



TYPES OF MIGRATION

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Abstract: *Migration in Europe is not a new phenomenon. It is estimated that in 1945 there were over 40 million refugees and internally displaced persons in Europe. The military conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa over the last few years, as well as the war in Ukraine, have created a huge wave of refugees heading for the Old Continent.*

Keywords: *migrants, refugees, voluntary migration, forced migration*

Introduction

This crisis is the beginning of a much more serious economic and social migratory pressure that the continent has yet to face. The crisis will call into question not only unclear migration policies, but also freedom, equality and tolerance, which are fundamental principles in the EU's political architecture.

The purpose of the report is to identify and analyze the types of migration, which in turn will allow us to review measures and means to reduce the adverse effects of uncontrolled migration processes.

The beginning of the refugee crisis in Bulgaria is associated with the arrival of the first waves of migrants from the Middle East in 2012. The most serious flow was registered in the period 2015/2016. Bulgaria, as well as virtually all countries in Southeast Europe, is considered by refugees as a transit corridor on their way to Central and Western Europe. The distribution of foreigners who passed through Bulgaria to their country of origin are primarily refugees from Ukraine, Syria, followed by Afghanistan, Iraq and stateless people. The wave of refugees passing through Bulgaria primarily affects Bulgarian society politically and psychologically, while real pressures, including economic and social, remain relatively low compared to a number of other European countries, especially those in southern and southeastern Europe.

Migration is the totality of different territorial movements of the population, which lead to a change in their place of residence.

According to the author, this definition, unlike the definitions adopted in a number of normative documents and publications, includes the phenomenon of internal migration, which also affects the security of regions and organizations in them.

It most closely resembles the terminology used in the "Migration Research Methodology" adopted by the National Statistical Institute, according to which migration means a change in the person's usual place of residence[1]. In the study of migration, the set of persons who have changed their usual place of residence (current address) is observed.

"Immigration" is the voluntary relocation of people from one place to another, most often from one country to another. An immigrant is a person who settles permanently or at least for a long period of time in another country and even acquires a new citizenship. Tourists and temporary workers are not considered immigrants.

"Emigration" means the voluntary or forced departure for a period which is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months in the country of residence and settlement in another country. This is usually caused by some negative change in life, be it natural, economic or military. Emigration is not tantamount to mass forced ethnic evictions.

It is assumed that migration can be classified into the following types:

- by spatial principle - internal to the country, external or transit;
- for reasons - voluntary or compulsory;
- by type of process - temporary (reversible), irreversible (irreversible) or circular;

- by correlation to the legal framework - legal or illegal.

"Internal migration" is migration within the country, moving from one region to another. For many of the regions in Bulgaria, it leads to an imbalance in their economic development and to demographic problems. In Bulgaria it is considered voluntary or forced (relocation of parts of the population from areas with economic or disaster status).

"External migration" is the relocation of people to other countries. It can also be voluntary or coercive, reversible or irreversible.

The reasons for migration can be very different, with the economy having an increasing influence in recent years.

"Voluntary migration" is considered to be one in which groups of people move voluntarily. These groups of people voluntarily leave the territory of their country of residence and settle in another country. These are usually economic (labor) migrants.

"Forced migration" is considered to be migration in which groups of people seeking protection are relocated (to preserve their health and life).

According to the time of residence in the host country, there are two types of migration - temporary and permanent. The term "circular migration" is defined by the European Commission as "a form of migration that includes legal mobility (departure and return) between two countries". Temporary migration, according to the definition of the European Migration Network, implies a specific goal or motivation to return to the country of origin or to continue mobility along other migration routes[2].

The writer Umberto Eco has an interesting view on the subject of migration. He said a distinction had to be made between "immigration" and "migration" in such a way that immigration could be politically controlled, restricted, encouraged, planned or accepted. This is not the case with migration. As violent or peaceful as it is, it is a natural phenomenon: it happens and no one can control it.

Immigration occurs when immigrants adopt most of the customs of the country in which they immigrated, while migration occurs when migrants who no one can stop at the borders radically transform the culture of the territory to which they have migrated. As long as there is immigration, nations can hope to prevent an increase in ghetto immigrants so that they do not mix with locals. When migration occurs, there are no ghettos, and mixed marriages are uncontrollable. What Europe is still trying to establish as immigration is, in fact, migration.

Globally, there is still no accepted uniform definition of illegal migration. It is generally perceived as the movement of people from one country to another without the necessary documents, not through designated places, and without the immigrant meeting certain conditions. The terms "illegal", "illegal", "irregular" and "undocumented" migration refer to the same phenomenon and can be used interchangeably.

Despite the use of the mentioned terms as equivalent, it should be noted that according to some publications, the direct use of the term "illegal" implies a deliberate criminal violation of certain laws and regulations or a conspiracy. Therefore, the author prefers to use the term "illegal", which has a broader meaning, as most of the irregular migrants are not criminals.

Irregular migration has the properties of other types of migration - it can be transit or for the purpose of establishment; it can be emigration or immigration; it may be free or regulated in so far as it is carried out independently or with the mediation of smugglers to act as a regulatory, coordinating and guiding unit; it can be violent or voluntary[3].

The most important feature of illegal immigration is its ability to mimic refugees, and its influence extends to all spheres of public life and the functioning of the state.

Conclusion

The data on the number of asylum seekers in our country is an extremely important benchmark for forming an objective picture of the state and trends of refugee processes. The number of refugees in Bulgaria is relatively small against the background of the total number of refugees in the Member States of the European Union, which allows us in a calmer environment to review measures and means to reduce the adverse impact of integration processes on the security of migrants. regions and business organizations in the country.

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