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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**MODERN MIGRATION PROCESS AS A GLOBAL  
PROBLEM (A CASE STUDY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
AND GERMANY)**

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**Relevance of the topic and degree of development.** The migration process, which has existed throughout all periods of history, is currently taking place in all countries of the world. Depending on the problems and development indicators in different countries, this process occurs more intensively in some countries while progressing more slowly in others. Migration affects the socio-economic and political life of a state in various ways. While it can serve as a foundation for development, it can also lead to the emergence of numerous problems.

From this perspective, the relevance of the dissertation topic can be justified as follows:

- The issue of international migration has been included in the list of global challenges by the United Nations, alongside climate change, terrorism, poverty, peace and security, water and food scarcity, population growth, and other issues that transcend national borders and cannot be resolved by any single country alone. Addressing these challenges is essential for a better world and future.

- It should be noted that migration has the power to improve people's lives. In this regard, migration is an integral part of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Many of its goals are directly related to migration. It is clear that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is impossible without safe, orderly, and regular migration.

- The number of migrants worldwide continues to increase annually. For instance, while the number of migrants was 153 million in 1990, it had reached 281 million by 2020, which accounts for 3.6% of the global population. Specifically, over the past 20 years, the number of migrants has increased by 107 million. It is important to mention that this number only refers to international migrants. Additionally, it is estimated that there are more than 763 million internal migrants worldwide. This means that one in every eight people globally lives outside their place of origin<sup>1</sup>. This is an indication of how urgent the migration problem is.

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<sup>1</sup> Migration in the world: [Electronic resource] - 18 May 2022.  
URL:<https://www.iom.sk/en/migration/migration-in-the-world.html>

- In the modern era, under the influence of globalization, the migration process has become more intensive and continuous. In particular, the development and spread of internet and communication technologies have influenced the migration process, turning it into a global issue. The concept of distance is increasingly disappearing, and people can now travel easily to any part of the world. At the same time, globalization facilitates the faster and easier access to information about any location, which directly influences an individual's decision to migrate.

- Furthermore, the migration process is highly complex, requiring a comprehensive approach for its study. For instance, participants in the migration process may include refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), labor migrants, and others. Each of these groups has distinct characteristics, necessitating different policy approaches by states. Recently, due to the impact of global climate change, there has been an increase in migration, leading to the emergence of a new group of migrants known as "climate refugees". This further underscores the relevance of the topic.

- The significance of selecting the United Kingdom and Germany as examples in this context is that these countries rank among the top five worldwide in terms of migrant populations. Additionally, the European region, where these countries are located, is the region with the highest number of migrants globally.

- Due to the high number of migrants, migration is a key factor in both the internal and external policies of the United Kingdom and Germany. The choice of these countries for the study of migration impacts is therefore highly relevant.

- In addition, these countries are considered among the most active in regulating international migration processes. Both Germany and the United Kingdom are also among the largest financial donors to international organizations working in this field. Therefore, their activities in this area are significant when it comes to the regulation of international migration processes.

- It is also worth noting that Germany and the United Kingdom are key destination countries for Azerbaijani youth in terms of educational migration. Today, educational migration from the

Republic of Azerbaijan holds significant importance. In this regard, understanding the characteristics of the migration policies of these countries and studying the migration policies they implement in this direction is also highly relevant for our country.

The dissertation primarily examines the impacts and causes of foreign migration processes. Internal migration exists in all countries; however, as this process is internal to the country, its effects are localized. On the other hand, foreign migration affects not only the country of origin but also the destination country and even transit countries. The effects of such migration are more global, and regulating these processes, identifying the causes, and addressing them are essential. Additionally, since the participants of this process carry with them the culture and traditions of their home country, their impact becomes more noticeable and significant.

In researching various sections of this dissertation, scientific literature and sources in Azerbaijani, Turkish, German, and English languages have been consulted.

Among local researchers, F. Abdullayev's works, "Migration policy in modern Azerbaijan and international cooperation " and "The role of migration policy in protecting the national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan", have examined the migration process from various aspects. The opinions and recommendations regarding the migration process and migration policy in Azerbaijan presented in these studies are of great importance<sup>2</sup>.

In M. Sərdarov's work, "Globalization and Migration Policy", information is provided about the impact of the phenomenon of globalization on all spheres of our lives, and the main characteristics of migration processes during the era of globalization are explained<sup>3</sup>.

In N. Durmazoğlu's work, "Migration Policy of European Union Countries in the Era of Globalization" the migration policy

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<sup>2</sup> Abdullayev, F. Müasir Azərbaycanca miqrasiya siyasəti və beynəlxalq əməkdaşlıq / F.Abdullayev. - Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, - 2009. - s.327; Abdullayev, F. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Milli təhlükəsizliyinin qorunmasında miqrasiya siyasətinin rolu / siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. /- Bakı, 2011. -s.162.

<sup>3</sup> Sərdarov, M. Qloballaşma və miqrasiya siyasəti / M.Sərdarov. -Bakı:Təknur,- 2010.- s.124

pursued by the EU is analyzed, and the measures taken by the EU to regulate the migration process are examined <sup>4</sup>.

In E. Nəşibov's book, "Fundamentals of Migration" the concept of migration and various scientific approaches to it, the forms, causes, and effects of the migration process are examined. Additionally, detailed information is provided about the world's major immigration centers and the characteristics of migration processes in these centers <sup>5</sup>.

During the research process, scientific studies conducted by Western researchers in this field were also reviewed. In this regard, the book "The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World" by Stephen Castles and Mark Miller examines international migration flows and their impacts<sup>6</sup>. E. G. Ravenstein's article, "Laws of Migration" is considered the first theoretical study in the field of migration. It explains the main causes, directions, and reasons behind migration<sup>7</sup>. In D. B. Grigg's article, "Ravenstein and the Laws of Migration" Ravenstein's writings on the causes of migration are systematized, and 11 fundamental principles of migration are identified<sup>8</sup>. In L. A. Sjaastad's article, "The Benefits and Costs of Human Migration"<sup>9</sup> as well as in E. S. Linn's "Migration Theory" <sup>10</sup> V. Peterson's "General Typology of Migration" <sup>11</sup> J. R.

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<sup>4</sup> Durmazoğlu, N. Qloballaşma şəraitində Avropa İttifaqı ölkələrində miqrasiya siyasəti / siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / - Bakı, 2022. - s.176

<sup>5</sup> Nəşibov, E. Miqrasiyanın əsasları. Miqrasologiya, Miqrasiya prosesləri. Dünya miqrasiya mərkəzləri. I Kitab. / E.Nəşibov. -Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, - 2014. -s.240

<sup>6</sup> Castles, S. Göçlər Çağı- Modern Dünyada Uluslararası Göç Hareketləri / Miller, J. M., (Çev.), B. U. Bal və İ. Akbulut, - İstanbul: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları. – 2008. - s.500

<sup>7</sup> Ravenstein, E. G. The Laws of Migration // Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, - 1889. Vol.52, № 2,- p. 167-235

<sup>8</sup> Grigg, D. B. Ravenstein, E. G. and "The Laws of Migration."// Journal of Historical Geography, -1977. Vol. 3, № 1, - p. 41-54.

<sup>9</sup> Sjaastad, L.A. The Costs And Returns Of Human Migration// Journal of Political Economy, - 1962. № 70(5-2),- p.80-93.

<sup>10</sup> Everett, S. L. A Theory of Migration // Demography journal, - 1966. Vol 3. № 1, -p. 47–57.

<sup>11</sup> Petersen, W. A General Typology of Migration // American Sociological Association Stable,- 1958. Vol. 23, № 3, - p. 256–266.

Harris and M. Todaro's "Migration, Unemployment, and Development"<sup>12</sup> and O. Stark and D. E. Blum's "The New Economics of Labor Migration"<sup>13</sup> various scientific theories on migration are proposed. The causes of the migration process are explained from different perspectives, and it is demonstrated that the primary cause of migration is economic differences.

At the same time, R. Robertson's "Globalization: social theory and global culture" is significant in examining the effects of globalization and the impact of its social and cultural manifestations on migration<sup>14</sup>. P. Stalker's "Migration trends, migration policy in Europe" examines the major migrant flows to Europe after World War II and analyzes the migration policies adopted by various countries<sup>15</sup>. Additionally, the works of G. Sturge, A.S. Stofer, T. Grant, A.P. Wilson, and S.D. Flugbeil are also significant in examining the effects of migration and analyzing migration processes in the United Kingdom and Germany from various perspectives<sup>16</sup>.

The works of Turkish researchers are also of great importance concerning the dissertation topic. In this regard, B. Kaya's "Migration

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<sup>12</sup> Harris, J.R. Migration, Unemployment And Development: A Two-Sector Analysis/, Michael, P. T. // The American Economic Review, - 1970. № 60(1). - p. 126-142.

<sup>13</sup> Stark, O. The New Economics of Labor Migration / Bloom, D.E., // The American Economic Review, - 1985. Vol.75, № 2, -p.173-178.

<sup>14</sup> Roland, R. Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture /. R.Ronald.-London: Sage Publications, -1992. -p.224

<sup>15</sup> Stalker, P. Migration Trends and Migration Policy in Europe// International Migration,-2002. Vol. 40, №. 5, - p.150-179

<sup>16</sup> Sturge, G. Migration statistics. : [Electronic resource] – 24 May 2024, URL: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06077/SN06077.pdf>; Stouffer, A. S. Intervening Opportunities: A Theory Relating Mobility and Distance // American Sociological Review,- 1940, Vol 5, № 6. -p. 845-867; Grant,T. India in the UK: The diaspora effect : [Electronic resource] - London, 2020, URL: <https://www.granthornton.co.uk/globalassets/1.-member-firms/united-kingdom/pdf/documents/india-in-the-uk-the-diaspora-effect.pdf>; Wilson, A.P. Trafficking Risks for Refugees: [Electronic resource] - Lincoln, - 2011. URL: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=humtraffconf3>; Pflugbeil, S.D. Auswirkungen der internationalen Migration auf die Bundesrepublik Deutschland / Dissertation zur Erlangung des Grades eines Doktors der Wirtschaftswissenschaft /- Regensburg, 2005. - p. 264.

in the era of globalization: an analysis of EU and Turkey's migration policies in terms of values and interests through the case of syrian migrants" examines the migration process, which has acquired new characteristics in the globalization era, from various perspectives. The study also explores the EU's response to the migrant crisis and the measures taken in this field<sup>17</sup>.

K. Çakın's "The migrant integration policies of European Union Countries" examines the migrant issue in Europe, the challenges it creates, measures against illegal migration, the level of integration in EU countries, and the efforts undertaken in this direction<sup>18</sup>.

Y. Gören's "The impact of the decline in migrant numbers on the macroeconomic Indicators of the United Kingdom after Brexit" highlights the role of migration issues in the UK's departure from the EU. The study analyzes the changes in migrant numbers in the post-Brexit period and their effects on the UK economy<sup>19</sup>. Additionally, the works of C. Civak, S. Chakhlayan, F. Gullupınar, T. Mehmet, U.A. Bushra, and others are also significant for the research on this topic<sup>20</sup>.

When studying the topic of the dissertation, international acts adopted in this field were referred to, official statistical data of the IOM were used, and at the same time, data reflecting migration

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<sup>17</sup> Başak, K. Küreselleşme çağında göç: degerler ve çıkarlar ikileminde AB ve Türkiye göç politikalarının suriyeli göçmenler üzerinden analizi / uluslararası ilişkiler doktora tezi / -Düzce, 2023, - s. 562

<sup>18</sup> Çakı, K. Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinin göçmen entegrasyon politikası / uluslararası ilişkiler yüksek lisans tezi / -Bitlis, 2022.- s.120

<sup>19</sup> Gören, Y. Brexit sonrası göçmen sayısında azalmanın Birleşik Krallık ekonomisinde makroekonomik göstergelere etkisi / ekonomi yüksek lisans tezi/-İstanbul, 2021, - s. 126

<sup>20</sup> Civak, C. Suriye krizi çerçevesinde Avrupa Birliğinin göç politikası: Almanya örneği / uluslararası ilişkiler yüksek lisans tezi/ - Bolu, 2019 - s. 145; 34; Çağlayan, S. Göç kuramları, göç ve göçmen ilişkisi // Muğla: "Muğla Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi(İLKE), - 2006. № 17,- s.67-91; Güllüpinar, F. Göç olgusunun ekonomi politığı ve uluslararası göç kuramları üzerine bir değerlendirme // Yalova Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi,-2012, № 4, - s.53-85; Mehmet, T. Uluslararası göç ve teorileri // Premium e-Journal of Social Sciences (PEJOSS), -2020. Cilt.4, № 8, - s. 274-282; Büşra, U.A. Göç kavramı ve kuramları // Journal of Social and Humanities Sciences Research,- 2021. Cilt 8. № 72, - s. 1749-1758.



indicators of Germany and the United Kingdom were taken from the official websites of state statistical offices.

It should be noted that although the issue of migration was examined from certain aspects in the literature listed above, the migration process was not approached in a comprehensive manner. At the same time, the effects of the migration process in the case of a specific country, their migration policy and the role of this policy in the migration processes in our country were not examined. In the dissertation, in addition to examining the issues mentioned in the case of the United Kingdom and Germany, their effects on the emigration process from Azerbaijan were also shown. This also determined the choice of the topic of the dissertation.

**The object and subject of the study.** The object of the study is the migration process, which has become a global issue in modern times, the subject of the study is the investigation of the characteristic features of the migration process in Germany and the United Kingdom, its effects on domestic and foreign policy, the study of the main directions of their migration policy and the study of the role of these countries in regulating international migration processes.

**The goals and objectives of the research.** The main goal of the study is to comprehensively analyze the migration process in the era of globalization, to examine the migration processes in the example of Germany and the United Kingdom, which are considered to be the main immigration countries in the world, and to show why migrants choose these countries, at the same time, the importance of these countries conducting migration policies that attract migrants, the role of migration in the cooperation of these countries with other states, and the direction of their cooperation with international organizations in the field of migration.

**To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set and accomplished:**

- Identifying the changing characteristics of migration processes in the era of globalization.
- Conducting a comprehensive analysis of migration processes to determine their causes, forms, and participants accurately.

- Examining key theoretical approaches to migration and investigating its underlying causes.
- Analyzing the relationship between immigration processes and pull factors in Germany and the United Kingdom based on the push-pull theory.
- Assessing the main characteristics of migration processes in Germany and the United Kingdom.
- Identifying the factors influencing the formation of migration policies in these countries and highlighting the beneficial outcomes of their migration policies.
- Exploring the connection between these countries' foreign policies and migration factors.
- Evaluating the role of Germany and the United Kingdom in regulating international migration processes.
- Analyzing the impact of Germany and the United Kingdom's migration policies on the emigration process from Azerbaijan.

**Research methods.** The methodological section of the dissertation covers the main methods and approaches used in the research. The analysis and synthesis methods play a key role in the study. The analysis method was applied to examine different aspects of migration processes separately, while the synthesis method enabled the integration of obtained data to derive general conclusions.

Inductive and deductive methods were employed to analyze the global and regional characteristics of modern migration processes. The inductive method was used to derive general patterns from specific cases, such as migration in the United Kingdom and Germany. In contrast, the deductive method applied general migration theories to specific situations.

A systematic approach was adopted to present the complexity of migration processes more clearly by considering the interrelation of social, economic, and political aspects. The comparative analysis method was used to examine the differences and similarities between migration policies in the United Kingdom and Germany. It also helped assess how migration experiences in these countries influence global migration policies. Additionally, to ensure the reliability of the findings, statistical data analysis was conducted. Moreover, a survey

method was utilized to identify the trends of educational migration from Azerbaijan, contributing to scientifically grounded results.

### **Key provisions presented for discussion**

- The speed and continuity of migration processes have increased during the era of globalization. Moreover, globalization and migration processes influence each other, acting as factors that condition one another.
- Attempts by states to prevent migration do not yield effective results and lead to an increase in illegal migration. Therefore, proper management and regulation of migration are necessary.
- Immigration serves as a key driving force for the economic development of countries in the European region.
- The high influx of migrants into Germany and the United Kingdom is linked to the numerous attractive factors present in these countries.
- The main goal of Germany and the United Kingdom's migration policies is to attract skilled labor while preventing illegal migration, which is crucial for the development and security of these countries.
- Germany and the United Kingdom are the primary financial supporters of international organizations in the field of migration, playing a significant role in regulating migration processes.
- To regulate migration processes, the problems in source countries must be addressed. In this regard, Germany and the United Kingdom are among the largest investors.
- Educational migration from Azerbaijan to Germany and the United Kingdom holds a special place, contributing to the phenomenon of brain drain from Azerbaijan.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** Since the studied topic is highly relevant, the investigated issues hold significant scientific importance. In this regard, the following scientific innovations can be highlighted in the dissertation:

- The research comprehensively analyzes the main scientific approaches to migration processes, examining their participants, causes, forms, and impacts.

- The significance and necessity of pull factors in migration processes have been demonstrated. Regardless of the form and cause of migration, the study emphasizes and investigates the fundamental role of these factors.
- The immigration processes in Germany and the United Kingdom have been analyzed based on existing statistical indicators, demonstrating these countries' dependency on migration.
- The impact of migration on the foreign policies of Germany and the United Kingdom has been examined, and the role of these countries in regulating international migration processes has been evaluated.
- A survey conducted among students studying in Azerbaijan has revealed that Germany and the United Kingdom are the most preferred destinations for education among Azerbaijani youth. The consequences of this process for Azerbaijan have been analyzed.

#### **Theoretical and practical significance of the research work.**

Since the topic of the dissertation is one of the topical issues of the modern era, the issues studied in the dissertation are also of great theoretical and practical importance. The study studies migration processes in a comprehensive manner, therefore, they can be used in scientific works written in the field of migration, demography, international relations and conducted scientific research. The results reached in the dissertation and the information used can be useful for specialists working in this field, as well as in the teaching process.

**Approval and application.** The content and results of the research work are reflected in the author's scientific articles published in relevant scientific journals in the Republic of Azerbaijan and abroad, as well as in his reports at republican and international conferences.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed.** The dissertation work was performed at the “International Relations and Foreign Policy” department of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Structure of the dissertation.** The dissertation work consists

of an introduction, 3 chapters, 10 subchapters, conclusion and a list of used literature. The dissertation consists of a total of 284,165 characters: introduction - 19,124, chapter I - 76,207, chapter II - 97,578, chapter III - 79,164, conclusion - 12,092.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

The "**Introduction**" section of the dissertation justifies the relevance of the research topic and analyzes the degree to which the problem has been studied. It defines the object and subject of the research, as well as its goals and objectives. The research methods used in the dissertation are specified, and the key provisions put forward for defense are presented. Additionally, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the study are substantiated, along with information on its approval and structure.

The first chapter, titled "**A conceptual perspective on migration processes in the modern era**" consists of three sections. The first section, "**The concept of migration and its theoretical-methodological foundations**" provides a definition of migration, which is a key component of the study, and outlines the main theoretical approaches explaining the characteristics of migration processes.

It is noted that migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that encompasses psychological, cultural, economic, and social elements. Therefore, defining migration with a single, fixed definition is challenging. However, in general terms, migration refers to the movement of people, either individually or collectively, due to political, social, or economic reasons.

The section also presents key migration theories, including Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, the Push and Pull Theory, Peterson's Migration Model, Intervening Opportunities, Neoclassical Economics, Migration Systems, Migrant Networks, World Systems Theory, the New Economics of Labor Migration, the Dual Labor Market Theory, and Institutional Theory. Each of these theories attributes migration to different underlying causes. For example, according to the Push and Pull Theory, migration occurs due to both push factors in the country of origin and pull factors in the destination

country. Every country has both attractive and repelling factors, and migration decisions depend on which factors are more dominant. The Intervening Opportunities Theory suggests that the impact of attractive factors in different locations should be analyzed while considering the distance between the origin country and these destinations. This means that migration is influenced not only by the desirability of a particular location but also by the availability of alternative destinations along the way<sup>21</sup>. In addition, Neoclassical economic theory states that migration occurs due to wage differentials, while the new economics theory of labor migration states that the migration decision is made independently by the individual. According to the migration systems theory, migration flows arise between countries that have social, cultural, etc. ties between them. According to the migrant network theory, migration occurs as a result of the development of technology and science, the spread of information, and the increase in interpersonal relationships<sup>22</sup>.

It should be noted that since these theories explain the migration process based on a single cause, there is no theory that fully explains this process. Also, these theories mainly show economic factors as the cause of the migration process. At the same time, the migration process is also viewed as a labor force flow. The reason for this is that since migration theories were mainly created taking into account migration processes in the West, forced migration was not included in these theories. Because forced migration mainly occurs due to conditions in less developed countries. Also, since the desires and choices of the individual are relegated to the background in forced migration, migration theories explain migration processes in which individuals participate by choice.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called **“Participants, causes, types and effects of migration”**. This sub-chapter shows the differences between the persons participating in the migration process, the reasons for which migration occurs, the main

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<sup>21</sup> Stouffer, A. S. Intervening Opportunities: A Theory Relating Mobility and Distance // American Sociological Review, - 1940, Vol 5, № 6. - p. 845-867.

<sup>22</sup> Levent, E.O. Modern göç teorileri // İstanbul:Tesam Strateji Dergisi, - 2023. № 5, - s. 33-35,

forms of migration according to the duration, legality, direction, and will of migrants, and the effects of migration on the country of origin and destination are explained.

Although a person participating in the migration process is generally called a migrant, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of refugee, migrant, internally displaced person, and asylum seeker. In order for a person to be considered a refugee, he or she must have the characteristics of being a refugee. Refugees are considered persons who have left their place of residence and crossed international borders for the reasons given in the 1951 Geneva Convention. If a person leaves their place of residence for these reasons but does not cross the borders of the country, then he or she is considered an internally displaced person. Until the person is granted refugee status, he or she is considered an asylum seeker.

Also, refugees are given special status and protection in international law, which gives them additional benefits and privileges. Migrants do not have such rights. In addition, in recent times, the term “climate refugee” has been used for people who have been forced to leave their place of residence due to natural phenomena. However, the Geneva Convention does not mention natural factors among the cases in which a person is considered a refugee. Therefore, although people who have been forced to change their place of residence as a result of the effects of global climate change are recognized as “climate refugees”, they do not have special rights and privileges.

If the migration process takes place, there is a problem at its core. This problem acts as the main reason for migration. Although there are many reasons for migration, they can be grouped as economic, political, social, and natural reasons. In modern times, the main reason for migration is economic reasons such as unemployment, low income, difficult working conditions, etc. It is no coincidence that the vast majority of migrants around the world are labor migrants. Social reasons are actually related to economic reasons. Poor economic opportunities lead to poor quality and accessibility of services such as education, social, healthcare, and transportation, which in turn leads to the migration process.

In recent times, the role of political and natural factors in migration, especially in mass migration, has been increasing. Political processes, internal conflicts, and the rise of wars worldwide have led to an increase in the number of people leaving their homes for political reasons. In this regard, the Middle East and Africa regions have emerged as key centers for emigration. Another cause of migration, natural factors, occurs directly due to human activity and global warming. As a result of these global ecological problems, the reduction of habitable areas has led to new waves of migration, giving rise to concepts such as "climate refugees". This paragraph explains the concept of climate refugees and outlines their differences from traditional refugees.

At the same time, migration can be categorized based on its duration as permanent or temporary, based on the migrant's will as voluntary or forced, based on direction as internal or external, and based on legality as legal or illegal. In this regard, the paragraph explains the reasons behind these different forms of migration and their main characteristics.

Additionally, migration causes significant changes in the economic, cultural, political, and social spheres of a country. These changes are observed both in the country of origin and the destination country. Migration has both positive and negative impacts on both countries involved. When the factors that cause migration are examined, we see that similar factors arise as consequences of the migration process. For example, migration caused by economic problems leads to new economic challenges in the destination country. In this regard, the sub-chapter explores the main effects of migration and its consequences.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter is called **“Characteristics of the migration process in the era of globalization”**. This paragraph shows the effects of globalization on the migration process, which affects various spheres of life, and its role in acquiring new features.

It was noted that as a result of globalization, the migration process has become increasingly global. It is no longer possible to prevent migration, but it is necessary to manage it properly. In the



conditions of globalization, the development and spread of technology leads to an increase in the speed of the migration process and a decrease in the duration of this process. The flow of information occurs very quickly, which affects people's decisions to migrate. In addition, political globalization facilitates the movement of people and leads to the creation of unhindered border crossings. Social and cultural globalization leads to the formation of a multicultural environment, which causes migrants to adapt more quickly to the place they go, and at the same time affects the direction of this migration. Also, the existence of cultural ties, the increase in the opportunities and means for people to stay in touch with their country of origin, results in the perpetuation of migration. From this it is clear that although globalization is a result of migration, it itself affects the emergence of migration. These two processes influence each other, one conditioning the other.

In the first subchapter of the second chapter titled **"Main features and perspectives of migration processes in Germany and the United Kingdom"**, which is called **"The European region as a major immigration center of the world"**, the main reasons behind migrant flows to the European region, one of the key immigration centers of the world, and the factors attracting migrants to the region, have been examined.

It is noted that the primary reason for the influx of migrants to the European region is due to the abundance of attractive factors in the region. High living standards, economic development, high income levels, and accessibility to social services make the region appealing to migrants. Additionally, the demographic crisis and population decline in the region's countries have made these countries interested in attracting migrants, leading them to adopt policies in this direction.

At the same time, the main migrant flows to Europe, the key countries of origin for these flows, and the routes they used to reach Europe have been examined. It is noted that from the 1950s to the mid-1970s, migration to Europe mainly occurred due to economic reasons, particularly as a flow of labor migrants. During the post-war economic development period, the need for labor was filled by migrants from other countries. The period from 1970 to 1990 is characterized by

migrants, who had initially arrived as laborers, bringing their families to Europe. This further increased the number of migrants in the region. From the mid-1980s to 2000, migration was no longer driven by economic factors, but primarily by political reasons such as war, regime change, internal conflicts, and security concerns. The collapse of the Soviet Union, changes in Eastern Europe, and conflicts arising from the fragmentation of states led to large numbers of people being displaced from their homes<sup>23</sup>. Subsequently, the biggest factor influencing migration processes in Europe was, of course, the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, in the United States. This event led to a shift in attitudes towards migrants, the rise of xenophobia, and the perception of an increasing number of migrants as a social burden. Following this, the attempts by European countries to curb migration resulted in the emergence of illegal migration flows to Europe.

It should be noted that the main illegal migration flows to Europe occur through the Western Mediterranean, Central Mediterranean, Western Balkans, Eastern borders, and Eastern Mediterranean routes. Determining which route a migrant uses, where they come from, and their purpose for migration is of vital importance.

Despite the establishment and activities of entities such as Frontex, Eurodac, and Eurosur by the European Union, which have reduced illegal migration, they have not been able to completely prevent it. Today, migration flows to the European region remain high, and the main reasons for this are the security, high living standards, high wages, and fair societies, as well as the proximity of major immigration centers such as Africa and the Middle East.

In the second sub-chapter titled **“Historical overview of migration processes in Germany and the United Kingdom and key migration indicators”**, migration processes in Germany and the United Kingdom, which are in the top five countries by migrant numbers, have been analyzed, with key migration indicators presented. The reasons for migration, as well as the distribution of incoming migrants by their countries of origin, have been examined.

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<sup>23</sup> Stalker, P. Migration Trends and Migration Policy in Europe // International Migration, - 2002. Vol. 40, №. 5, - p.150-179

It has been noted that in both countries, the flow of migration significantly increased after World War II. The main reason for this is the development of the economy, making economic factors the primary cause of immigration to these countries. The greater selection of these countries is also related to the abundance of attractive factors. High economic development, successful social policies, government support for those in need, and well-developed education and healthcare systems are factors that attract more migrants. At the same time, Germany and the United Kingdom are among the countries with the highest quality of life (13th and 23rd place, respectively) and the highest levels of happiness (24th and 20th place, respectively)<sup>24</sup>. These pull factors are not only responsible for migration for work and education purposes, but also for asylum seekers. Thus, although refugees and internally displaced persons from conflict zones initially seek refuge in neighboring countries, pull factors have a greater impact on their subsequent mobility. If the reason for their escape from their own country is a threat to their lives, the main reason for their subsequent migration to European countries is economic and the desire for a better life.

Another similarity of these countries is the natural population decline, which makes migration play a particularly important role in meeting the labor demand arising from increasing economic development. In the future, it is expected that the natural population growth will continue in a decreasing direction. As long as this trend continues, migrant flows will also be directed to these countries.

It should also be noted that in both countries, immigration is greater than emigration and net migration is positive. This leads to an increase in the number of migrants in the population every year. Although, according to statistical indicators, emigration is high, it is not correct to call these countries emigration centers, the main reason for this is that emigration actually occurs as a result of some of the immigrants who come to this country leaving the country over time.

Furthermore, internal migration in both countries is voluntary

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<sup>24</sup> Standard of Living by Country | Quality of Life by Country 2024 : [Electronic resource], URL: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/standard-of-living-by-country>

and occurs mainly between provinces of the country for work and education purposes, especially among young people. The main difference between internal migration in these countries and developing countries is that internal migration is not concentrated in one place.

The third sub-chapter, entitled **“The impact of the migration process on the socio-cultural, economic and political spheres of Germany and the United Kingdom”**, examines the impact of the migration process on various spheres of life in Germany and the United Kingdom, and shows what changes it has caused in those countries. Also, based on existing statistical indicators, it is investigated whether the flow of migrants and refugees has had an impact on the mentioned countries.

It is noted that migration has an impact on many areas of social life, music, eating habits, sports, and architectural styles. In fact, these effects appear as a manifestation of cultural globalization. That is, they are the result of the immigration process further accelerating globalization.

When looking at the effects of migration, migrants are very important in both countries. Because the increasing demand for labor in the country's economy is met by migrants. The economic development and standard of living of these countries lead to an increase in asylum applications, which creates dissatisfaction among the population with the idea that it increases social costs. These grievances create conditions for discrimination against migrants, which leads to further radicalization of migrants, as well as changes in their attitude towards society and an increase in crime. Also, a person who comes to a country but cannot use the language and social environment is more attached to his customs and traditions. An action outside his customs leads to more irritation and hatred in him. In this regard, migration management and the integration of migrants are very important.

The impact of migrants on the internal political life of both countries is significant. In both Germany and the United Kingdom, migration and migration policies are key factors influencing election results. In Germany, this has led to the success of right-wing parties in

elections, while in the United Kingdom, it has played a major role in the Conservative Party's loss of votes.

The diasporas active in both countries are mainly composed of participants in forced migration. These individuals, unable or unwilling to return to their home countries, have formed communities in their host countries, where they actively engage in supporting and advocating for the interests of their home countries.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“The impact of the modern migration process on the foreign policy of Germany and the United Kingdom”** consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph of the chapter is titled **“Main directions of the migration policy of Germany and the United Kingdom”**.

This chapter reflects the main directions of the migration policy of both countries and the measures taken to implement them.

It was noted that one of the main directions of the migration policy of both countries is the attraction of qualified labor to the country. While the attraction of brain drain to the country increases production and economic development in Germany and the United Kingdom, it creates the problem of a shortage of qualified labor in the countries of origin. Also, both countries intend to make the country more attractive for qualified foreign labor by further easing the policies in this direction and removing existing obstacles.

Unlike Germany, one of the main directions of the UK's migration policy is to prevent net migration. The decisions taken by the government in 2024 are aimed at reducing net migration. The main reason for this is that the number of migrants coming to the country is more than the country needs. Therefore, attracting migrants with the necessary number and characteristics is one of the main goals.

Both countries are trying to fight illegal migration more seriously. The main reason for this is that illegal migration is considered a threat to the country's security by creating problems such as crime, terrorism, and smuggling, and is also a factor that hinders development. The main difference between the two countries in illegal migration crossings is that if illegal migration in Germany occurs mainly through land borders, since the UK does not have a land border, the main crossings take place through the English Channel in small

boats. Since Germany is a member of the EU, it is also one of the partners of the Dublin Agreement and fights in this area together with organizations such as Frontex, Europol, and Eurojust. The UK, however, has been left out of these mechanisms due to its departure from the EU and is forced to fight alone. The UK has taken a tougher stance on combating illegal migration, which is due to the high level of net migration in the country.

When looking at the integration policies of both countries, it is seen that Germany's integration policy is more comprehensive and broad-based. Because, in Germany, the number of asylum seekers and refugees is higher. This is directly due to the obligation stated in the German Constitution. Adapting them to society is one of the main goals of the country. Another difference is that in Germany, all migrants can use integration opportunities, regardless of the purpose of their arrival. In the United Kingdom, this policy applies only to refugees. Also, the privileges and concessions given to refugees are greater in Germany, which plays an important role in their migration to Germany.

The second paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is called **“The migration factor in the relations of Germany and the United Kingdom with other states”**. This sub-chapter analyzes the impact of migration on the foreign policy of these countries, the cooperation carried out to achieve the goals arising from migration policy, and the agreements signed in this direction.

This sub-chapter shows that the migration factor in the foreign policy of both Germany and the United Kingdom is aimed at achieving the goals arising from the migration policy of those countries. A common feature for both countries is the increase in cooperation in preventing illegal migration. The difference is that multilateral migration agreements also play an important role in Germany's foreign policy. This is largely consistent with the goals arising from the country's migration policy. Thus, the content of Germany's migration agreements is to encourage legal workers from those countries to migrate to Germany, invest in the development of those countries and achieve their transformation into stable countries, thereby reducing mass migration flows from those countries.

Encouraging legal migration from those countries involves accepting people in fields and specialties that Germany needs.

There are no partnerships in the UK's foreign policy that envisage the recruitment of workers from other countries. The main direction in this area is the prevention of illegal migration and the fight against migrant smuggling. This is consistent with the direction of the UK's migration policy to reduce net migration. In particular, the number of these partnerships is increasing after Brexit. The main reason for this is that with Brexit, the UK will be outside the EU's migration policy and regulations. At the same time, since the UK is an island state, the fight against illegal migration is more difficult, which also makes cooperation necessary.

In the third paragraph of the third chapter titled "**The role of Germany and the United Kingdom in regulating international migration processes**" the activities of key organizations such as the UNHCR, IOM, IMPD, and the EU in the regulation of migration processes are examined, with a focus on the roles played by Germany and the United Kingdom. Both Germany and the United Kingdom not only serve as financial supporters of these international migration organizations but also play a significant role as key participants in many of the projects carried out by these organizations. Germany's collaboration with these organizations primarily focuses on regulating migration processes, providing support to vulnerable migrant groups and refugees. In contrast, the United Kingdom's cooperation is more concentrated on combating migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Additionally, both countries are key supporters in addressing the problems of origin countries and promoting their economic development.

It should be noted that international organizations allow to combat existing problems more effectively by combining the activities of states. However, cooperation in this area is not yet effective enough, and it is necessary to further increase this cooperation, because the migration process is no longer a problem of a single state or region, but of the global world. The solution to this problem is possible as a result of global cooperation.

In the fourth paragraph of the third chapter, titled "**The impact of Germany and the United Kingdom's migration policies on the emigration process from Azerbaijan**" the migration dynamics in Azerbaijan are presented, with a particular emphasis on the role of educational migration. It is noted that in recent years, the main migration flow is directed towards European countries, primarily involving young people and skilled labor. Education migration plays a particularly significant role in this process. A large portion of Azerbaijani youth who wish to study abroad are heading to Europe. According to a survey conducted among 1,545 students in higher education institutions, it has been determined that the primary target countries for education among young people are Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, approximately 42% of students intending to study in Germany and 20% of those intending to study in the United Kingdom stated that they do not plan to return after completing their studies, indicating the creation of a brain drain from Azerbaijan. This results in the loss of human capital as well as financial capital.

Additionally, it is noted that Germany and the United Kingdom's migration policies, which focus on attracting skilled labor to their countries and offer certain benefits to students studying in these countries, lead to the permanent stay of these students in these nations.

In the "**Conclusion**" section of the research, the final issues of the study are summarized, generalizations are made, and recommendations are provided regarding the solution to the problem. It is noted that one of the main characteristics of the migration process in modern times is the increase in its speed and intensity, as well as the issue of brain drain. These features, arising under the influence of globalization, lead to the deepening of the migration process. Another problem is the increase in both the number and variety of participants in migration, as new migrant groups, such as "climate refugees," are emerging. Furthermore, illegal migration remains one of the problems. On one hand, this poses a threat to the security of states, and on the other hand, it complicates the control of migration processes. The prevention of this problem is possible through proper migration



policies and cooperation with origin countries. In this regard, it is important to note the migration policies of Germany and the United Kingdom. These countries not only utilize migration in a way that benefits them, but they also cooperate with international organizations to prevent illegal migration and address the issues in origin countries, which plays a significant role in the regulation of international migration processes. Furthermore, as migration has become an unavoidable problem, the focus should be on managing it effectively and in a way that benefits the countries involved, rather than attempting to stop it. The rights of different migrant groups should be regulated, legal frameworks in this field should be improved, and urgent measures should be taken to prevent the brain drain migration from Azerbaijan.

**The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific works of the author:**

1. Miqrasiya prosesinə səbəb olan amillər // “Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan Respublikasının müasir innovativ inkişafı” mövzusunda doktorant və dissertantların elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları. Bakı: Aspoliqraf. – 2021. - s. 134-141
2. Migrant və qaçqın anlayışlarının fərqli xüsusiyyətləri // - Bakı: “Pedaqoji Universitetin Xəbərləri. Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası. – 2021. № 2(69). - s.123-130
3. İqlim dəyişikliyi miqrasiyanın əsas təkanverici amillərindən biri kimi // -Bakı: “İnsan və biosfer”(MaB, UNESCO). Azərbaycan milli komitəsinin əsərləri. – 2023. № 18. - s.173-184.
4. Rusiya-Ukrayna müharibəsinin Avropada miqrasiya prosesinə təsiri // - Bakı: Geostrategiya” ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2024. № 4(82). - s. 84-88
5. Müasir dövrdə qloballaşma və miqrasiya proseslərinin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi // AZERBAIJAN 2th. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (Strengthening International Relations for Sustainable Development in Azerbaijan). – Bakı: 2024. - s. 299-305
6. Impact of the migration process on the country of destination (in the case of the UK) // Проблемы современных интеграционных процессов. Пути реализации

- инновационных решений: сборник статей по итогам Международной научно-практической конференции. - Стерлитамак: АМИ, 2024, - s. 45-48
7. Müasir dövrdə Almanıyanın miqrasiya siyasəti // - Bakı: Geostrategiya” ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2024. № 5(83) - s. 27-31
  8. The influence of pull factors in the migration process (case of Germany) // Одеса: Науковий журнал «Politicus». – 2024. № 4. - s. 137-141
  9. Müasir dövrdə Böyük Britaniyada miqrasiya prosesləri // - Bakı: Dövlət idarəçiliyi: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə. Elmi nəzəri jurnal, - 2024. № 3(87). - s.241-248
  10. Müstəqillik dövründə Azərbaycanda miqrasiya prosesləri // “Elm və təhsilin əsasları” XI Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. – Bakı: 2024. - s. 33-36



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