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## **POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS IN THE STUDY OF THE THEORY OF MIGRATION**

The use of theories of political science and the sciences that are at the interface with it in the analysis of migration opens up opportunities for a wider coverage of migration problems compared to approaches and theories that lie in the field of other areas of scientific knowledge. During a relatively short historical period, the study of population migration was carried out as an independent scientific direction. And during this time, quite a considerable number of different theories and scientific approaches to the study of this complex and meaningful process have been formed. At the same time, it was quite justified and fair that the development of various scientific concepts and views was carried out within the framework of certain approaches, namely: historical, geographical, demographic, political, economic, and others. The choice of the appropriate approach is determined solely by the complex of tasks that the researcher sets for himself. [1].

For the purposes of the study of this article, the most interesting is precisely the political approach, which combines a number of areas and narrower approaches.

1. World-system approach, formed at the intersection of such sciences as political science and economics. It implies the study of migration from the point of view of the formation of a global market, which is characterized by significant inequality and polarization of territorial entities, in particular, the allocation of peripheral regions and the center, the division of territories into North and South as poles of economic development. This aspect of the approach to migration can be seen as a manifestation of neo-colonial dependence on economically developed developing countries.

Migration research from the point of view of the world-system approach involves the identification and study of economic ties that arise between countries (or regions) of entry and exit of migrants, as well as a comparison of the economic and social potential of such countries (regions). Another object of analysis within the framework of this approach may be the attitude of the country's leadership to the problems of migration. In particular, the ignorance by the leadership of the country of entry when deciding the interests and problems of the countries of origin of migrants in some cases can be explained by "neo-colonial arrogance", while reproaches of the countries of origin of migrants that the receiving countries are implementing "selfish" policies can be explained the so-called "dependent attitude" of the countries of origin, which do not seek to solve their own problems of migration (especially labor).

1. Safety studies. When studying the problem of migration in the context of security, security is usually considered “soft” or non-traditional (ie non-military).

In the case of studying the problem of migration from the point of view of non-traditional security, a set of perspectives is considered. First, they are state-centric, which prioritize the interests of the state, formulated by the leadership of the state and of a predominantly restrictive nature (i.e., methods such as curbing unwanted and illegal migration, controlling the labor market, regulating migration flows, and others) are used. [2.c.18].

Secondly, societal security, within which preference is given to the interests of the host society. Migration in this case is considered as a source of problems caused by the marginal position of migrants (for example, crime) and various conflicts between the local population and visitors. Attention is focused on the regulation of migration processes and on the issues of adaptation of migrants in the host society.

Thirdly, the concept of the individual, which focuses mainly on the problems experienced by migrants. These are threats to the personal security of migrants (for example, political repressions, ethnic conflicts, etc.) and deprivation (physical discomfort, hunger, etc.), which are the motive for migration, as well as other threats and deprivations that are already formed in a new place (lawlessness in relations with the state apparatus, poor living and working conditions, attacks by nationalists and extremists).

Fourth, the constructivist perspective, the implementation of which may be related to previous approaches, implies the formulation of analytical conclusions (for example, a set of challenges and threats) in accordance with the peculiarities of their perception by the analysts themselves. Here the essence is reduced to the term "securitization", i.e. investing in each specific phenomenon of the meaning of security. [3.c.58].

In general, the direction of security research sees elements of a threat in migration that require urgent action, or eliminates such threats.

2. The study of borders lies at the intersection of political science and geography and explores the problems of migration at the cross-border stage. This direction includes the following perspectives.

Firstly, a functionalist perspective, which allows us to consider the problems of migration in the context of the influence of borders on the regulation of cross-border flows, as well as the influence of cross-border flows on the change in the characteristics of state borders.

Secondly, an "anthropocentric" perspective, which implies a fairly wide range of studies and considers the problems of migration from the point of view of people crossing the border, for whom such border crossing has become not only a reality, but also the meaning of a life stage. Border studies consider both the objective significance of borders as a regulating tool for migration, and their subjective content, for example, as a mandatory attribute of protection from a hostile or alien environment.

At present, there are a number of areas in Kyrgyzstan that, under the influence of internal migration, have completely lost their original demographic characteristics. Batken region can serve as an example of the development of such a situation, where over the past 10-15 years, as a result of migration movement of the population, mainly to Chui region and Bishkek, the population has decreased by 10-12%. Of the population remaining in the regions, approximately 35-40% lead a "pendulum" lifestyle, that is, they work outside the region or are engaged in commerce, spending most of their time far from home. At the same time, according to a sociological survey, the majority of rural residents intend to leave their place of residence and, most likely, no longer connect their vital interests with local circumstances [4]. As a result, in the peaceful period of the early 2000s, trusting relations existed between the Kyrgyz and Tajiks, some citizens of Kyrgyzstan, forced to migrate, leased their plots and land plots to the Tajiks for a certain period, but after time disputes and problems arose. Some lost contact with each other, and some of the ethnic Tajiks deliberately built temporary extensions (sheds, sheds, makeshift houses) on rented lands, further challenging their rights to property, which was the reason for conflicts that are still fragmentary, up to armed collisions.

An analysis of the situation in the Ferghana Valley shows a trend towards a reduction in living space and resources for the population in adjacent territories. The growing overpopulation of the Uzbek and Tajik zones of the Ferghana Valley takes place against the background of a critical depopulation of territories on the Kyrgyz side, due to internal and external migration, especially in the Batken region. The consequences of migration do not allow for parity in population density with neighboring territories of neighboring countries. As a result, spontaneous attempts arise, as well as targeted actions by residents of the border regions of Tajikistan to seize the territories of the Batken region.

The emerging socio-economic situation in the regions of the Batken region bordering Tajik-istan indicates an increase in internal migration processes and the possible future settlement of the territory of Kyrgyzstan by Tajik citizens.

Over the past 5-10 years, the level of migration among residents of Kulunda, Zhany-Zhersky, Beshkent and Margunsky ayyl districts of the Leilek district of Batken region (the so-called "Arkin massif") amounted to 7 thousand people, with a total number of 57 thousand people. This circumstance, in turn, leads to a demographic imbalance among residents of adjacent border areas. So, today the population of the adjacent Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan is 2.4 million people, and the population of the Batken region is only 540 thousand people. About 12 million people live in the adjacent Uzbek part of the Ferghana Valley.

In recent years, enclave territories in the south of the republic have also become centers of tension and conflict situations. These are 4 Uzbek (Sokh, Shakhimardan, Chon-Gara or Northern Sokh, Tash-Dobe) and 2 Tajik (Kairagach and Vorukh).

All these negative manifestations are the result of the lack of interest of the authorities of neighboring states to solve the old demographic problems of the Ferghana Valley, which prefer to solve them at the expense of our republic. Such circumstances arise due to the uncertainty of the delimitation and demarcation of state borders between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and the completion of this process is one of the important conditions for the stability of Kyrgyz-Tajik relations [5].

3. Geopolitical research. Since the central element of the study of geopolitics is the consideration of problems and opportunities for the control of space, migration can also be considered in different contexts.

First, migration can be understood as an increase in the population, which makes it possible to strengthen the political, economic, military and other potentials of the host country.

Secondly, migration flows can be considered as system-forming links between the countries of origin and destination of migrants, thanks to which close links of interdependence are established between these territories.

Thirdly, international migration can be perceived as a negative phenomenon that can weaken the control of the host country over its own territory. The first signs of such a weakening of control include the emergence and growth of uncontrollable ethnic enclaves, the growth and intensification of conflicts between migrants and the host society. In this context, the concept of "clash of civilizations" by S. Huntington operates. [2.c.23].

Fourth, the context lies in the sphere of critical geopolitics. Geopolitical modern discourses and geopolitical ideas are recognized as the subject of his research. This refers to the study of ideas that have become widespread in the countries of entry and exit of migrants, about the significance of migration in the geopolitical aspect. This implies their critical reflection and analysis even before the stage of their implementation in the political sphere, as well as the development of action plans

in order to prevent conflict situations that may arise in case of underestimation or ignoring the ideas and views that have developed in society. [2.c.26].

When using the political approach, much more often than with other approaches, the focus is on the features of the ethnocultural nature of migrants and the host society, the problems of international relations (for example, such as the political interaction of countries of entry and exit of migrants and the so-called "multidimensional" global processes), the importance of borders in the issue of regulating migration flows, as well as the peculiarities of the perception of all these phenomena and processes by representatives of political elites, on which the adoption of vital decisions depends, by specialists, experts and the opinion of society as a whole. Most of the political science theories that are used in studies of migration processes make it possible to evaluate

migration in various aspects: from the point of view of the state, individuals, and even regional and global systems of international relations. In addition, they provide an opportunity to focus on the analysis of both the very objective reality of the migration process and the subjective perceptions of its characteristics.

Thus, today the regulation of migration processes is one of the main issues of the domestic policy of states. Practice shows that the domestic and foreign policy of any state is based on economic indicators, which, in turn, are closely related to the issues of migration and security. For the purposes of studying migration in the framework of this work, it is the political approach that is of greatest interest, since it is precisely its methods and techniques that allow us to look at the problem of migration more broadly, to reveal the problems of migration processes both from the point of view of international relations and from the position of a clash of interests of different ethnic groups, and from the point of view of the position of the migrants themselves, and from the standpoint of economic and legal regulation of migration processes, and taking into account cross-border problems, and other aspects of this phenomenon.

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