



Understanding Migration Factors in Modern Life

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ABSTRACT

What is Migration? Why people are migrating a lot these days? Here I will mention some factors that urge people to migrate. In the modern world, migration has become a pervasive and complex phenomenon, shaped by a multitude of interconnected social, political, economic, and environmental factors. This article aims to provide an overview of the key drivers of migration in contemporary society, shedding light on the intricate web of influences that propel individuals and communities to relocate.

Keywords:

Migration, traffic, illegal labor migration, migration policy, remittances, legal acts

Migration has always been a fundamental part of human history, but in today's modern world, the factors driving migration have taken on new dimensions. People relocate for a variety of reasons, including economic, social, and political factors. Understanding these migration factors in modern life is crucial for addressing the complex challenges and opportunities presented by human mobility.

Economic factors play a significant role in modern migration patterns. For many individuals and families, the pursuit of better economic opportunities serves as a primary motivation for moving. In an increasingly globalized economy, disparities in wealth and development between regions and countries drive people to seek work and improved living standards elsewhere. Economic migration is often fueled by factors such as limited job prospects, low wages, or economic instability in one's home region.

Social factors also influence modern migration patterns. Family reunification, improved quality of life, and access to education and healthcare are strong drivers of migration. Many individuals seek to join family members who have already migrated in search of better

living conditions. Additionally, the desire to provide better opportunities for children or access to specialized medical care can lead people to move across national borders.

In recent years, political factors have become increasingly salient in driving migration. Conflict, persecution, and human rights abuses force many individuals to flee their home countries in search of safety and security. Political instability, repressive regimes, and the erosion of civil liberties can create environments that compel people to seek refuge beyond their borders. Additionally, environmental factors such as natural disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation can also contribute to forced migration as people are displaced from their homes. Advancements in transportation and communication technologies have transformed the landscape of modern migration. Ease of travel and the ability to stay connected with distant locations have reduced the barriers to movement, making it easier for people to consider and execute long-distance relocations. Information about job opportunities, living conditions, and immigration processes is more accessible than ever, shaping individuals' decisions about whether and where to migrate.

Moreover, the globalization of labor markets has created opportunities for skilled workers to seek employment in countries with high demand for their expertise. This has led to the rise of "brain drain" in some regions, where skilled professionals migrate to pursue better career prospects, often leaving behind a shortage of talent in their home countries.

In response to these complex migration factors, governments, international organizations, and local communities must develop comprehensive and compassionate policies to address the diverse needs of migrants. This includes initiatives focused on labor migration, family reunification, refugee protection, and integration of newcomers into host societies. Additionally, efforts to address root causes of migration, such as economic inequality, political instability, and climate change, are critical for promoting sustainable solutions. Understanding migration factors in modern life involves recognizing the multifaceted nature of human mobility. By acknowledging and addressing the economic, social, and political drivers of migration, societies can strive to create environments where migration is a choice rather than a necessity, and where the rights and dignity of all individuals on the move are respected. Migration in modern life is shaped by a complex interplay of economic, social, and political factors. Addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by human mobility requires a deep understanding of these factors and a commitment to developing inclusive and responsive policies.

Literature Review: Drivers of migration.

Why do people decide to leave – an easy answer? This summary has demonstrated the wide range of variables that might influence a person's decision to move as well as their desire to do so. Although each of them can have an impact on the desire to migrate, it's crucial to recognize that this does not always translate into an intention to migrate or a final movement because these are dependent on personal capacity (de Haas, 2011). In this context, human capital—knowledge and skills—economic

capital—materials—and social capital—other people—all play important roles (de Haas, 2014). Few persons in poverty are able to make long-distance moves because they are unable to do so. As a result, they are underrepresented in global migratory flows, and when faced with violence or natural calamities, they frequently relocate only a short distance, forcing the really poor to remain where they are (de Haas, 2014). Since these population groupings are frequently just as vulnerable as those who have relocated, it is crucial to recognize these non-moves. Only a small number of research have looked at the intentions behind migration; most of the studies concentrated on population group movements that have actually occurred. Investigating the impact of migration determinants on migratory desires is necessary to distinguish this influence from that of individual capacities and advance our understanding of migration determinants. I contend that the lines separating voluntary from forced migration should be acknowledged in order to take into consideration the complexity of migration decisions. This also holds true for the creation of fresh theoretical frameworks, which ought to discourage people from rigidly adhering to the binary classification of migration types and encourage them to take into account the whole range of migratory behaviors. Here, I do not dispute that certain decisions to relocate are made in situations that are more urgent and less voluntary than others, increasing the individual's risk and necessitating stronger safeguards and support systems. However, it's also critical to recognize that migrants have agency and that decisions are made by them. These are the outcomes of the complex interactions between the many variables discussed in this research, which include their own personal and household characteristics (age, wealth, skill level, and so forth), the extent of their network, their access to technology and transportation, and the local political and economic context.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the study of migration factors in modern life underscores the intricate interplay of economic, political, environmental,

social, and cultural forces that drive individuals and communities to relocate. It is evident that a comprehensive understanding of migration in contemporary society requires a nuanced approach that considers the diverse motivations and challenges faced by migrants. Addressing the complex and multifaceted nature of migration necessitates a holistic and interdisciplinary approach. Policymakers, humanitarian organizations, and communities at large must recognize the underlying dynamics of migration and work towards inclusive, sustainable solutions that respect the dignity and rights of migrants.

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