Chapter 7
Migration From Georgia and Ukraine in the Context of Russian Aggression

Giga Abuseridze
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2868-8719
Riga Stradins University, Latvia

Olena Agapova
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1024-0238
National Aerospace University "KhAI", Kharkiv, Ukraine

Inga Paliani-Dittrich
Independent Researcher, Georgia

Janis Grasis
Riga Stradins University, Latvia

Eka Kavelidze
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0071-2385
Caucasus University, Georgia

ABSTRACT

The authors examine migration as one of the urgent problems of the modern global world. The phenomenon of migration has been indispensable for human history, culture, and civilizations, the causes of which have always existed and still exist. All sorts of wars, confrontations/conflicts turn a group of society into refugees and push them to migrate from the source of conflict to neighboring or distant countries. Also, the underlying causes, such as social, political, economic, and other factors, which are inherent of the domestic and foreign policy of any country, are considered as an important aspect. The chapter also reviews the migration profile of Georgia and Ukraine. Particular attention is paid to migration as a result of conflicts/ethnic conflicts instigated by Russia, Russian occupation, as well as other migration inducing factors. It is concluded that the migration policy solves not only the problems of migration, but also the tasks of economic development, respect for human rights, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is one of the important components of the global world, that is accompanied by both positive and negative aspects and includes many interconnected indicators, such as political, economic, social, cultural, etc. Migration is not only a recent phenomenon, it is also the result of global processes. Migration can be defined as the process of movement both across international borders and within a country. Migration was a subsequent process of civilizations, that included a wide category of society in its content; In modern literature, they are called refugees, displaced persons, internally displaced persons, and economic or environmental migrants.

According to Etzo Ivan, the migration phenomenon classification scheme is based on three different aspects. The first aspect concerns the management of migration flows and distinguishes between international and internal migration. International migration studies cover the movement of people between countries, while internal migration involves the movement of people across national borders (Etzo, 2008). The second important aspect is related to migration modeling, where the main difference is between micro and macro approaches. The micro approach covers the behavior of individuals, while the macro approach focuses on countries and regions. The third aspect includes identifying the determinants of migration and studying the consequences of migration (Cadwallader, 1992).

Migration is increasingly important, even though the majority of today's population movements still are internal and take place in poor countries with high rates of population growth and rural-urban migration. Some 3% of the total world population was born outside the country where they are currently living. The impact is, however, far greater than this percentage suggests. International migration not only touches the lives of the migrant population but also influences the lives of nonmigrant populations. Once people decide to cross borders and settle in other countries, both their personal life and that of their families they leave behind will profoundly change, not only economically, but also socially and culturally. This also applies to the people with whom they live and communicate within the localities and regions of settlement. Contemporary migration manifests itself in all corners of the globe and transforms entire societies as a consequence of a constant stream of people leaving and/or entering (Naerssen & Annelies, 2007).

The reasons for migration are varied. It can be political and economic in nature. In addition, there are contrasting reasons for migration, such as forced and tragic reasons (for example conflict). It should be noted that economic disparity between countries, the growing level of intolerance, as well as the threat of climate change and its consequences are important factors that lead to migration and population displacement.

According to the authors, in general, there are two types of migrants: humanitarian and economic. Humanitarian migrants are asylum seekers and refugees; While economic migrants migrate abroad in search of higher wages and better opportunities, or at least to escape the social and political situation in their country. Economic migrants have more choices than humanitarian migrants when determining their destination. Some environmental migrants change their place of residence due to environmental conditions and may choose to migrate out of their state to other places with more favorable environmental conditions.

According to the authors, it is important to distinguish between economic migrants and refugees. While the decision of economic migrants to relocate to another country is based on the relative opportunities afforded abroad, refugee migration is ultimately driven by vulnerability to persecution and access to resources for migration (Brell and others 2020). As a result, the characteristics of economic migrants may differ from refugees in terms of demographics and skills, for example, the higher prob-

13 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/migration-from-georgia-and-ukraine-in-the-context-of-russian-aggression/318757

Related Content

Changing and Adapting Curriculum While Teaching: Narratives From Afghan Academics and Students

Sara Mohammed Aldousand Ghaith Ahmad Ismail (2024). *Resilience of Educators in Extraordinary Circumstances: War, Disaster, and Emergencies (pp. 54-73).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/changing-and-adapting-curriculum-while-teaching/346507

Triple Selves at Work: Immigrant Muslim Women Navigating Careers in America

Basak A. Khamush, Donna E. Schultheiss, Kelly Martincin, Keelan Quinnand Irina Bransteter (2021). *Examining the Career Development Practices and Experiences of Immigrants (pp. 141-171).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/triple-selves-at-work/266163

Civil Participation in the New Life: Migrant Children and Civic Literacy

Asl Sezginand Tuba Yolcu (2023). *Strategies for Cultural Assimilation of Immigrants and Their Children: Social, Economic, and Political Considerations (pp. 86-104).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/civil-participation-in-the-new-life/327440

Hispanic/Latino Immigrant Women's Social Stressors: Silenced Voices

Elizabeth Ramseyand Rufaro A. Chitiyo (2021). *Immigrant Women's Voices and Integrating Feminism Into Migration Theory (pp. 136-154).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/hispaniclatino-immigrant-womens-social-stressors/266901

State Policy of a Country With Occupied Regions Towards Internally Displaced Persons: Case of Georgia

Manana Darchashvili (2023). *Handbook of Research on the Regulation of the Modern Global Migration and Economic Crisis (pp. 158-172).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/state-policy-of-a-country-with-occupied-regions-towards-internally-displaced-persons/318760