

ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL AND ETHNIC CONFLICTS ARISING FROM MIGRATION PROCESSES

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Abstract: This article examines the complex relationship between migration processes and the emergence of cultural and ethnic conflicts. It explores how demographic shifts caused by migration impact social dynamics, identity politics, and intergroup relations. By analyzing case studies from various regions, the study aims to identify key factors that lead to conflicts and propose strategies to foster social cohesion.

Keywords: Migration flows, political conception, labor resources, COVID-19

Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqola migratsiya jarayonlari va madaniy va etnik nizolarning paydo bo'lishi o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni o'rganadi. Migratsiya tufayli demografik siljishlar ijtimoiy dinamikaga, shaxsiyat siyosatiga va guruhlararo munosabatlarga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganadi. Turli mintaqalardagi amaliy tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilib, ushbu tadqiqot nizolarni keltirib chiqaradigan asosiy omillarni aniqlashga va ijtimoiy birdamlikni rivojlantirish strategiyasini taklif qilishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Migratsiya oqimlari, siyosiy konseptsiya, mehnat resurslari, COVID-19

Аннотация: В этой статье исследуется сложная взаимосвязь между миграционными процессами и возникновением культурных и этнических конфликтов. Изучается, как демографические сдвиги, вызванные миграцией, влияют на социальную динамику, политику в отношении личности и межгрупповые отношения. Анализируя тематические исследования в разных регионах, авторы стремятся выявить основные факторы, вызывающие конфликты, и предложить стратегии для укрепления социальной солидарности.

Ключевые слова: Миграционные потоки, политическая концепция, трудовые ресурсы, COVID-19

According to UNESCO statistics, more than half of the world's population is multilingual. In countries like the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and European nations, the issue of international refugees, racial and minority

oppression, and other challenges has become prevalent. It is essential to study the cultural and language problems faced by migrants, as these can lead to the misrepresentation of ethnic or linguistic groups. Most migrants consist of students, workers, economic refugees, political refugees, or business leaders from various countries [1, p. 132].

When different cultures come into contact, language and communication barriers can become particularly significant. Here are some key aspects to consider:

1. **Language Differences:** Different cultures may speak different languages or dialects, creating communication barriers. Translators and multimedia tools can help overcome these obstacles.

2. **Cultural Contexts:** Each culture has its own norms and values. Misunderstanding cultural contexts can lead to confusion or offense. Learning and respecting cultural sensitivities is crucial.

3. **Nonverbal Communication:** Gestures, facial expressions, and other nonverbal cues can carry different meanings across cultures, potentially creating misunderstandings. Sensitivity to these signals is important.

4. **Communication Styles:** Communication styles vary widely—some cultures prefer direct communication, while others are more indirect. Adapting one's style to the cultural preferences of the interlocutor is key.

5. **Learning and Exchange:** Cultural exchange and interaction with people from other cultures can help overcome communication barriers, fostering better understanding and more effective dialogue [2].

When cultures merge, religious and relational conflicts require special attention and efforts to find peaceful and respectful solutions. Promoting tolerance and education in this area can contribute to more harmonious relations among diverse cultures and religions.

Examining the cases of Germany and France:

Since reunification in 1990, Germany's migration policy has undergone significant changes, from shifts in the structure of migration flows to redefining core political concepts ("Germany as an immigration country") [3]. Despite established mechanisms for regulating migration, Germany faced a European-scale crisis in 2015–2016, which exacerbated domestic tensions and highlighted challenges in national security. Ongoing international conflicts (e.g., Afghanistan, Belarus), the COVID-19 pandemic, and rising global socio-economic inequalities have further intensified migration pressures on Germany.

In France, one of the major social issues in recent decades has been the integration of migrants from African and Middle Eastern countries. The early 2000s marked a new phase in France's migration processes, aimed at transformation. However, by the mid-2000s, nearly half of all labor migrants were low-skilled workers, often filling jobs that locals avoided [4]. In 2007, foreign labor accounted for 7.2% of the working-age population, rising to 10% by 2012–2013 [5, p. 305]. Unemployment among migrants exceeded 14% in 2011–2012 [6]. Under Nicolas Sarkozy, France adopted a "selective" migration policy, continued by François Hollande and later Emmanuel Macron. However, the 2015 migration crisis and ongoing instability in the Middle East worsened the situation, with illegal refugee flows posing risks to national security and public health during the pandemic [7].

The consequences of migration crises must be considered for both sending and receiving countries. For sending countries, the loss of human capital—particularly educated, entrepreneurial, and young individuals—leads to demographic decline, labor shortages, and aging populations. For example, in Moldova, some villages have lost nearly all young women, as many have left for work in Russia or Europe. The departure of skilled professionals and entrepreneurs poses significant economic risks.

Conclusion

The concept of a "migration crisis" can be analyzed from two perspectives. Narrowly defined, it refers to the sudden arrival of large numbers of migrants, particularly forced or ecological refugees, which strains social infrastructure and labor markets. Broadly, it encompasses the negative effects of mass emigration, including the loss of demographic and labor potential. Both perspectives highlight the need for balanced policies to address the challenges and opportunities of migration.

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