkildə aydınlaşdırmaq lazımdır. Beynəlxalq hüquqa görə qaçqın irqinə, dininə, milliyyətinə, mənsubiyyətinə və ya siyasi fikrinə görə əsaslı təqib qorxusu səbəbindən vətəndaşlığı olduğu ölkəyə qayıda bilməyən və ya qayıtmaq istəməyən vətəndaşlığı olmayan şəxsdir. Sığınacaq axtaran termini beynəlxalq himayə axtaran, lakin statusu hələ rəsmi olaraq tanınmayan sığınacaq axtaran şəxsi təsvir etmək üçün istifadə olunur.

Araşdırmalar zamanı nizamlı və nizamsız miqrasiyanın səbəbləri və nəticələri haqqında məlumat verilmiş, qloballaşma anlayışı meydana çıxdıqdan sonra miqrasiya hərəkətlərində baş verən dəyişikliklərin növləri göstərilmiş, eləcə də yüksək və aşağı səviyyəli müvəqqəti miqrasiyaya icazənin verilməsinin inkişaf edən və inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələrin iqtisadiyyatına faydası izah edilmişdir. Eyni zamanda miqrasiya proseslərinin sosioloji təsnifatı aparılmış, Belarus böhranına toxunulmuş və Qarabağ münaqişəsi zamanı baş verən məcburi miqrasiya araşdırılmışdır.

Açar sözlər: *miqrantların adaptasiyası, nizamlı və nizamsız miqrasiya, beyin axını, sərhədlərin təhlükəsizliyi, qaçqınların status məsələləri*

НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Р.Н. Рзаханов

В данной статье проводится научно-теоретический анализ классификации международных миграционных процессов, вопросов безопасности в рамках миграционной политики, а также миграционных движений в условиях глобализации. В исследовании представлена информация о причинах и последствиях законной и нелегальной миграции, типах изменений в миграции после возникновения глобализации, а также о преимуществах допуска высоких и низких уровней миграции в экономику развивающихся и развивающихся стран.



Принудительная и добровольная миграция должна быть определена как классификация, основанная на мигрантоцентричном подходе. Принудительная миграция происходит во время войны, угнетения, голода, наводнений и т. д. это перемещение людей, которые вынуждены переезжать из своих стран из-за стихийных бедствий. Людей, которые переезжают таким образом, в основном называют беженцами, но понятие беженцев не включает всех вынужденных мигрантов. Здесь необходимо четко объяснить разницу между понятиями беженец, проситель убежища и мигрант. Согласно международному праву, беженец-это лицо без гражданства и является лицом, которое не может или не хочет возвращаться в страну своего гражданства из-за обоснованных опасений преследования из-за своей расы, религии, национальности, принадлежности или политических убеждений. Просители убежища используются для описания просителя убежища, который ищет международной защиты, но чей статус еще не был официально признан.

Исследование предоставило информацию о причинах и последствиях легальной и нелегальной миграции, показало типы изменений в миграционных потоках с момента появления концепции глобализации и объяснило преимущества разрешения высокого и низкого уровня временной миграции для экономик развивающихся стран и стран с переходной экономикой. В то же время была проведена социологическая классификация миграционных процессов, затронут белорусский кризис и исследована вынужденная миграция в ходе Карабахского конфликта.

Ключевые слова: адаптация мигрантов, регулярная и незаконная миграция, мозговой поток, безопасность границ, вопросы статуса беженца