



## Foreign Experience in Regulating Migration Processes

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**Abstract:** *This article studied the scientific theoretical foundations of the regulation of migration processes, as well as foreign experience. Experimental methods that have passed the experience of developed countries have been analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *migration, referendum, migrants, migration crisis, economy.*

The topic of regulating migration processes has become so widespread in the modern world that it has caused waves of criticism of supporters and opponents of immigrants, so it becomes very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to agree and reach an agreement between the opposing parties. In the current difficult reality, some countries have found a way out to hold a referendum, at the Direct will of citizens, one of which was Brexit, which took place in Great Britain on June 23, 2016.

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It should be noted that the problem of migration for Great Britain is not new: the country's government has repeatedly spoken about the impossibility of building a multicultural society. Immigrants in "Foggy Albion", who speak a foreign language, have a different religion and culture, understand rights and laws differently, as a rule, did not always strive to join British society, thereby creating a mood of discontent among the local population. "Migration serves as a clear barrier to British society. Moral feelings are expressed in a person's relationship to other people, the community and his social duties. When a person experiences these feelings, he evaluates other people's behavior or mental characteristics and his own behavior based on a certain morality, that is, a set of social morals and norms.<sup>1</sup> Faced with the choice of a separate development by joining themselves in the European Union and blurring their personality or preserving the latter, the British choose their own path, which in the future can bring them even closer to the main British partner researcher N. A. Medushevsky.

The vote for Britain's exit from the European Union dealt a serious blow to the image of the European Union, whose members could never agree and achieve solidarity in the implementation of various migration programs and achieve deepening cooperation in the field of migration. Team mood-a complex of emotions that arise in team members in relation to this or that phenomenon, team mood has a huge power of influence, which is the motive for the behavior and activity of military personnel. While some types of Team mood (passion, confidence in success, high spirits) are factors in its success, others (bad mood, distrust of one's own strength, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the capabilities of the team.<sup>2</sup> As noted above, the central

<sup>1</sup> Baxodir o'g, G. I. F., & Abdullo o'g'li, M. I. (2022). SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONALITY EMOTION. Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences, 1(3), 1-12.

<sup>2</sup> Said o'g'li, S. S., & Abdurasul o'g'li, R. S. (2022). Psychological View of the Military Community. Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress, 1(2), 5-12.



role in the support of the Brexit population was played by the migration process in Europe, which caused many conflicts at different levels.

According to surveys, the British do not trust the institutions of the European Union and believe that immigration causes a lot of problems. More than half of Britons who have participated in various surveys believe that immigration should be stopped or at least severely restricted. The British demand not only to reduce the pot of immigrants from countries outside the European Union, but also to reduce the flow of EU citizens arriving in Britain (now about 3 million EU citizens live in Britain, and the number of Poles has already exceeded the number of immigrants from India). In the context of the strengthening of migration legislation, the question arises of immigrants from the European Union. As noted by the authoritative Migration Observatory, by 2017, more than 3.5 million non-Irish EU citizens were living in Great Britain, who had to determine and prove their right to be on the territory of the Kingdom in the near future.

Thus, it is not surprising that in Europe, during many political discussions and disputes, the issue of migration has become a key point. At the same time, some political actors consider immigrants only a threat, while others have more advantages than minuses, although they note that the current situation is quite complex and multifaceted. However, it should be noted that a negative attitude towards immigrants, as a rule, prevails, which is closely related not only to the growth of anti-immigrant moods in society, but sometimes to nationalism.

The election slogans of the leader of the party "National Union" in France caused discontent among the supporters of Marine Le Pen Multiculturalism: "I am a woman, and as a woman I feel extreme violence and restriction of freedoms throughout the country through Islamic fundamentalism. I am a mother and, as millions of parents, I care about my country and the peace that we leave as a legacy to our children every moment. I am a lawyer and have learned from my judicial practice a deep commitment and respect for public freedoms, as well as empathy for victims who suffer from the impunity of criminals." Le Pen has been criticized more than once for his lack of tolerance and criticism of migration, but this did not prevent him from finishing second in the first round of the French presidential election in April 2017.

In October 2016, the first referendum in Hungary since 2003 was voted to join the European Union, with millions of Hungarians asked to answer one question: "Do you approve the EU's right to forcibly relocate citizens of other countries to Hungary without the consent of the Hungarian parliament?». The country had a public consensus on the migration crisis in Europe, which also affected Hungary, since, according to Eurostat, Hungary at the end of 2015 was the leader in the number of applicants in relation to the country's population (17,699 asylum seekers per 1 million inhabitants), which found its expression in the general rejection.

According to citizens ' requests, 90% of Hungarians considered refugees a burden for the entire social security of the country. 86% are unhappy with their influence on Hungarian culture and traditions. 83% believe that the presence of immigrants is harmful to the Hungarian economy. 76% consider refugees as a source of terrorist danger. 70-80% intend to deny the EU's right to forced resettlement of foreigners in Hungary without the consent of Parliament.

Immigrants around the world have always strived for European countries, and at the beginning of the 21st century, trends remain the same. However, the migration crisis caused by the escalation of political instability in Arab Asian countries, mass protests and hostilities in Libya, Iraq, Morocco, Egypt, and finally the Syrian civil war forced millions of people to leave their homes and seek European asylum in 2015-2017.

According to official statistics provided by Eurostat, for the first time in 2015, more than 1.2 million people seeking asylum in the European Union were registered. Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries.



At the end of 2017, the number of immigrants decreased significantly and amounted to about 705 thousand asylum seekers in the member states of the European Union (EU). There are a number of effective ways to manage conflict situations. They can be divided into the following large group.<sup>3</sup> Syria remains the main country of asylum seekers citizenship in the member states of the European Union in 2017, a position that has been held every year since 2013. In 2017, the number of Syrian applicants for asylum for the first time decreased from 335 thousand in 2016 to 102 thousand. Iraqis made up 7 percent of asylum seekers, 7 percent of Afghans, 6 percent of Nigerians and Pakistanis, and 5 percent for the first time. Of the 198 thousand applicants registered in 2017, Germany accounted for 31%-28% of all applicants in the European Union. Many defense mechanisms are quite unconscious - meaning most of us don't even realize we're using them right now. Some types of psychotherapy can help a person learn what defense mechanisms they are using, how effective they are, and how to use less primitive and more effective mechanisms in the future.<sup>4</sup> Then Italy (127 thousand or 20%), France (91 thousand or 14%), Greece (57 thousand or 9%), Great Britain (33 thousand or 5%) and Spain (30 thousand or 5%).

In Russia, they watched with great concern the development of the migration crisis in Europe. What was characteristic of the speeches of the Russian authorities was the fact that the migration crisis was actually provoked by the European Union itself, opening the doors to immigrants very widely. Any form of behavior can be explained by internal and external causes. In the first situation, the psychological properties of the subject's behavior appear as the initial and final conditions of the explanation, and in the second - external and operational conditions. In the first situation, we talk about motives, needs, goals, wishes, interests, etc., and in the second - about incentives arising from the situation. Sometimes all factors that determine human behavior from the inside are called personality dispositions. Accordingly, dispositional and situational motivations are spoken of as internal and external analogs of behavior determination. That is why the desired action of a person is considered as twofold: dispositional and situational determination.<sup>5</sup> Emphasizing the negative consequences of the crisis, Russian experts expressed the opinion that the increase in migration flows leads to an increase in Islamophobia, nationalism and euro-skepticism, and may eventually lead to the division of the European Union.

Such speeches undoubtedly influenced the formation of public opinion, which was noted by the sociologists of the Levada Center. Participants in sociological surveys touched on the topic of migration and repeatedly repeated the idea of whether European countries themselves are to blame for the migration crisis ("Europe drives itself"). There is a specific basis for the division of group members with "conflict-of-regulation relations" related to the hierarchy within an unregulated group. These are, for example, the time spent in a group, age, gender, place of residence before entering a social organization, etc. In this case, the object of "—relations contrary to the charter" is a person who does not accept the existing hierarchy or does not achieve informal status in the group, allowing him to take an equal position with the rest of the group.<sup>6</sup> According to an All-Russian survey conducted by the Levada Center in March 2016, 42% of respondents supported the idea that "when attacked by terrorists, Europe will be "worthy", because instead of fighting the threat of terrorism, it prefers to fight against Russia."

<sup>3</sup> Dilmurod o'g'li, Q. B., & Usmon o'g'li, M. R. (2022). Conflict and Stress Management. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 1(3), 10-15.

<sup>4</sup> Furqat o'g'li, M. T. (2022). THE MECHANISM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION IN A PERSON. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, 1(3), 13-19.

<sup>5</sup> Diyorbek O'tkir o'g, A. (2022). Personal Activity and Motivation. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, 1(2), 13-22.

<sup>6</sup> Olimjon o'g'li, O. O., & Shuxrat o'g'li, Z. I. (2022). The Main Features and Signs of "Relations Contrary to the Charter"(On the Example of Russian Experience). *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(5), 17-21.



Sociologist Karina Pipia said that every second respondent expressed the opinion that refugees arriving in European countries should not join the host (European) Community. Strict stratification within the group is associated with the conditions for the existence of closed communities: firstly, the group is faced with the need to solve most of the problems that arise with its resources, and secondly, the group is deprived of the opportunity to redirect. negative emotional stress accumulated from the outside.<sup>7</sup> Also, the hypothesis that the negativism of the population of Russia in relation to the situation with refugees in Europe is determined by the general negative nature of perception by respondents of Western countries against the background of the ongoing disagreements and contradictions of Russia and the West is not unfounded.

### Conclusion

In conclusion the European migration crisis contributed to an increase in migrantophobia in Russia, including a negative attitude towards refugees. In the spring of 2016, a World Refugee survey was conducted by the human rights organization Amnesty International (Amnesty International). 27 people from 27 countries were asked how much they are ready to accept refugees, that is, whether they are ready to live with them in the same house, neighborhood, in the same city/city/village, in the same country, they would not have included them in the country at all. The "refugee loyalty rating" was headed by China, Germany and Great Britain, while Russia is at the very bottom of the rating. In Germany, for example, more than half (57%) of respondents said they would be happy to see refugees among their neighbors, and one in ten would receive them in their homes. Almost all Germans (96%) said that they accept refugees in their country, and only 3% refused to enter them. However, in Russia, more than a third of respondents said that they refuse to enter them (61%), and only 1% receive refugees in their homes.

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