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# Правові виклики сучасності: міжнародна міграція в умовах глобалізації

## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

I Міжнародної науково-практичної онлайн конференції 23 жовтня 2020 року м. Чернівці



Чернівці

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#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

Migration is humanity on the move within or across a national border. People have always been on the go. In recent years, the number of migrants has increased dramatically. The estimate for the numbers of migrants in 2019 is 272 million, or 3.5 per cent of the world population [1]. The UN Migration Agency (IOM) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are; or what the length of the stay is [1]. Migration causes many challenges, both economic and social, for the host countries, the countries of departure, the migrants and his or hers family and the population in the host countries. Migration does not in itself represent a problem; it is rather how any problems are solved that is the universal problem. Migration is an act of the individual to express humanity, a normal way to solve and satisfy human needs. Human desire requires freedom, prosperity, peace, coexistence, education, good health and a long life as individual and universal goals. When these freedoms are not available or legal in the home country, migration takes place. With migration comes integration. How can migrants, their new countries, and their citizens find a way to coexist in peace and prosperity for all parties? Since 2015, with the huge influx of migrants to Europe and the United States, we have witnessed that economic and social aspects of migration have created undesirable and unpleasant situations. Out of the global migrant population, 48 % of the migrants are women, 38 million are children, and 164 million are working migrants, in addition to students and family reunification [2]. Labor migration is seen as beneficial for both the host country and the country of departure. Host countries need labor, workers can send money home to their families, and local communities will thrive because of the injection of money from abroad. Dependence and discrimination are well-known negative factors linked to labor migration. Both host countries and countries of departure easily become dependent on migrant workers and money sent home. Individuals also risk discriminations and addiction because of the money; family members (daughters and sons) are forced to stay abroad to work because parents do not agree to lose the lucrative income from the labor of their children. Governments also exploit unskilled and highly qualified migrant workers. Migrant workers work in hospitals, universities, kindergartens, police forces and government and parliament buildings. Even victims of human trafficking occupy the same type of jobs for governments in Western democracies. The situation is even more dramatic when it comes to highly qualified migrant workers. To train a doctor, e.g. is a long, risky and costly affair. It takes many years and the need for doctors is great all over the world. When a doctor leaves his home country, voluntarily or forcibly, the loss of his work and the investment of his education is a terrible situation for those left behind. The host country, on the other hand, has a huge gain; they increase medical treatment capacity without taking any risk of any costs associated with the doctor's education. One should keep in mind that migration is never linked to moral or ethical standards. Migrants are not always what they seem to be; they might have hidden agendas. Religious fanatics, terrorists, regular criminals, rapists and murderers are also to be found among migrants. This fact is of considerable importance in Western-style democracies. Democracy is based on respect for government rule by law based on free and fair elections, human rights and human inviolability. Not all countries of departure or migrant individuals share these values, and some are willing to do anything to destabilize the Western way of living and values. No other critical factors are of the same importance in migrant analyzes, in any aspect at any time or space as the fundamental democratic value issue. Ultimately, migration is about life. Life is too important and too complicated to be handled by politicians or religious systems. Life is the individual's opportunity and right. Social entrepreneurship is the activity of independent individuals that takes place in the social-economic system. The goal of social entrepreneurship is to make the world a better place for everyone. The results of successful social entrepreneurship are eeconomic development, equal rights, a better world, peace, freedom, a more secure society for everyone and technological, economic and social progress. This is exactly what migrants seek

when they leave their origins. Social entrepreneurship is a mechanism of change carried out by independent individuals. There are no governments, politicians, religious systems or organisations involved in real social entrepreneurship, only social entrepreneurs, because states cannot do the same as individuals. Social entrepreneurship is of individuals for individuals, in other words; it is life itself. When people grasp the scientific truth, which is the result of international independent science, they are inspired to start the mechanism of change; to create a better world for oneself and others [3]. Social entrepreneurship addresses many topics, not least migration and refugees, but also education, elderly care, kindergartens, sports, music and the arts, environment, health care, employees, unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse, transport, human rights and the peace process, economic and political development. Many of the fundamental problems that migrants run from in their home countries and national regions can be solved through effective social entrepreneurship. Most migrants flee underdeveloped economic and social conditions and political and religious oppression. One should never forget that Western style democracy and its way of life and its fundamental freedoms also came out of the same situation a long time ago. The entrepreneurs gave us civilization through their fearless and courageous life efforts, and introduced new solutions in every sector of life, and a better world for all, based on innovations. The same process can be repeated in the underdeveloped states today, and that will add a new dimension to the analyses of global migration.

#### **References:**

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### Наукове видання

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