

MIGRATION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION: MIGRANTS' RIGHTS IN GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Migration has become the most egregious consequence of globalization, as the interconnectedness of economies and societies transcends geographical boundaries across the countries of the world. This paper explores the nexus between migration and globalization, with a specific focus on migrants' rights within the context of a globalized economy. It delves into the challenges and opportunities, positives and negatives presented by globalization for migrants, examining how economic, political, social, cultural, and legal factors influence their rights and experiences. By analyzing existing literature and empirical evidence, this paper seeks to elucidate the complexities of migrant rights in the face of global economic forces. Furthermore, it explores policies and recommendations aimed at promoting the protection and empowerment of migrants in the globalized era. Through this examination, the paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the intersection between migration and globalization and to inform more inclusive and equitable policies for migrants worldwide. By exploring the reasons and interconnectedness of globalization and migration, this paper tries to provide some legal perspectives for future consideration:

Key words: *rights of migrants in a globalized world, causes of migration, globalization and migration, violation of rights of migrants, consequences of globalization*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is an economic, social, cultural progress in which individuals of different cultural, ethnic, social backgrounds collaborate with each other in all spheres of life more tightly than previously. Ubiquitous migration is one of the most visible and significant aspects of globalization involving growing numbers of people moving along countries and across borders, looking for better lifestyles, employment, and opportunities. It is supposed to consider that globalization has laid the foundation of migration, but, in reality, migration of people around the world started far before globalization. Globalization just increased

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migration volumes underpinning a new social class that is called “Migrants”. Migration has always been an important part of social activity. Globalization has given a number of supplementary opportunities to the migration process by opening the borders of nations and activating displacement of people. Policy-makers should recognize this progressive state of affairs, and appreciate the potential and actual contribution of migrants to sustainable changes in a globalized world. Policies should be concentrated not only on migrants themselves, but also on the process of migration considering that migration is a choice and, in some cases, an option that has consequences. This means reducing the constraints for people to migrate, ensuring that migrants’ rights are respected in host areas, recognizing and supporting migrants’ contributions in all spheres of modern life and, also, the issues connected to their rights and responsibilities. This all will provide for better cooperation of globalization and migration providing an opportunity to better interact with each other and become harmoniously interconnected¹.

Over the centuries millions of people have migrated despite physical, cultural, economic obstacles in search of a better life. The concept of migration includes moving to reside in a country other than the country of birth of the person who migrates. The UN gives an alternative definition of a migrant. “A migrant is a person who regardless of reasons and status /legal or illegal/ lives outside of the homeland or the country of residence for more than one year”. International migrants can be recorded according to their country of birth, country of citizenship, last country of previous residence, duration of time spent away from birthplace or last place of previous residence, purpose of stay (visa type). There are two roots according to which migrants are specified: In one sense the migrants are defined by their nationality, in another sense he or she is defined by their residence². Whatever the definition or the wording of the migrant, it is easier to say, “The migrant is someone who voluntarily or involuntarily lives legally or illegally outside of his/her primary or main country of residence”. There is a widespread academic opinion that globalization has brought about profound and extensive changes in the way people live, work, and interact and these changes in the minds of people have led to changes in their behavior. One significant consequence of this global phenomenon is the unprecedented surge in migration. People cross borders, seeking new opportunities, and building lives in foreign lands at an unprecedented rate. This migration, fueled by economic, social, and political factors in the globalized world, has become a defining feature of the 21st century.

According to the estimates prepared by the Population Division, in 2020, the number of international migrants worldwide has reached 281 million which equates to 3.6 percent of the global population. Female migrants constitute 48 percent of international migrants. The primary result of migration is the origination of their rights on a legal platform to scope the field and to cope with the issue. These statistics are approximate because there are undocumented migrants worldwide. The reason for the lack of numbers of migrants is the reluctance of the government to collect and analyze the data of migrants. The data of migration varies from country to country which is interconnected to the concept of naturalization, which is the process of decreasing the rate of alienation in the country by naturalizing migrants³. The rate of migration varies significantly among countries and differs from country to country and the propensity of the country to offer citizenship may affect the migration statistics. Migration as a consequence of globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon with both positive and negative impacts.

While it offers individuals and families the prospect of a better life, it also presents challenges related to cultural integration, social cohesion, and the protection of vulnerable populations. As the world continues to evolve in the era of globalization, resolving the complexities of migration will require collaborative efforts, innovative policies, and a commitment to human rights⁴.

Positive sides of migration: The term of “Migration” includes a number of well-defined categories such as migrant workers, as well as those whose status is not specifically defined such as international students. In the modern globalized economy migration has become a trend to create a better lifestyle. In the globalized world the concept of migration includes positive and negative aspects to discuss. One of the main positive aspects of migration is monetary remittance which has a poverty-reducing effect on countries. Migrants have much influence on the current global economy. Migrant workers’ remittances to their home countries have dramatically increased over the past few decades. According to the World Bank’s Global Economic Prospects 2006, remittances to middle- and low-income countries amounted to about \$30 billion in 1990. This amount is increasing over the years. During the 15 year period timeline, it reached \$170 billion with annual growth rates above 10 percent. Remittances constitute about 30 percent of total financial flows providing significant foreign exchange earnings. They are equivalent to 2.5 percent of the gross national income of the developing world. Some evidence indicates that monetary remittances of migrants have a positive microeconomic effect in recipient countries. Moreover, remittance flows improve a country’s creditworthiness for external borrowing⁵. In general, external monetary flow such as remittances do have potential support for recipient countries because this flow mainly goes to the poorest population of the country as migrants who send this money, in general, are the representatives of the poorest layer of that country, therefore, they send money to the poorest layer of their family members. This means that remittance directly affects the poverty level in the country. Another benefit, connected to migration, is the fact that migration has a positive effect on education, contributing to health outcomes again as a result of monetary remittance. There are and are going to arise many other benefits of migration that the world is going to experience, because the reality is that as every occurrence has a beneficiary side so every occurrence has negative sides too.

Negative sides of migration: In spite of these benefits that try to provide a better field for the migrants all over the world concentrating on migrant workers there are and are going to continue to survive negative sides of migration that need evaluation. Migrants are often vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including wage theft, excessive working hours, and hazardous working conditions in host countries. These negative aspects of migration need evaluation and deep analysis. Protection from exploitation and abuse is one of the requirements from lawmakers for migration law. Migrants’ rights strictly need visa and immigration regulations. These regulations should be transparent, non-discriminatory, and designed to facilitate safe and legal migration for various purposes. Migrants should be treated with respect for their human dignity in any country. There are also human trafficking horrors connected to migrants, forced labor or any other forms of modern-day slavery that are the side effects of migration. In two words, there is a need to evaluate both, positive and negative sides of labor migration and the legal framework connected to it to make sense of the phenomenon fully.

Legal framework: The legal and inevitable consequence of current widespread

migration is the formation of “Migrants’ rights”. Migrants’ rights are very complex and interconnected to both positive and negative sides of globalization as Migrants’ rights and even Human rights are equivocal and difficult to evaluate as completely protected or not. Rights in a globalized economy refer to the fundamental rights and protections granted to the migrants, regardless of their nationality or migrant status. These rights encompass the principles of fair and safe working conditions, non-discrimination, equitable compensation, the right to organize and collectively bargain, and access to social benefits. The most important aspect of migrants’ rights is the migrants’ labor rights, because as a matter of fact, a person migrates mainly to seek a better job and, therefore, a better lifestyle. Migrants, who often move across countries seeking employment opportunities, face unique challenges and vulnerabilities related to labor rights in the context of migration. Migrants’ rights in the globalized economy dictate that all migrants, including migrant workers, should be treated equally and without discrimination based on their nationality, race or other factors. Therefore, equal treatment and non-discrimination in the form of especially fair and safe working conditions for the migrants are significant for modern human rights. Equal treatment and non-discrimination include fair wages and appropriate working conditions for migrants and endemic people. The concept of equal treatment requires that all migrants, regardless of their migrant status, should receive fair wages for their work and be provided with safe working conditions which is not always reality in the platform of labor migration as often migrant workers are not treated equally to the residence of the country where they migrated. Migrants should not be subject to exploitation or substandard working environments. Migration and the protection of migrants’ rights in a globalized economy are closely related to freedom of association and collective bargaining and migrant workers have the right to form labor unions, join worker associations and engage in collective bargaining to protect their fundamental rights and negotiate for better working conditions and compensations. In reality, they may face barriers to exercising this right due to various barriers, for example, lack of status. Humanitarian law requires that migrants all over the world should have access to social benefits such as healthcare, employment benefits, and retirement plans similar to those of domestic workers. Access to these benefits may vary depending on the legal status and the specific policies of the host country, but keeping track of the above-mentioned social benefits is essential for maintaining labor rights. Therefore, many steps are being taken to protect the rights of migrants in a globalized world, and to ensure fair wages for them and forbid discrimination toward them. Migrants’ rights require advanced resources and easy access to these resources for migrants if their rights are violated. These can involve mechanisms for filing complaints, accessing legal aid, pursuing justice through the legal system, in many cases demanding asylum. Access to these legal resources is able to provide respect for human rights, as migrants should be treated with respect for their human dignity. The legal framework of the civilized world is trying and doing many efforts to achieve high-quality protection, there is a need for high-quality cross-border legal standards, regulations in a globalized economy.

Discussions of *rights for migrants* in the globalized economy are essential for safeguarding their well-being and ensuring that they are not subject to exploitation or discrimination. Achieving this justice often requires collaboration between governments, employers, international organizations and civil society to establish and enforce legal frameworks that protect the rights of all workers, regardless of their migrant status.

The interconnectedness of globalization and migration

Globalization and migration are deeply interconnected and mutually influential processes that have formulated the many aspects of the contemporary modernized world. In some cases, migration both within the country and across countries is considered a negative aspect of globalization as internal migrants are often held responsible for the excessive growth of megacities in the country, as people tend to move from villages to big cities to find better jobs and life, and international migrants are often thought to increase unemployment in industrialized countries by undercutting local wages, and to benefit from welfare systems in the host country to which they seldom contribute⁶. Globalization and migration are mutually interconnected from the perspectives of economic, cultural, technological, legal, political and environmental factors.

Globalization has led to the integration of markets, allowing for the movement of goods, services and capital across borders. This free economic movement has opened many national borders allowing the labor force to have more flexible mobility, because migration is often driven by economic factors with individuals seeking better job opportunities and higher wages in other economically developed and established countries. This movement of people contributes to the global flow of labor filling gaps in labor markets and supporting economic growth in one country and destroying the labor market in those countries from which these laborers migrate. Europe, for example, is faced today with a conflict zone stretching across the Middle East and North Africa, and with several fragile countries, rapidly growing populations, rising urbanization and huge economic inequalities in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Global migration nowadays stretches from the global South to the global North forcing developed European countries to face migrant accumulation in their countries⁷. This is mainly the result of multinational and extensive companies widespread along Europe underpinning the new economically developed age for Europe and the economically ruined age for some southern countries forcing the last to migrate to the economically more developed North. This highlights the interconnectedness of globalization and migration from the perspectives of the economy.

In connection to migration, it is important to mention that globalization facilitates the exchange of cultural ideas, values, and practices across borders. This cultural diversity and availability because of open borders as a result of globalization lead to increased migration as people seek to experience or participate in diverse cultural environments. Migration often results in the formation of diaspora communities, where people maintain tight ties to their cultural roots while living in different countries. These communities contribute to cross-cultural exchange and diversity in the globalized world. This kind of cultural conversation forms a distinctive culture which is a mixture of diverse customs and traditions of different countries. This kind of new culture embraces particles from different countries from where migrants brought varied habits, customs, and culture. With increased globalization and open borders this cultural interaction frames a hybrid culture that includes the best from every different culture.

Further interconnectedness of globalization and migration is connected to the advancement of technology. Progress in technology, especially in communication and transportation as a result of globalization, has reduced the barriers to migration. People can now easily stay connected with their home countries, making the decision to migrate less daunting using cutting-edge technology to feel closer to home- telephone, computer,

the Internet as means of everyday communication. Besides, technological promotion facilitates the transfer of knowledge and skills. Skilled workers may migrate to areas where their expertise is in demand, contributing to the development of new industries and technologies.

Globalization usually impacts political stability, with economic and political changes in one part of the world affecting other parts of the world or in other ways it is called the “Ripple effect”. This kind of “Ripple effect” creates a bunch of states where the political occurrences in one country of the bunch effect the political occurrences of the other countries of the bunch. This establishes chain political actions around the states in the bunch. Political instability, the policies implemented by the government, the distribution of benefits and costs, conflicts, political persecutions, divisive ideologies in one country because of political impact, can force people to migrate as refugees and asylum seekers to more politically tolerant country⁸. Europe is currently faced with daunting challenges: monitoring and protecting its borders, managing migration flows, attracting skilled labor to address its economic needs, managing tension with migrant communities (especially Muslim ones) to protect social cohesion and stability and integrating those communities to the greatest extent possible. There appears to be a divergence between the economic rationale, on the one hand, and the social cohesion and internal security rationales, on the other, in the context of a European migration policy⁹.

From the legal aspect, globalization and migration are interconnected in the sense that legal policies are being designed in the globalized world to control the migration process. It is not an exaggeration to say that these legal policies are not enough to regulate migration processes or they are not enforced effectively to productively manage migration processes. Legal acts designed to curb international migration usually only benefit illegal smugglers and employers who hire undocumented migrants to avoid complying with existing pay and working conditions regulations. Policies that attempt to restrict internal migration by making it difficult for migrants to gain access to urban housing, basic human services, or even the job-finding process, are also usually unsuccessful. More often than not, policy makers simply ignore the fact that mobility is an important part of people’s lives, and any legal strategy should be designed to fit people’s desires or to at least overlap them. For example, there is a need for lawmakers to take into account that if mobility is an integral part of societies, it is easier to support and regulate them rather than restrict¹⁰.

Globalization has contributed to environmental challenges including climate change. The globalization of industries and trade has led to increased demand for natural resources and energy. This has contributed to environmental degradation, deforestation, and resource depletion, exacerbating the impacts of climate change. Besides, the global supply chain is interconnected in the modern global world and the disruptions caused by extreme weather events or natural disasters in one region can have a cascading effect on production and distribution systems worldwide. This can lead to economic instability and displacement of communities and, therefore, migration. Globalization has led to economic disparities between and within countries. Many developing nations are more vulnerable to climate change impacts and face economic challenges and increased poverty due to climate-related events, forcing populations to migrate in search of better opportunities¹¹. The direct change from globalization to climate change and from climate change to migration is discussed in the 5th chapter.

Understanding the interconnectedness of globalization and migration is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by these complex and dynamic processes mentioned above.

Migration as a consequence of globalization

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, whether within a country or across borders. When people shift places, they take different cultures, social customs and traditions, or ways of doing things differently in the host country. There are positive and negative effects of this for both the places they leave and the new places they arrive at. In one sense, migrants take various ethical and national elements to the host country, mixing them with the host country and alienating these things from the home country, in another sense, they bring the same kinds of elements from the host country to the home country undermining the national values. This creates the interplay of cultures between countries because of migration which establishes a mixture of cultures or “Unified culture” in a globalized world. Migration as a consequence of globalization can be voluntary migration and forced migration. With voluntary migration, people leave of their own free will, usually choosing to move somewhere with more cultural, educational or economic opportunities. People may have the opportunity to prepare to move by saving up money, learning a new language, or studying the new culture they will be moving into. This kind of conscious migration is well qualified and meticulously prepared by the individual for a long time. Today’s cutting- edge technology, integrated economy all over the world opens many ways for voluntary migration as a human being is prone to welfare and prosperity and also is very inclined to mobility and changes. People born in Southern developing countries, for example, strive for voluntary migration to the more developed Europe to make a good life. On this platform, voluntary migration is closely connected to globalization. For example, because of the globalized advanced economy, multinational companies, European North may suggest the best opportunities for many migrants that are not possible to find in African and Asian countries.

In connection with forced migration, people fear for their lives and are usually under threat from political, social, or environmental forces. In this case, people may be moving abruptly with few resources at their disposal. Countries that receive refugees or asylum seekers usually have to provide things like housing, food, and transportation in the short term¹². This is also tightly related to globalization. In today’s modern world wars are becoming more and more bloody holding in terror people. The main reasons for war are to assert dominance over another country, achieve political objectives, resolve disputes, it includes territorial disputes, ideological differences, economic interests, the pursuit of power. These political turbulences affect the people of both sides of the war, as they fear for their life and future in that kind of insecure conditions. In the modern globalized world, countries strive to expand and form one global state around the world so wars and persecutions are the main instruments to achieve these objectives and, therefore, the main agents for forced migration. Finally, climate-induced forced migration is important to highlight. Currently, globalization leads to climate change, the details of which we will discuss in another chapter. For now, it is important to mention that Globalization leads to climate change, the last force to migrate to a more secure and favorable climate zone.

As we can discern, regardless of the reasons, migration is inextricably linked with

globalization. Globalization guided by informational networks and technology is transforming our world from day to day, leading to a more widespread migration. On one hand, processes of globalization drive international migration, including disparities in development, demography and democracy, the global jobs crisis, segmentation of global labor markets, revolutions in communications and transportation, and transnational social networks. On the other hand, international migration itself generates processes of globalization, including the global transfer of money and goods, the emergence of global cities, and growing social and cultural integration. International migration can be considered a herald in the mainstream of globalization: it will either flourish while the forces of globalization overcome nationalism, or its reduction may be an indication that globalization has peaked and is retreating¹³.

International migrants as a global occurrence, comprised about 2.8% of the world's population in 2000, and 3.3% of a significantly larger world population by 2015. Most projections suggest that the proportion of migrants in a continually expanding world population will continue to grow over the next century along with globalization, in particular, as a result of steepening demographic gradients, and the effects of climate change which is a primary result of globalization. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is likely to further boost and complexify international migration, notably by altering the ratios between irregular to regular and unskilled to high-skilled migrants as well as improving the gender balance¹⁴.

There is one final arena where international migration has an uneasy relationship with globalization, and that is global governance. Until IOM became an associated agency of the UN in 2016, it had often been pointed out that international migration was one of the few truly global issues without a governance of the UN. Even now the existence of IOM in the UN system remains contested. It is still true that there is no single legal or normative framework that applies to all migrants; the rights of irregular migrants remain especially contested. Migration as an existence should have one integrated management authority to process legal policies and act and to enforce them uniformly in all countries.

Globalization is truly the trend of our age and its impact is being increasingly felt in almost every region of the world. Anthony Giddens defines globalization as the intensification of worldwide social relations that link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. This kind of wavy happenings worldwide create predictions among scholars that a globalized world with globalized migration brings irreversible changes in civilized society and the world will never be incised and will never have insular states as previously. Globalization, interchangeably treated as a process, a condition, a system, a force and an age, can also be described as the expansion and intensification of social relations and consciousness across world time and world space¹⁵. This kind of social relations drives tight interaction between societies and therefore, migration of any sort. Thereby, with the intensification of global occurrence, migration intensifies.

It is important to mention that migration is one of the characteristics of the modern global world, which in turn affects the socio-cultural and political climate of individual countries and entire regions of the world. This phenomenon is usually understood as “increase of the scale of international migration of population, involving more and more countries of the world in the migration interaction, qualitative change in the structure of migration flows in accordance with the needs of the globalizing labor market”. At the

same time, the globalization of migration flows is thought to be derived from the liberalization of the flow of goods and capital and the globalization of population. Globalized migration is not only a quantitative increase of the number of migrants, as well as sending and receiving countries. This phenomenon has a significant impact on the formation of modern migration policies at the global, international level. There is a unification of the requirements for labor migrants, no matter how skilled they are. On the other hand, working conditions and methods of personnel management are standardized and unified at the same time. The processes of globalization in this sphere lead to the fact that the geography finally loses its meaning: both for the host country, for the country of origin, citizenship and nationality of the labor migrant, in accordance with its requirements for skills and general qualification in a specific field, and for the migrant himself - in accordance with the conditions of employment and residence in the country to his requests and expectations¹⁶. In the process of globalization at the contemporary stage of world development there are close interconnections between the streams of goods and capitals and the migratory movement of people. Thus, sometimes they have different geographical directions, supplement each other, become a condition and result of each other. With globalization developing and extending, there is a formation of new divisions of societies in which migrants play an important role, filling the economic niches in the developed countries.

The reasons standing behind migration

Migration in the globalized world can be driven by various factors, and individuals themselves may be run by a combination of reasons. Meanwhile, some factors really stand behind migration in the globalized world.

1. Economic opportunities: People often migrate in search of better employment prospects, higher wages, and an improved and advanced economic environment. These are economic drivers that motivate people to migrate to areas or countries with a stronger economy where job visions are better. This kind of economic migration seeks higher wages, a better lifestyle to allow migrants to earn more and improve living standards. These grounds are exacerbated in the globalized conditions, as globalization leads to a more unequal economy within different countries. Besides, people may move to start a new business or invest in regions with more favorable and prospective economic conditions. In some areas migration as a consequence of economic conditions is a strategy for poverty alleviation, as individuals seek to escape poverty and deprivation in their home regions by moving places with better economic prospects.

2. Education achievements: Students often migrate to find better educational opportunities and institutions. It turns out, that not every country has educational opportunities that are on the same level. Young people may migrate to access better educational opportunities that are not available in their home countries. This is particularly common for higher education, where individuals may seek universities with renowned programs for better facilities. Scholars, researchers may migrate to collaborate with experts in their fields. As the borders have opened in the globalized world and languages and culture are not a barrier any more this sort of migration is becoming more accepted. Migration for education often leads to better career prospects. Many individuals choose to study abroad with the intention of gaining skills and qualifications that will enhance their employment opportunities either in the host country or upon return

to their home country. In this case there is an opportunity for them to find and study fields or pursue research opportunities that are not available in their home countries. This is especially true for fields that are newly discovered and are not thought of in every country. This kind of educational migration gives the student an opportunity to study and at the same time he or she learns new language providing them with the opportunity to gain second language, get acquainted with new culture, new and more advanced network. This experience may open doors to international career opportunities for collaboration.

3. Conflicts and security: Political instability, conflicts and violence in one country force individuals to seek safety and refuge elsewhere. Many migrants flee their home countries because of armed conflicts in their home countries to seek protection and asylum. This kind of migrant has no choices as their life is under the threat. Additionally, people may flee persecution or discrimination, human rights abuses in search of safety and protection in another environment. Not all individuals displaced by conflicts cross international borders. Many become internally displaced persons (IDPs), meaning they are forced to flee their homes but remain within the borders of their own country. Internal displacement often occurs when people seek refuge in safer regions away from conflict zones.

4. Environmental factors: Environmental changes, such as rising sea level, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity, disasters like hurricanes, earthquakes, floods can force people to move temporarily or permanently. The phenomenon of climate migration has gained increasing attention in recent years as a consequence of global climate fluctuation. Climate migration is climate-related mobility of people that is driven by gradual or sudden climate-exacerbated variations. The United Nations high commissioner for refugees reports that an average of 20 million are being forcibly displaced to other areas all over the world by weather-related events every year. The same accounts foresee that around 200 million people will be displaced by climate-related issues by 2050¹⁷. In the macroscopic spectrum, climate change includes abnormal heavy rainfalls, prolonged droughts, desertification, environmental degradation, sea-level rise. In the microscopic spectrum, climate change includes the food and water shortage in relation to the above mentioned climate disasters that force people to flee away from their origin countries. In many cases, climate-related disasters have naturally generated origins, which are difficult to control and in other cases, there are artificially emerged factors, such as globalization and economics that contribute to climate migration. Globalization has contributed to environmental challenges including climate change. The globalization of industries, trade and the development of many branches of industries, has led to increased demand for natural resources and energy. This has contributed to environmental degradation, deforestation, and resource depletion, exacerbating the impacts of climate change. Besides, the global supply chain is interconnected in the modern global world and the disruptions caused by extreme weather events or natural disasters in one region can have a cascading effect on production and distribution systems worldwide. This can lead to economic instability and displacement of communities and, therefore, migration. In the current globalized world, economic disparities between and within countries are becoming more and more widespread. Many developing nations are more vulnerable to climate change impacts and face economic challenges and increased poverty due to climate-related events, forcing populations to migrate in search of better opportunities¹⁸. Global trade in water-

intensive goods such as agriculture products can contribute to overexploitation of water resources in certain regions. Water scarcity and agricultural challenges, exacerbated by climate change can lead to a likelihood of increased migration. Besides, in recent decades, societies and individuals strive for living in big cities, therefore, rapid urbanization has taken place, with many major cities located in coastal areas. Rising sea levels and increased frequency of storms due to climate change pose a threat to these coastal regions, displacing populations and leading to climate-induced migration¹⁹. Despite the scale of climate migration, current legal protections across the world are ineffective in protecting climate migrants. Typically, climate migrants are not legally recognized as refugees and therefore do not enjoy international and domestic refugee law protections. In Canada, for example, there is a public interest in policies that foster planning and accommodation. Elizabeth May is pushing for the creation of a new class of climate refugees to be included in Canada's asylum policy. "We have to think about the number of people who need a safe place to go from rising sea levels and other events," said May²⁰. On 20 September 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada told the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants that plans just for resettlement would not be enough²¹. Some scholars see a correlation between climate migration and GHG emissions from human activity, particularly burning fossil fuels for energy, which changes the climate of Earth. Policies should be adopted for GHG emissions reduction that would avoid global warmth and the floods in many countries the urgency of which is obvious even at this level of warmth for coastal megacities, drylands, also for people living in Arctic²². Emissions that exist in the atmosphere today can persist for decades and will continue to affect the global climate. According to the UNHCR, "Nine out of every ten natural disasters today are climate-related [and] ... as many as 20 million people may have been displaced by climate-induced sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008 alone²³."

5. Family-based migration: Family-based migration, also known as family reunification or family sponsorship happens when many individuals migrate to be reunified with their family members who have already moved to another country and reside there. This type of migration is common worldwide and is often facilitated through various immigration policies and regulations. There are marriage-based intents to migrate when because of technological opportunities individuals find partners in another country than where they live and migrate to get married. Many countries allow citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their spouses or partners for immigration. Spousal sponsorship typically requires proof of a genuine relationship and may involve meeting certain financial and other eligibility criteria. Individuals who are citizens or permanent residents of a country may be able to sponsor their parents for immigration, allowing them to join their adult children in the host country. Requirements for parental sponsorship vary by country and may include financial support obligations. Parents living in a host country may sponsor their dependent children for immigration, enabling families to reunite and live together. Children who are sponsored typically need to meet age and dependency requirements set by immigration authorities.

6. Cultural exchange, networking, and collaboration: Increased connectivity allows for cultural exchange and some people migrate to experience different cultures and lifestyles. People all over the world want new feelings, emotional impressions, conscious recognition and diverse sentiments to enjoy life. That's why some people just

shift periodically their residence place. During recent decades another phenomenon has been spreading among people in countries where access to healthcare is limited. Individuals may migrate to seek better healthcare facilities and services - to undergo an operation that is not available in their origin country.

7. Legal and political factors: Government policies, political programs, ruling systems can influence the movement of people. Individuals may seek political asylum in another country due to state or non-state persecution.

8. Quality of life: People move for fun. There are cases especially among young people when they are prone to migrate to another country just to get acquainted with diverse cultures and people. People may migrate in pursuit of a higher quality of life, better living standards and improved social services.

Global Inequality as a historical and present factual agent to globalization and migration

Global inequality plays a significant role in the process of globalization and migration. First of all, global inequality has led to increased economic interdependence among countries. The benefits of the globe are not distributed evenly and incomes among countries and even among separate households in one country are not equal. Developed countries often experience economic growth and increased wealth, while many developing nations face challenges such as exploitation of residents and especially laborers in the country, environmental degradation, unequal distribution of profits, high levels of poverty, high rates of property crimes in relation to increased poverty and perversion of the society in the country.

Global inequality starts with economic inequality among the countries. Globalization gave rise to multinational corporations. While these corporations contribute to economic growth, they often exploit low-wage labor in developing countries, contributing to migration and income inequality. Globalization in essence gave birth to and promoted a communication revolution among countries which allowed firms to relocate factories to distant countries where they could take advantage of cheap labor without relinquishing control²⁴. In this respect, Asian poor and middle classes are the main beneficiaries of these multinational companies²⁵. Economic disparities between countries are significant drivers of migration. Individuals from economically disadvantaged regions may migrate to wealthier countries in search of better economic opportunities, higher wages, and improved living standards. In some cases, migration results in “Draining” developing countries, where highly skilled individuals emigrate to more prosperous nations, this exacerbates global inequality as developing countries lose valuable human capital. Globalization interchangeably pushes societies toward global inequality which is closely tied to unequal access to resources such as education, healthcare, and technology. This disparity can lead to social injustice and hinder the development of certain regions, promoting individuals to seek better opportunities through migration. This social ripple is tightly connected to “Kuznets wave or cycle” theory which explains the general terms, changes in inequality. The scholar argues that the modern historical era of the last five hundred years has been closely connected to “Kuznets” theory, which are waves of altering increases and decreases in inequality. Previously, far before globalization and the industrial revolution the mean income of the middle level of any society was stagnant and there was no connection between the levels of inequality. Wages and inequality were

driven up or down by idiosyncratic and unusual events such as epidemics, new discoveries, invasions, wars. If inequality decreases and mean income and wages go up and the poor become slightly better off, the population would increase to unsustainable levels and would ultimately be driven down, as the average per capita income declined, by higher mortality rates among the poor. This would push the poor back to the subsistence level and raise inequality to its previous higher level. In a nutshell, scholars argued that before the industrial revolution social inequality moved in “Kuznets waves” undulating around a basically fixed average income level. With the industrial revolution the situation changed and wages generally increased in the “Pari Passu” principle.

Afterwards, the postindustrial stage was highlighted by more inequality than before because a higher total income allowed a part of the population to enjoy much higher incomes without driving everybody else below the starvation point. Higher total income simply opened more space for inequality assuming that everybody must have at least a subsistence income. Milanovich, Lindert, Williams defined this idea and stated that when the mean income is small in society then the surplus from the income is small too, and even when entirely taken by the elite, it cannot result in huge inequality. This is because a tiny elite would have the same income. But as the mean income rose, the surplus above the subsistence level increased as well and the possible inequality became greater²⁶. After the industrial revolution as proposed by “Kuznets” theory, inequality decreased as the supply of more educated labor and the demand for redistribution increased, and return on capital went down. This was the benign mechanism that reduced inequality. There was also the “Malign” mechanism consisting of war and revolution that pushed inequality down in the rich countries after World War I. The interplay of these two mechanisms, malign and benign, explains the decline in inequality that occurred throughout the rich world during most of the twentieth century and is often referred to as Great Leveling. The forces that drove inequality down after World War I had come to an end in the 1980s, the period around which is dated as the benign period after the malign period. The 1980s ushered in a new technological revolution, characterized by remarkable changes in information, technology, globalization. This widened income disparities. The increase in inequality happened in part because the new technologies strongly rewarded more highly skilled labor, drove up share of capital and return of capital and opened space for rich countries to compete from China to India. The structure of demand and jobs moved toward services which in turn were staffed by less qualified and worse-paid labor. On the other hand, some service sector jobs were extremely highly paid. This widened wage, and ultimately income distribution⁴. There is need to mention that in the present era capital is becoming much more difficult to control and tax to reduce inequalities. This exacerbates the increase in inequality²⁷.

Global inequality is closely related to unequal access to resources such as education, healthcare, technology. This disparity leads to social injustice and hinders the development of certain regions, prompting individuals to seek better opportunities through migration. Besides, economic disparities can contribute to social unrest and conflict within countries. In extreme cases, this leads to forced migration as people flee violence, persecution, or economic hardship.

Globalization often results in environmental degradation and the impacts are not distributed evenly. Developing countries may bear a disproportionate burden of environmental problems, leading to ecological migration as people seek areas with a

more sustainable environment. Addressing global inequalities requires thoughtful migration policies that consider the economic and social factors driving migration. Human rights policies and balance between borders with bilateral policies are crucial in this respect.

In summary, global inequality serves as a powerful agent in shaping the dynamics of globalization and migration. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and cooperative approach involving international institutions, government, and civil society to ensure that the benefits and burdens of globalization are more equitably shared. Global inequality played a significant role in shaping the dynamics of globalization and migration throughout history. The relationship between these three factors is complex and multifaceted, with economic, political, and social dimensions influencing one another. Globalization has destabilized the “National industrial society”. The central dynamics of economic life has transcended the national borders of the states of the globe becoming uncontrollable for the national government. Besides, the globalization undermined the ideology of distinct and relatively autonomous national cultures. The roots of global inequality can be traced back to historical processes such as colonialism, imperialism, and the exploitation of resources in certain regions by powerful nations. These often led to the concentration of wealth in the colonizing or imperialistic countries, contributing to global disparities. Economic globalization, characterized by the increased interconnectedness of economies across borders, has both positive and negative impacts on global inequality. While it has facilitated the movement of goods, capital, and technology, it has also widened the gap between rich and poor nations. Transnational companies often based in wealthier countries, can exploit resources and labor in less developed regions, exacerbating economic disparities. This factor is a driving one for migration as people seek better economic opportunities and living conditions. The disparity in income and employment opportunities between developed and developing countries prompts individuals to move in search of a better life. This has led to the phenomenon of labor migration, where people from poorer countries often move to wealthier ones for employment. Global inequality is also reflected by the phenomenon of “Brain drain”, where skilled professionals and intellectuals from developing countries migrate to developed nations in search of better opportunities and living conditions. This migration of talents can further contribute to the development of gaps between nations. Finally, social inequality including factors such as education, healthcare, and social services, is closely linked to migration patterns. Individuals from countries with limited access to these resources may migrate to nations with more robust social systems in pursuit of a higher quality of life and better opportunities for their families.

Migrants’ rights in the globalized world

Many global issues have arisen in the newly globalized economies of nations that need analysis, elaboration and solutions. One of the major discussions of contemporary society is migrants’ rights in the globalized economy, especially in the context of migrant workers as lots of people migrate to work to improve their lives. While globalization has brought about economic growth and increased interconnectedness, it has also given rise to numerous challenges for migrants in terms of their legal standings and personal rights. From legislative perspectives it is important to note that European Countries have adopted a monolithic approach to the migration process that involves: partnerships with

countries of origin, a common European asylum system, fair treatment of third-country nationals, management of migration flows. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union establishes a common policy on visas and other short-stay residence permits²⁸. This means that visa regulations are uniform and centralized in the EU. The Charter of the United Nations and the UDHR approved on 10 December 1948 by the General Assembly have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination, the efficient management of migration flows, fair treatment of third-country nationals²⁹. Migrants' rights with their globalized perspectives have brought focus to many issues connected to their legal aspects that need more detailed legal regulation.

1. Exploitation and Vulnerability: Migrants often find themselves in vulnerable positions due to their limited legal standing and social protection in host countries. They are frequently employed in low-skilled, low-wage jobs, making them susceptible to exploitation, unfair practices and abusive working conditions. While UDHR stipulates equality in all sectors of life without discrimination - access to work, public services, equal pay for equal work and so on - in real life this is not always a truth for refugees and they are subject to exploitation in many areas of their lives in host countries.

2. Informal labor markets: In many cases, when they lack legal standing and appropriate visa approval, workers are compelled to work in informal labor markets, where they have limited access to legal protections and social benefits. This can lead to substandard wages, a lack of job security and inadequate working conditions.

3. Discrimination and Xenophobia: Migrants are sometimes subject to discrimination and xenophobia, both in the workplace and in society at large in host countries. They may face prejudice and hostility based on their nationality, ethnicity or immigration status which can further hinder their access to fair labor rights and opportunities for advancement. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union Article 10 provides that {the Union shall aim to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation}³⁰. Besides, the same legal act, Article 67, lays down that {The Union shall endeavour to ensure a high level of security through measures to prevent and combat crime, racism and xenophobia}³¹.

4. Temporary and Seasonal work: Many migrants are recruited for temporary and seasonal jobs such as in agriculture, construction or domestic services. These positions often lack job security and workers may be subject to exploitative contracts or wage theft.

5. Lack of Unionization: Migrants often face unionization and collective bargaining which limits their ability to advocate for better rights and conditions. Employers may exploit this weakness to maintain control over the workforce.

6. Legal and regulatory Challenges: Differences in labor laws and regulations among countries can complicate the protection of migrants' rights. The migrants may not have the same legal standing and protection of their rights for domestic workers, residence or temporary settlement making it possible to address human rights abuses. CPRSR recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries³². The emphasis of this definition is on the protection of persons from political or other forms of persecution. A refugee, according to the Convention, is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear

of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion³³. The provisions are to be applied regardless of race, religion, country of origin. In reality it is very complicated to prove whether or not the migrant has any problem with the above-mentioned characteristics.

7. **Remittances:** Migrant workers often send remittances to their home countries, which can be a significant source of income for their families and a valuable contribution to the global economy. However, the financial burden of sending remittances can sometimes exacerbate the exploitation of these workers.

8. **Transnational Advocacy:** Addressing the rights of migrants requires transitional efforts involving governments, international organizations and civil society groups. Initiatives such as the International Labor Organization's standards and conventions play a crucial role in establishing rights and protections for all workers regardless of their origins.

9. **Human rights perspective:** Advocates often frame the issue of the rights for migrants within the broader context of human rights. This perspective emphasizes the importance of dignity, belief in discrimination and profit maximization regardless of their migration status.

While globalization has brought economic opportunities, it has also amplified challenges for migrant workers and posed exploitation and vulnerability on them. These issues require international cooperation, policy reforms and commitment to uphold the rights and dignity of all workers regardless of their nationality and migration status.

There are numerous international and national legal acts trying to regulate migrants' rights which are essential to maintaining the stability of migrants in a globalized world between the nations. Legal acts most importantly assist in integrating the migrants entering the country and probably provide them with the opportunity to be granted residency in the future to avoid alienation from local residence.

Conclusion

Thus, it turns out that any occurrence in the world does not happen by itself. It has both personality and happens in its own style and shape, and it also has interconnectedness with other phenomena. People's natural need for mobility in search of new and fresh has created a global web all over the world and this newly refreshed web has influenced a more exacerbated migration and mobility for societies. Globalization and migration are interconnected and interchangeable. Globalization, open markets, open borders, flexible technology and advanced transportation open space for more enhanced migration flow all over the world. Information coming from abroad to a more backward country about wealthy life in advanced countries motivates a person to search for a better life by migrating to that evolved place. On the other hand, historical and transformational migration of people around the globe developed and is continuing to develop a more unified and common society in the world integrating and unifying the markets, the cultures, the way of thinking of people living far away from each other. There is a widespread theory that migration and globalization are both the results of global inequality and the uneven lives of people historically trying to find a better lifestyle and better future. According to the theory, irregular development of economies of nations is the fundamental pivotal reason that extends the migration and enhances the opportunities to move to other places to live and prosper.

The above-stated information comes to ground that globalization and migration are occurrences in the world, participants of which are people and as every occurrence these two phenomena are to be regulated by law and from legal perspectives. There are numerous legal acts trying to regulate these sectors but the efforts seem not to be enough for the protection of the rights of migrants as there are issues. Therefore, there should be enhanced endeavors toward developing new and effective legal acts with unified forces to support globalization and keep balanced migration.

Globalization and migration are evolving including more and more people into it. In general, widespread and extensive occurrences should be legally formulated, strictly controlled and treated in good faith as they are tightly connected to community welfare and the future of humanity.

ԼԻԼԻԹ ԳԵՎՈՐԳՅԱՆ - Միգրացիան որպես գլոբալիզացիայի հետևանք. միգրանտների իրավունքները գլոբալիզացված աշխարհում - Միգրացիան դարձել է գլոբալիզացիայի ամենաաղաղակող հետևանք, քանի որ տնտեսությունների և հասարակությունների փոխկապակցվածությունը ներկայումս գերազանցում է աշխարհագրական սահմանները աշխարհի տարբեր հատվածներում: Սույն հոդվածում ուսումնասիրվում է միգրացիայի և գլոբալացման միջև կապը՝ հատուկ ուշադրություն դարձնելով միգրանտների իրավունքներին գլոբալ տնտեսության համատեքստում: Դիտարկվում են միգրանտների համար գլոբալիզացիայի բերած մարտահրավերներն ու հնարավորությունները, դրա դրական և բացասական կողմերը, թե ինչպես են տնտեսական, քաղաքական, սոցիալական, մշակութային և իրավական գործոնները ազդում նրանց իրավունքների և փորձի վրա: Վերլուծելով եղած գրականությունը և փաստերը՝ փորձ է արվում պարզաբանել միգրանտների իրավունքների խոչընդոտները համաաշխարհային տնտեսական ուժերի կողմից: Ուսումնասիրվում են գլոբալացման դարաշրջանում միգրանտների պաշտպանությանն ու հզորացմանը նպաստող քաղաքականություններն ու արվում առաջարկություններ: Այս հետազոտությունը նպատակ ունի նպաստելու միգրացիայի և գլոբալիզացիայի ավելի խորը ըմբռնմանը և ամբողջ աշխարհում միգրանտների համար ավելի ներառական և արդարացի քաղաքականություն մշակելուն: Ուսումնասիրելով գլոբալիզացիայի և միգրացիայի պատճառներն ու փոխկապակցվածությունը՝ հոդվածում տրվում են իրավական որոշ հեռանկարներ հետագա քննարկման համար:

Բանալի բառեր – միգրանտների իրավունքներ, միգրացիայի պատճառներ, գլոբալիզացիա և միգրացիա, միգրանտների իրավունքների խախտում, գլոբալիզացիայի հետևանքները

Лилиит ГЕВОРГЯН – Миграция как следствие глобализации: Права мигрантов в глобализованном мире. – Миграция стала самым вопиющим последствием глобализации, поскольку взаимосвязь экономик и обществ выходит за пределы географических границ стран мира. В данной статье исследуется связь между миграцией и глобализацией, уделяя особое внимание правам мигрантов в контексте глобализованной экономики. В ней рассматриваются проблемы и возможности, положительные и отрицательные стороны глобализации для мигрантов, исследуется, как экономические, политические, социальные, культурные и правовые факторы влияют на их права и опыт. Анализируя существующую литературу и эмпирические данные, данная статья стремится

пролить свет на сложности прав мигрантов перед лицом глобальных экономических сил. Кроме того, в ней исследуются политика и рекомендации, направленные на содействие защите и расширению прав и возможностей мигрантов в эпоху глобализации. Целью данного исследования является содействие более глубокому пониманию взаимосвязи между миграцией и глобализацией и формирование более инклюзивной и справедливой политики для мигрантов во всем мире. Исследуя причины и взаимосвязь глобализации и миграции, в данной статье сделана попытка представить некоторые правовые перспективы для дальнейшего рассмотрения.

Ключевые слова – права мигрантов в глобализованном мире, причины миграции, глобализация и миграция, нарушение прав мигрантов, последствия глобализации

ABBREVIATIONS

Non-governmental organization

United Nations

[Migration for Employment Convention \(Revised\), 1949](#)

International Labor Organization

Green-house gas

Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

NGO

UN

MEC

ILO

GHG

CPRSR

UDHR