

FACTORS DETERMINING MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract: Migration as a phenomenon is present in the whole history of mankind. It is an unexplained urge for people to change, which is expressed in the search for security, happiness and opportunity for development. At different times, migration plays an important role in the lives of individuals, countries and continents, and becomes an important factor in the development of civilizations, their destiny and security. Politics plays a key role in the development and construction of migratory behavior in society. As a factor, it is related to the security of people, their interests in which their rights should not be violated or they should not be harmed in any way. Political instability and attitude to democratic potential are emerging as a reason for the emergence of migratory attitudes. Nowadays this factor is shifted from the socio-economic one.

Migration factors are predominant in terms of economic divergences in some countries. The state of the economy in the countries plays a leading role. A lower standard of living will continue to be a supporting factor for external migration. In many countries there are negative trends in employment, economic activity and unemployment. There are a number of social problems related to the reduction of the living potential of the population. Poverty in one country strongly determines the motivation of the people. The inability of people to lead a normal and fulfilling life leads them to start looking for a better standard abroad.

In today's globalization, migration is global. As a socio-economic phenomenon it is associated with the dynamics and mechanical movement of the population in the countries and regions. The consequences of migration processes can affect the demographic development of the population, the economy and other aspects of the life of the population. Their consequences are generally negative, although there are those that can also be considered positive.

Keywords: demographic factors, socio-economic factors, psychological factors, language barrier,

Migration of the population has played an important role in the development of humanity. It is a form of its adaptation to the changing conditions of existence. As a type of process there is a social, economic and political impact on the overall life of each country. For this reason, each government draws attention to the dynamics of this process and often uses one or another development to introduce measures to control it in some way. Migrations are often associated with improving the educational and qualification structure of the population, increasing its cultural level, but also with the increase in its needs and the expansion of the domestic and foreign markets³²³. When discussing the phenomenon of "migration", all factors and aspects of it must be considered, as the causes that give rise to it are of a different nature. Politics plays a key role in the development and construction of migratory behavior in society. As a factor, it is related to the security of people, their interests in which their rights should not be violated or they should not be harmed in any way. Political instability and attitude to democratic potential are emerging as a reason for the emergence of migratory attitudes. Nowadays this factor is shifted from the socio-economic one. Migration policies during different historical periods are motivated by relevant political, economic and social circumstances. The worst migratory waves have been caused by world and regional wars. The salvation of human life, family and children has always been at the heart of the evolution of migration phenomena. Migration policy is a relatively new part of the field of migration³²⁴. Conflicts in one country are a prerequisite for population anxiety. In such a situation, people's attitudes change and attempts are made to find a better environment and a peaceful place to live. And this is normal, as every person is trying to live in a better environment and peace. In history, these conflicts have been the cause of large migratory flows from one country to another in search of protection and asylum. Uncertainty and violence also predetermine migratory behavior and a migration solution. As I mentioned, every individual is looking for some kind of security and personal security, not only for himself but

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³²⁴ Ivanov M., Kl. Naydenov, MIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES FOR BULGARIA, 5th SGEM International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on SOCIAL SCIENCES and ARTS SGEM2018, 2018, doi:10.5593/sgemsocial2018/4.1/S18.045

also for his family. Another reason could be bad government management. When the interests of the population are at odds with the positions of the governors, the attitudes of the people in society change and thus the negative tendencies appear to be leading in their behavior and choice. The high degree of mistrust of citizens towards the government appears to be a problem for the state. Problems with the applied political, institutional, economic and financial model over the years have slowed the development of one country compared to other countries. Another political factor is the prevailing corruption that directly affects the population in the country. When people feel harmed by the state, they take appropriate measures and seek a realization and a better standard of living abroad. Human rights violations are an important prerequisite for migration. When people's rights are violated in one way or another, they change their orientation drastically to their advantage and turn to another country or place seeking protection that their country or place can not or can not provide. Globalization plays a major role in the development of modern politics. Global redistribution of the workforce is irreversible and every national government takes steps to manage this process. The risks in this regard may be great, as inappropriate management of migration processes in this direction can lead to increased gray economy, which threatens security, riots and tensions may arise in receiving societies, may emerge illegal migration with various criminal objectives, exploitation and others. Each country seeks a way to create conditions to prevent those consequences that are caused by mass migration flows. In most cases, the causes of this phenomenon are related to so-called labor migration, but they are not the only reason, of course. Due to this fact, the goal of most migration policies is to overcome the major economic disparities that are a prerequisite for the development of this process. Socio-economic factors form preconditions and attitudes towards migration. The pursuit of personal and spiritual expression, professional realization, better pay for labor are essential for the major part of the population, which is oriented towards permanent settlement abroad or for an extended period of time. These factors affect many aspects of people's lives and their development potential. Associated with labor migration, they can be grouped in several ways. Some of them are differences in the degree of economic development of the countries. When a country is economically well developed, it offers its population better working conditions, respectively better pay, more prospects, and improvement in the workplace.

Migration factors are predominant in terms of economic divergences in some countries. The state of the economy in the countries plays a leading role. A lower standard of living will continue to be a supporting factor for external migration. In many countries there are negative trends in employment, economic activity and unemployment. There are a number of social problems related to the reduction of the living potential of the population. Poverty in one country strongly determines the motivation of the people. The inability of people to lead a normal and fulfilling life leads them to start looking for a better standard abroad. Migration caused by factors such as poverty and unemployment is due to country development and economic growth. These factors emerge as a security issue for society, as the pressure of this kind of migration tends to develop in the years to come and to continue to grow. Unemployment is another economic factor that supports emigration trends. Many young people go abroad to find a job that suits their qualifications or the desire for professional development. In addition to unemployment, low pay is another economic factor that plays a role in migratory attitudes and processes. It is normal for people to choose a place where they can safely receive higher incomes to achieve their goals and lead to a better standard of living. Due to all the factors listed here, we understand that economic differences lead to an increase in people's motivation for migration. The movement of capital and trade flows are developing at a rapid pace, mainly linked to the economic efficiency of the countries. Thus, the lack of balance of migratory movements, accompanied by factors in this group, leads to greater development of indiscriminate migration. To prevent these trends, employment needs to be increased, incomes, and social infrastructure. The main target is at least part of the potential emigrants who are active and active to stay in the country. It is impressive that in cities where there is more foreign investment there is lower unemployment and they attract a large share of domestic migrants. This is due to the fact that migrants mainly follow the path of capital.

The demographic factor is related to the size, distribution and structure of the population. It constitutes processes such as reproduction, mortality, births, and aging, and plays a role in the development and security of the country. An interesting fact is that the natural population growth in some countries is developing more slowly and sometimes even negative, while the downturn in some poorer countries is growing at a rapid pace. It is precisely in these poorer countries that there is a reduction in jobs and an increase in labor resources. Difficulties arise in the social sphere, the inability to meet the needs of people of material and household character. Migration also reflects demographic processes and structures. Modern trends in business development place the demographic factor in the focus not only on demand but also on supply (as a factor for employment formation), with the availability of highly

educated, skilled and unemployed labor resources becoming the main element in stimulating labor immigration in a given region³²⁵.

The effect of mechanical movements is imminent on its age-gender structure, thus related to birth rate and mortality, and is a direct and indirect factor for the scale of natural movement and population. The character of reproduction of the population is conditioned by economic and social development. Reproduction itself is also crucial for economic and social development, as man is the main producer and consumer of the material and spiritual goods created. Demographic behavior can also be seen as a complex interaction of the physiological and psychological characteristics of the individual, the conditions of his overall life activity, the cultural and spiritual norms and values of that social group to which the individual belongs, and of society as a whole. Migration, however, affects not only the number but also the composition of the population. The displacement of large masses of young people from the villages aggravates the age structure of the rural population and improves the age structure of the urban population. Migration of young people from these settlements leads to reduced economic potential and worsening demographic potential³²⁶.

This further affects the reproduction processes of both population groups and the formation of labor resources. Of course, not only migration but births and mortality have their influence on social structures. Many families who fail to provide their living are forced to seek their livelihood and security in another country. Migration attitudes dominate again through the economic nature and living conditions. Migration of the population has a role in demographic development. Aging populations is emerging as a problem related to the demographic structure. It has a negative impact on demographic change. Internal migration changes the reproductive behavior of the population according to their place of residence. The level of health and human health determine the quality of life of the people. Concerning education, the negative tendencies are manifested by the fact that many young people with higher education go abroad and the number of illiterate persons is increasing. In addition to the aging process differences are predetermined and from the migrations of young people with higher education to the cities where they can find better conditions for personal and professional development³²⁷.

Ethnic factors, especially in combination with economic factors, are largely responsible for the migratory attitudes of the population. Each country faces issues of ethical concern. However, these minorities play a role in terms of compatibility with the population, their behavior and adaptation, as some of the immigrants have a different way of life and culture than indigenous peoples. When we talk about ethnic issues, the cause can again be related to the differences between ethnicities and, above all, religion. Nowadays, there are many cases of terrorist acts related precisely to the religious basis and ethnic group mentality. Inter-ethnic conflicts may even develop into inter-state conflicts, and these factors may affect emigration.

Psychological factors have retention factors but do not always hinder the migration process. The migration process in this case entirely depends only on the individual's decision and attitudes towards a given situation or environment. These factors are mainly expressed in terms of the norms and values of the individual and the spiritual culture, by his attachment to his traditions and his lifestyle. Nowadays, socio-psychological factors play an increasingly important role in the decision-making process. These include family relationships, family and community integration, birthplace, friends, work colleagues, living conditions in the place where people live, and others. More and more people, however, decide to migrate to change their own or the whole family's social status. Every individual has some kind of system of needs, interests, and goals that can be accomplished according to his attitude or the situation he is facing. For most people, there is no place that can satisfy all their requirements and desires. And this is normal because it is mainly due to the fact that all people have different views, requirements and motives in the decision to move and make their migration choices. When it comes to the influence of cultural

³²⁵ Найденов Кл., М. Иванов, Управление на демографския риск в Р България – тенденции и перспективи (Management of demographic risk in bulgaria – trends and prospects), Годишник на МГУ “Св. Иван Рилски”, том 59, Св. IV, Хуманитарни и стопански науки, 2016, Annual of the University of mining and geology „St. Ivan Rilski“, Vol. 59, Part IV, Humanitarian sciences and Economics, 2016

³²⁶ Naydenov Kl., T. Traykov, DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN URBAN AREAS OF REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE LAST 25 YEARS, 1st International Scientific Conference Geobalcanica , 2015, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18509/GBP.2015.27> UDC: 314.911.375(497.2) „1990-2015“

³²⁷ Traykov T., Naydenov Kl., DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN RURAL AREAS OF REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN 21 CENTURY, 1st International Scientific Conference Geobalcanica , 2015, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18509/GBP.2015.26> UDC: 314:911.272(497.2) „21 vek“

factors, the fact that the desire for migration is not always reflected in the resettlement decision, nor does migration always follow a real migration. In some cases, attachment to a particular territory, the desire to maintain contacts with relatives and relatives, traditions, memories of the past, and attachment to home and parents have a staple in the migration process. To this factor can be added the fears of the potential emigrants about the costs (as time and money), the separation with their relatives, as an essential prerequisite for the planned emigration not to take place. Many studies reveal that when the family, kinship and friendship circles are located over long distances, the migrant is stimulated and directed to certain places where there is only one of his relatives. In this way, his chances of adaptation in the new environment are increasing even if the culture and the lifestyle of the foreign state differs from his perceptions. Generally, migration can be defined as a behavioral phenomenon that includes the interests, attitudes, needs and values that are formed in a particular family and social situation.

The language barrier is almost always an important factor in deciding on emigration. Nowadays education and training programs include foreign language training. In this way, the state is trying to follow international standards in education. The language barrier, as well as the socio-psychological cultural environment regarding emigration, are identified as retaining factors when deciding to work abroad or to depart on other occasions and causes, especially when people go for a long period of time. The risk that emigrants think they are opposed to the desire for migration, and in most cases they give up their motivation. In most cases, the risk is related to the lack of knowledge or the knowledge of a certain foreign language, and hence the feeling of insecurity.

Globalization nowadays causes an increase in human mobility and affects some aspects of emigration, as it affects the content and the consequences of modern migration. Emigration and migrant return have recently been seen as a process of global mobility and international exchange, and the free movement of people across borders to provide services in the area of knowledge and skills has become the commonly used definition of "brain drain". Labor mobility abroad and migration are seen as the movement of people who leave their country for socio-economic reasons with a willingness to work in another country, and for that reason they change their domicile.

Public policy development over the years has made its impact on European attitudes towards migration and migrants. Overall, capital movements in Central Europe and the Baltic region do not help to eliminate labor market disparities. Logically, capital is moving faster to developing regions where the level of economic activity is high. One of the current problems in the modern world faced by many countries is illegal immigration. The phenomenon of "illegal migration" carries in itself a double threat: firstly, the illegal crossing of state borders is a kind of crime, and secondly, a large number of illegal migrants go to commit illegal activities or try to get into the criminal world for some reasons. Efforts to successfully tackle illegal immigration are needed to try to stop or curb the flow of illegal immigrants. Factors resulting from the changes in the modern world can be defined as retention, pushing or attracting emigration. Attracting factors are external factors such as highly developed economies and better wages and working conditions in other populated areas. Push factors can be defined as internal factors. They are something like a catalyst for emigration. Such factors can be related to the state of the country. The causes of migratory processes are potentially internal to this type of factor and mainly relate to quality and standard of living, income, conditions, and so on. Retaining factors are directly related to people's values. Such factors may be psychological, for example, which include family, social environment, populated place, and others.

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