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Socio-economic Context of Migration

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The aim of thesis is to identify and assess major migration movements in terms of their influence on the socio-economic development of selected regional formations. Migration processes will be mostly analyzed as a response to the different economic and social conditions in regions and settlements. Emphasis will be placed on selective aspects of migration aptitude. Issues associated with accommodation, ad-culturation, assimilation and integration in the area of migration will be dealt with. From the knowledge and data gained, students' own account and conclusions referring to the migration impacts relevant with regard to migration policy will be elaborated.

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- Delineation of the magnitude and intensity of migration streams in observed regional formations
- Identification of major migration impacts
- Analysis of knowledge and data gained
- Results and discussion
- Conclusions

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ANOTACE

Cílem studie je identifikovat a zhodnotit významné migrační pohyby a jejich dopad na socioekonomický rozvoj krajů České republiky. Práce se zabývala deskriptivní analýzou s cílem prozkoumat teoretické argumenty pro identifikaci hlavních determinant migrace v zemích střední a východní Evropy. Studie také zkoumá migrační trend v České republice a socioekonomické dopady migrace na Českou republiku. Zatímco korelační analýza byla použita k analýze vlivu migrace na velikost a populaci České republiky, obsahová analýza byla provedena k identifikaci hlavních determinant migrace v České republice. Důraz byl založen na selektivních aspektech migračního postoje. Řeší se otázky spojené s akomodací, ad-akulturací, asimilací a integrací. Závěry studie, které byly založeny na shromážděných a kvalitativně analyzovaných datech, odhalily, že země získávala socioekonomické výhody z pracovních aktivit migrantů ze zemí EU-28 i ze zemí mimo EU. Imigrace měla významný vliv na počet obyvatel České republiky, emigrace byla nevýznamná. Přístup České republiky k členství v EU navíc usnadňuje rostoucí počet imigrantů do země. Imigranti uzavírají mezeru v nedostatku pracovních sil v zemi. Kromě toho analýza ukazuje, že regiony s vysokým počtem přistěhovalců jsou rozvinutější než regiony s nízkou účastí přistěhovalců. Ze zjištění práce vyplývá, že imigranti přispívají k utváření a rozvoji regionů v České republice. Migrace má tedy pozitivní dopad na socioekonomický rozvoj regionů v ČR.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

víceméně Migrace, mezinárodní migrace, imigrace, zahraniční imigrant, determinanty migrace, Česká republika, ekonomika, trh práce.

TITLE

Socio-economic Context of Migration

ANNOTATION

The study's goal is to identify and assess major migration movements and their impact on the socio-economic development of the Czech Republic Regions. The thesis explored descriptive analysis to examine the theoretical arguments for identifying major determinants of migration in Central and Eastern European Countries. The study also investigates the migration trend in the Czech Republic and the socioeconomic effects of migration on the Czech Republic. Whiles correlation analysis was used to analyse the effect of migration on the Size and population of the Czech Republic, content analysis was conducted identify major determinants of migrations in Czech Republic. Emphasis was based on selective aspects of migration attitude. Issues associated with accommodation, ad-culturation, assimilation and integration are dealt with. The findings of the study, which were based on data collected and qualitatively analysed, revealed that the country derived socio-economic benefits from the labour activities of migrants from both the EU-28 and non-EU countries. Immigration had a significant effect on the size of the population of the Czech Republic whereas emigration was

insignificant. Furthermore, the Czech Republic's access to EU membership facilitates the increasing number of immigrants into the country. Immigrants close up the labour deficiency gap in the country. In addition, the analysis show regions which have high immigrants are more developed than regions with a low immigrant turnout. The thesis's findings show that immigrants contribute to the formation and development of regions in the Czech Republic. Migration, therefore, has a positive impact on the socio-economic development of regions in Czech Republic.

KEYWORDS

Migration, international migration, immigration, foreign immigrant, migration determinants, Czech Republic, Economy, Labor Market.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	European Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International organization on Migration
USA	United States of America
UN	United Nation
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
CR	Czech Republic
CZSO	Czech Republic Statistical office
CEE	Central and Eastern European
UNHCR	United High Commission for Refugee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
EPL	Employment Protection Laws
USA	United States of America
PSR	Potential support ratio

INTRODUCTIONS

Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries have undergone a remarkable change from a communist regime to a market economy and a democratic state since the early 1990s. The transition in migration behavior is an important part of these changes. Before 1990, migration was strictly restricted in the countries. After a brief period of rural mass departure in the 1950s, spatial mobility was trivial, if not poor. Transport, particularly commuting to work in major industrial centers, was a leading mode of mobility. International labor migration was primarily restricted in the CEE region and was regulated by Head of States (Goschin, 2014)

Only limited settlement migrations for family reunification and labor movements, were documented. Population movements became more intense, particularly intra-regional migration. (Constant and Zimmermann (2014).

The region has seen a significant rise in the complication of migration forms, ranging from labor mobility to transfer. Immigrants of various status appeared in many countries in the region for the first time in postwar history. lastly, there has been an essential shift from long-term migration to short-term, frequently cyclical movement. (Hein de Haas et al., 2018).

This has come to be a global disquiet to imitate on the role of immigrants on socio economic development and formation of regions in Europe. Immigrants are important in for development of many European economies, and every European regions socio economic growth depends on the volume of migrants who settle in that particular country or region. An effort must be made to account for the distinctions between domestic deliberations of different countries through an assessment of macroeconomic and political influencing positions. Tubergen (2006) asserts that the employability or unemployment rate of migrants is an important indicator of socioeconomic integration. Tubergen contends that immigrants in general have a higher unemployment rate than residents, preventing them from earning a living and possibly integrating into the social networks of local associations. Countries' national immigration policies are typically shaped by their national interests and economic capabilities (Bagchi, 2009).

According to Fleischmann (2010), certain indigenous policies and other macroeconomic characteristics of countries enable or hinder the successful integration of immigrants. Local and international political dynamics of the destination countries play an important role in determining their immigration policies. Geddes (2004) contends that integration programs for immigrants in the receiving countries, special welfare state regulations, occupational health and safety laws (EPL), the level of the low status employment sector, gross domestic product

(GDP), demographic change and the net migration rate are indispensable in analyzing the dynamics of the different immigration policies of certain countries. Above all, the ability of immigrants to have access to accommodation, assimilate and adopt the host country's culture, such as language and social ethics, is of fundamental importance for planning immigrant integration policies and migration policies.

The explanation for Europe's migration wave is based on a variety of factors, ranging from man-made disasters such as wars, political, religious, or cultural persecution, to natural disasters (Yoo, 2014). Drought, poverty, and violence linked to global warming, as confirmed by Fergusson (2015), have triggered industrial migration to the European continent. According to Shevel (2011) and The EU Bank (2016), economic reasons have been a subliminal issue for most asylum seekers in European countries, particularly those from Africa, in recent years. As part of the European Union's policy, all Member States are required to respect immigration laws, which aim to save people whose lives are proven to be in grave danger and who are fleeing their countries to seek refuge within the Union's territory (Scammell, 2015).

The integrity of the European Union's common asylum policy as a whole is not significantly undermined by the Member States' policies; while the Member States deviate from the procedures outlined in the common policy, the Member States continue to accept, process, and reject applications from refugees and migrants in relation to their domestic politics (Human Rights Watch, 2015). The socio-economic realities of migration became felt across continental Europe as the process of assimilation of non-European immigrants in various European countries took shape.

The magnitude of a country's negative and positive socioeconomic impacts is usually determined by the size of its immigrant population (Arellano, 2017). Countless unanticipated motifs, while common and domestic policies have struggled to deal with the challenges confronting the EU and its member countries, the continent is in the grip of extreme and unpredictable socioeconomic crises caused by three types of people: those who want it in, those who want to get out, those who want to demolish political, physical, and cultural institutions and critics of immigrant behaviour.

According to Stegall (2015), the four elements of the crisis have made the 28, now 27 European countries, unprecedentedly vulnerable to the destruction caused by migration-related issues. One cannot choose the cherry on top of the migrant integration package by focusing solely on the negatives. The economic potential of the respective immigrants in

terms of their qualifications has significantly influenced the policies of the European Union. Migrant workers, as they are known by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations, have made up more than 70% of the European workforce over the last decade.

According to the OECD, this group of migrants is critical for labour market growth. Given the socioeconomic implications that migrants can have on Czech regions, the government recognizes the difficulty of migrant integration and effectively manages this process for socioeconomic benefits. The activities of immigrants from both within and outside of Europe have influenced to the country's growth rate. This study focuses on the socioeconomic context of the most recent migration process as a response to the different economic and social conditions in regions and settlements. To summarize, issues concerning accommodation, ad-acculturation, assimilation, and integration as well as migration policy will be addressed.

The study's goal is to identify and assess major migration movements and their impact on the socioeconomic development of the Czech Republic Regions. The following goal serves as the foundation for this thesis:

1. To present theoretical arguments for identifying major determinants of migration in the Central and Eastern european countries.
2. To Investigate the migration trend in Czech Republic.
3. To describe the socioeconomic effects of migration on Czech Republic.
4. To describe the effect of migration on the size and population of the Czech Republic.

The following research questions were developed to provide clear guidance toward meeting the thesis's objective.

1. What are the highlighted migration factors?
2. What is the migration tendency in the Czech Republic
3. How does migration affect socioeconomic development in the Czech Republic?
4. How does migration affect the population of the Czech Republic?

1 STATE OF ART IN THE RESEARCH AREA

This section of the dissertation begins with an overview of migration, the world migration crisis, and the theoretical arguments used to identify the most important aptitudes of migration and their influence on the socio-economic development of some regions in the Czech land. The aspects of migration aptitude and dissemination of migrants from various perspectives, international migration flow, regional migration flow and socio-economic impacts of these policies of Czech land with the emphasis on immigrants in Czech land are deliberated.

The fundamental concept in this work is migration. The analysis of specific assumptions is the starting point for conceptual understanding of migration. First, is it true that not everyone migrates, and that most likely, they migrate on their initiative? Is it a generally accepted claim that more people do not or do not want to migrate than those who do or want to migrate? Second, knowing which people are likely to migrate can be of great help to theoretical analysis of the underlying circumstances of migration (Ravenstein, 89). More importantly, the ability to identify specific groups likely to move and under what conditions is critical to the theoretical evaluation of migration theories (Pressat, 1985).

The advances of people between and within locations are referred to as migration. Within and between countries, people migrate. Migration in the original (demographic) sense refers to a permanent shift from one spatial unit (defined in terms of observation purpose) to another, which leads to permanent residence. The act of changing one's place of residence is commonly recognized as an act of migration. (Pavlk et al., 1985). The movement of people between administrative responsibilities within a country or between countries has been a major driver of social change. The indefinite time horizon of stay in a new destination area is another characteristic of migration.

(UNESCO, 1998) According to the United Nations' international recommendations (UN, 1998), a long-term migrant is someone who has been in the country for at least 12 years. Moves to country (other than their usual residence) for several months. However, in countries like Czech, Slovak, Poland, and Romania, data refer to a definition of permanent migrant that does not appear to be operationalized (Bijak et al, 2004). This illustration demonstrates that migration issues are more prevalent in CEE countries than in countries with a longer history.

Delineations of Migrant, Immigrant, and Emigrant

A migrant is someone who relocates from one place to another. If he moves from one region to another in his home country, he is considered an emigrant. As a result, in his new home country, he becomes an immigrant (Cistsky & Hradecna, 2014). An immigrant is someone who enters a country with intention of staying for more than a year, according to the Slovenian migration portal. An emigrant, on the other hand, is someone who has been displaced from their home country and plans to stay in a new location for at least a year. A migrant is someone who settles in a country and not necessarily their home country, according to the United Nations. Migration Report International (2016).

The terms emigrant and immigrant were clearly defined at the 1924 International Conference on Immigration. A person who leaves their native country in search of job, or to accompany or reconnect with their partner or other related members, who have previously emigrated for the same reason, is referred to as an emigrant. In contrast, an emigrant is someone who returns to the country from which they fled under the same circumstances. Settlers are people who have arrived in the country in search of work and permanent residency.

Machacek (2013) believes that. Legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees are the various types of international migrants. Those that moved legally with the approval of the host country are considered legal immigrants. Illegal immigrants are people who have entered the country without authority, while expatriates are those who have overlapped an international border to escape persecution.

Furthermore, the period spent within siding the new area can variety from some hours to numerous years. Many actions, inclusive of commuting to and from work, shopping, visiting, commercial enterprise or private travel, and so on, are infrequent. Such actions do now no longer contain an everlasting or everlasting alternate of house and, as a result, require a supply of profits from migration that includes an alternate of recurring house to a brand new or exceptional area. Internal migration is operationally described as an alternate of house from one civil chamber to any other or throughout a civil chamber's administrative boundaries.

As a result, a migrant can be defined as a moving company that relocates his (or her) place of residence outside of the political realm of his usual place of residence. The civil division as a criterion for migration definition lacks consistency. As a result, this criterion is ineffective for comparing migration across countries. The United Nations, on the other hand, has advocated for keeping the unit area as small as possible (Bhende & Kanitkar, 2006).

1.1 Motivation of International Migration

According to Machacek (2012), the distance typology is a typology divided between the voluntary nature of the Migration Act, and many other differentiation criteria are taken into account. The primary basic motivation of migrants is what matters most in IM. Consider the use of general classification of migration motivations to divide migration events into five large and internally strongly differentiated categories: economic, living, personal, equipment, and residual, to achieve the simplest possible typology.

The analysis of the central hypotheses in the international migration theoretical framework, as well as the findings of empirical research that emerged in the twentieth century, is critical for comprehending recent system perspectives and difficult models. The overview of several theories of the international movement for similar purposes. However, there is still no widely accepted theory in this field. "At the moment, there is no single, coherent theory of international migration," the author claims, "but only a fragmentary set of theories that have evolved on a large scale, sometimes isolatedly but sometimes always" (Massey et al.,1993).

" Boundaries do not divide discipline." (Macy's, 1993: 432) However, (Bodwarsen & Van Danberg, 2013) partially rejected this statement.

"Although a strong tendency in the literature to distinguish between domestic (internal) and international (external) migration. However, there is only one economic theory that explains the individual motives for migration (Bodvarsson and Van den Berg, 2013).

There are two types of international migration theories, according to Constant & Massey (2002). On the one hand, models are depicting the beginnings of the international movement. The authors divide the field into four categories: neoclassical economics, new migration economics, dual labor market theory, and world system theory. Second, several concepts explain why people continue to move across borders in space and time.

1.2 European migration crisis.

In 2015, the number of asylum applications within EU Member States increased dramatically. According to the table below, over 1.2 million individuals applied for asylum in the EU in 2015. In the case of applications from third-country citizens, the asylum applications number increased within the EU over decade. Since 2013, the number of asylum seekers has raised significantly. Around 431,000 asylum seekers sought asylum in the EU in 2013, 627,000 in 2014, and just under 1.3M in 2015. (ec.europa.eu, 2016).

Table 1: asylum seekers in non-EU and EU28 Member States form 2007 to 2015

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No of Refugee	2347,7	222,6	263,8	259,0	309,0	335,3	431,1	627,0	1321,6

Source: compiled by the researcher using data from Eurostat(2016)

The vast majority arrived by the ocean, but some made their way across the country, primarily via Turkey and Albania. In 2015, shelter campaigners from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq made up the vast majority of operations. Nearly one-fifth of all applications were for Syrian refugees. As shown in table 1, Syrians seeking asylum in EU countries amplified dramatically between 2014 and 2015. In 2015, there were nearly three times as many applications as the previous year. The conflict in Syria has been the primary cause of the rapid and significant change in the number. However, the ongoing wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as mistreatment in Eritrea resulting poverty in Kosovo, causing people to flee to find a better life elsewhere.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF MIGRATION

Under this topic the research discusses some of the basic models of migration that have informed writers in determining appropriate perspectives for grounding migration in proper perspectives

2.1 THEORETICAL ARGUMENTS FOR IDENTIFYING MAJOR DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

The researcher delves into the explanation of migration concepts and theories in this chapter. Aspects of existing theories that meet the objectives of the topic under study were reviewed for further comprehension on pertinent issues pertaining in the literature relevant to the research topic. Some of the issues discussed under this topic included some of the various models that attempt to provide convincing explanations for migration, labor migration, international instruments on migration and refugee, international migration flow, regional migration flow, and the origin and destination of many international migrants.

According to Borjas, migration models should try to predict the volumes and directions of migration movements. The ability and ability to predict the volume or speed of migration is vital to solving infrastructure problems that may arise due to the unexpected influx of migrants from outside the host country and determining the direction of migrant movements aids in the Identification of potentially relevant policy orientation. Borjas again recommended that the process of assimilation of migrants into the new economies should be at the centre of any model if it aims to effectively address an identified phenomenon. Borjas warned that migration models should be attempted as a landmark in their theories to assess the impact of migrants on the receiving economies (Borjas, 2008).

Ravenstein's Theory

Ravenstein and the Laws of Migration (1889): Ravenstein expanded the theory of migration in his book (Grigg, 1977), which has served as the foundation for major modern theories explaining migration. Part of his article focuses on Ravenstein's eleven migration hypothesis, which is relevant to British internal migration in the nineteenth century. Modernized work confirms that migration was primarily a short-distance business, with migrants' average distance increasing insignificantly until the 1850s; this was popular until the 1850s (Grigg, 1977).

Ravenstein demonstrated that most migrants travel only a short distance. According to the theory, a gradual absorption process is identified in which individuals pour into the surrounding city with immediate and rapid growth in order to feel the gaps that migrants from more distant districts leave in the city until the pull factor is overwhelmed, causing the elasticity to lose its elasticity.

According to Ravenstein, migrants do not follow their intended destination directly, but rather through a series of settlements and relocations between their origins and final destinations. In his research, Arthur Redford discovered that migration to any centre of attraction with a broad area of influence is not a simple and straightforward transfer of people from any point on the circumference to the centre of the circle, but rather an extraordinarily intricate undulating motion.

According to Johnson (2016), Ravenstein recognizes that a larger percentage of migrants only travel short distances. He found that a certain proportion of all migrants travelled long distances and that they went directly to available large industrial or commercial centres. However, there is no reliable mechanism to validly estimate the proportion of migrants from great distances or to prove that they left directly for their destinations.

The variation in the volume of long-distance movements is thought to correspond to fluctuations in the trading cycle, according to the reasoning of this theory. Every migration flow has a current opposing force; Ravenstein and later migration scientists postulate that there is always some immigration to be found in places with a high emigration rate. This means that the factors that are likely to be responsible for people migrating from a given geographic area are indifferent or unknown to the factors that are likely to be responsible for people migrating to the same area. Immigrants saw the void created in the area by people's migration as an opportunity rather than a specific unfavourable reason for their migration.

Women migrate more than men within their birth country, but men migrate abroad more frequently: Ravenstein's basic argument for this claim is that because rural women appear to have no job opportunities, urban communities create certain pull factors such as the demand for domestic help and the fact that women, particularly in traditional communities, are drawn in for marriage or cultural needs. Economic factors, as a popular stereotype held by almost every migration policy, have been cited by proponents of this school as an important factor driving people to migrate. Ravenstien had little doubt that more available jobs, higher wages, and improved working conditions drew rural folks to cities.

Push-Pull Aspects

These factors clarify people's movement and are the most basic models in the migration literature. Lee (1966) proposed the model to explain the causes of migration from two perspectives, one in relation to the problems of the sending countries and one in relation to the problems of the receiving countries, according to which these two seemingly ironic situations operate separately in both places in tandem to decide why migrants are moving and to which particular destination.

While adverse events such as insecurity, natural disasters, and extreme poverty are push factors, economic and commercial prospects such as the availability of job opportunities, higher wages, and better work incentives are also pull factors. This model makes the frightening claim that push factors are economically distinct. In short, the above factors force a person or group to leave their home voluntarily; in most cases, the threat to their life necessitated this type of movement (Lee, 1966). Conflict, drought, famine, or extreme political or cultural activities are examples of push factors.

Indeed, the push and pull model has grown in popularity around the world and has been gradually adopted by many scientists, as Wouter et al. (2009) developed. Theorists have followed the push-and-pull model's line of thought over the years. Various studies are being conducted by scientists from various disciplines in order to identify the root causes of migration, which includes all dynamics.

The model has the advantage of capturing all other models that attempt to provide a reasonable explanation for why people migrate to specific identifiable destinations. This provides a more comprehensive and broader perspective for locating the theoretical foundation for this work. The work is primarily motivated by push and pull model, which is the foundation or mother of all migration models.

According to the OECD (2001), one major factor affecting rural communities in the European Union's host countries for immigrants, as well as most southern EU countries, is an increase in the propensity for salaried employment in agriculture. This, according to the report, is due to the fact that the local agriculture industry has failed to create adequate employment over the years, accelerating the exit of the native population from agriculture in rural communities. A number of relevant immigration studies have reached a variety of conclusions. Altoni (1991), for example, observed in the United States displacement of native agricultural workers by foreigners, as cited in (Abowd, 2007).

Their research revealed that the indigenous population is losing jobs, which McCoy (2010) attributes to two factors: one, the idea that Immigrant Working in Agriculture (IWA) employment has reduced farmers' earnings significantly, and two, the insecurity of agricultural work (Trupo et al, 1998). Trupo et al. took the argument to a new level by claiming that the skills requirements of the receiving country's economy, where native inhabitants fall short, could be a confounding variable in measuring migrant flow, acting as a pull factor where a simple explanation is required.

When looking at the refugee crisis in the EU over the last few decades, one should consider the underlying factors that are causing migrants to flee their homes and travel to unfamiliar

places. Considering the flood of immigrants to the European Union (EU) between 2015 and 2016, the European Commission / EACEA / Eurydice (2019) identified conflicts in the homes of these migrants, with migrants fleeing conflict-ridden areas to areas where they hope for peace. The report fits right in with the period of extreme political instability that gripped the Syria region, as well as the fact that an enormous number of refugee cases registered in Europe at the time period in question came from the Middle East, specifically Syria.

The mass movement of people from less developed economies to advanced economies, and the associated backlash in host countries, is a major source of problems for the European Union after the completion of the Greater Ascension, particularly in 2000. (Wouter and Joost, 2009). The ability to pull and push could help to explain both internal and international human brain drain. Unbearable migratory pressures on third countries create an uncomfortable situation in which refugees are stranded in their homes as a result of natural disasters, political events, or life-threatening conflicts. (Darvas et al 2019).

Ravenstien's migration model, considered one of the oldest, proposes in his Laws of Migration that the act of migration is triggered by several factors, the main explainer of which is the push and pulls process (Wang, 2010). Wang oddly expanded the push factors to include unfriendly conditions for which robust taxation was a necessary factor for the movement while viewing the pull factors as friendly conditions such as political stability and peaceful societies attracting people in certain geographic areas over others. Lee redesigned Ravenstein's model to emphasize push factors Wang (2010). A significant determinant has been classified as plus and minus factors, or source and destination are the equivalent of push and pull forces (Kumpikaite & Zickute, 2012).

Network Model of Migration

The development of the network model as an explanatory variable for migration causes allows for a thorough understanding of the benefits of interpersonal networking between migrants' countries of origin and host countries (Tvaronaviciene, 2010). According to this model, communication and continuous interaction between relatives serve as the impetus for some of the elements on the communication channel to migrate. According to Massey (1993), these cross-border networks reduce migration costs and dispel the fear of risky thoughts, which increases the expected return on migration.

The network model has the advantage of effectively accounting for uncertainty in work opportunities, travel routes, and place of residence (social security and study opportunities). Jennissen (2004) contends that migration costs, increased confidence in job opportunities, and

the likelihood of failure confronting a migrant contemplating travel are adequately addressed prior to departure.

The role of modern communication is critical in this model; several modern communication platforms enable simple and direct access between friends and relatives across physical geographical boundaries. Friends and relatives provide important information and financial resources for relatives and friends who are preparing for their connection, and solidarity networks that have emerged from desperation around the world have no longer turned migration into a daring adventure.

Neo-classical Economic Model

The model further expands the economic model to elucidate the causes of migration. While it hangs on the shoulders of the pull-and-push model, this model proceeds in two dimensions. Macro-factors assume that migrants from less developed countries with intelligence and labor will move to developed countries with labor deficits and an abundant flow of capital. The micro factor, on the other hand, states that migrants migrate elsewhere in search of better living conditions, with expectations that projected and actual gains outweigh projected and actual losses as individual migrants hope to maximize their gains.

Within the micro-level, the migrants are considered as individual persons who are cogent by default and whose decision to move is not accidental but a thoughtful venture based on a serious analysis of cost and benefit implications (Duffield, 2015). Migrants assume free choice and access to a chunk of information, migrants consider moving to places where they can have the best optimal production opportunities, thus, where they can earn good wages (Hugo, 2016). Migrants must be able to exhibit prowess for productivity in order to fit into the advanced economy they find themselves in, this is one of the cornerstones of the neoclassical model of migration. (Jones, 2015).

This capacity putatively is dependent on the specific applicable productive chops that an emigrant possesses as well as the popular structure of the labour request which allows for easy integration of settlers (Kondo, 2013).

Smith (1776), Ravenstein (1889), Bauer & Zimmermann, (1999) are among others the pioneers of neoclassical model. The neoclassical model indicates the degree of distribution of labor and capital across different geographical areas, which has significant influence on process and migration direction (De-Haas, 2007). Regions with a high labor surplus also face capital shortages, while regions with a labor deficit and higher capital are characterized by high wages and excessive employment opportunities. This permutation creates a situation in

which lower-wage migrants with abundant labor migrate to regions with the opposite characteristics.

Neoclassical model could best be applied to the description of migrations across national borders simply because it is not limited by laws governing international migration and other related governmental protocols (Crossat, 2016). The fallout from the huge noticeable disparity in wages motivates labour forces to travel from one location to the other (IOM, 2015). One of the main arguments about the implications for the rapid movement of labour from one economic disadvantaged location to an economically advantaged location is that migration will tend to deepen the imbalances between the two (Comodore, 2016)

A type of migration that does not operate within the constraints of legal regulatory regimes, such as neoclassical theory, opens the floodgates to the unrestricted migrant exodus, resulting in artificial labor shrinkage in the sending region and oversupply in the destination (Winnie, 2013). Capital should move in the opposite direction in a fully-fledged neoclassical migration fashion, resulting in so-called factor price equalization, which will eventually result in an emerging confluence of wages at both ends. (Cornelius, 2014)

New Economic Migration Model

This point of view questions the conclusions of neoclassical economic theory assumes movement choices are made not only by people. It involves social units like families and households. Because of the potential for family labor diversification, such units can devise more complex migration plans. Some family members, for example, can continue to work at home, whereas others may travel to far places for labor opportunities. They intend to send remittances for the upkeep of their relatives. These strategies, which are especially useful in developing countries, can help to reduce the risks that a family faces. Transporting a relative to abroad can offer an additional source of revenue to offset local hardships such as unemployment, crop failures, falling crop prices, and a lack of capital, to name a few. This implies that the source of income is more important than the amount. Household affiliates may move for the insurance provided by remittances, even if wage differences are minor and would not result in migration under neoclassical theories.

Similarly, a family's sense of relative denial impacts migration choices in ways that wages alone cannot explain. Individuals may be more motivated to seek gains from migration if economic development increases lifestyle anticipations in a community, even if their wage has also increased throughout the development.

Double Labour Market model

Dual market model of migration causes was propounded by Piore (1979). Piore divided labor market into two sectors; they are primary and the secondary markets places, the former market is very attractive and has better wages for employees and the secondary market which he referred to as characterized by the 3Ds- dirty, dangerous and difficult jobs with less or no incentives (Jennissen, 2004). According to Kubursi, (2006) the indigenes take on the attractive jobs and reserved the secondary market for migrants

World Migration System Model

Migration is viewed from a global perspective in world system theory. According to the theory, the interaction that exists between different societies is an important factor for social change among the world's societies (OECD, 2014). Trade activities in one country that have a negative impact on another country's economy, causing it to collapse, tend to create an incentive for people to migrate to that same country (OXFAM, 2015).

The World system theory provides a convincing argument for why economic dependency exists between certain rich countries and poor countries long after the demise of colonization. For instance the noticed solidarity among some European countries towards their former colonies gives credence to the World system theory. The debate on international trade remains controversial, nonetheless, it is argued on the strength of World system theory that international trade among countries may mitigate and consequently reduce migration between developed and less developed economies (Guy, 2014).

The dual market theory fundamentally explains the cause of migration as resulting from pull factors in more developed countries where wages are high and job in the informal sector is readily available for migrant workers. These developed countries with two different sectors of labour, consequently require the use of low-skilled labours in their informal market sector where labour is more intensive. In Europe, Ukrainian and Russian labour migrants are needed to fill the gap in the informal market.

New economics of labour migration model places much emphasis on the fact that the intensity of migration flow is extremely higher in regions where high economic disparities are identified (IOM, 2016). Migration is the driving forces of development and growth of countries according to the World system theory.

Industrial penetration of growing economies ends in disruptive improvement and an uprooted cell populace on the worldwide financial system's periphery. Migration, in keeping with migration principle, is absolutely the end result of the political and financial corporation of a capitalist worldwide marketplace or worldwide department of hard work this is continuously

expanding. Capitalist international locations' use of pressure to defend their investments overseas and make bigger the worldwide financial system can bring about dislocated refugee populations. Simultaneously, sturdy fabric and cultural ties are fashioned with the center international locations throughout industrialist diffusion (and in advance colonial rule). Worldwide movement of people of dislocated inhabitants flows the inverse path of market saturation, closer the newly acquainted culture, aspirations, and possibilities withinside the center economies. Economic elements may also have an impact on migrants' selections, however they're now no longer the number one purpose for migration. The populace dislocation due to capitalist penetration is the impetus for migration in growing international locations. (Portes 1997, Ewa Morawska, 2012, Lang, T. 2015, Jennifer et al., 2015)

Migration System Model

This principle differs from the others in that it's far involved with the self-desire of migration streams. Once movement flow begun, orderly consequences can emerge that inspire similarly relocation. At all, the authentic purpose for movement could come to be much less critical as those migration structures strengthen. According to community principle, social networks are similar to social capital. When a enough wide variety of migrants with a not unusual place social identification arrive in a place, they'll shape a community which could then provide new arrivals help starting from fabric consolation to absolutely decreasing the psychic expenses of migrating to an surprising place. Members of the community additionally hold ties to their groups of starting place and might attain out to potential migrants with facts or help. Networks make a contribution to a self-maintaining immigration flow in each ways. The position of social corporations, starting from voluntary humanitarian corporations to non-public black-marketplace immigration services, is emphasised with the aid of using institutional principle. These institutions, like networks, can maintain and occasionally take advantage of migration, no matter the preliminary motives for the migration flow. Both of those theories are primarily based totally on cumulative causation, which states that every migration choice alters the context wherein next selections, typically perpetuating migration (Massey et al., 2005; Massey, 1990). Our dialogue of relative deprivation demonstrates cumulative causation: as a few households in a place of starting place obtain remittances from a member of the family running overseas, others will optically discern a drop of their profits relative to those neighbors, making them much more liable to ship a member of the family overseas (Stark and Taylor, 1991).

Migration structures and cumulative causation can give an explication for immensely colossal migration consequences that the antithesis fundamental theories do now no longer give an

explication for felicitously. Some of those explanations, which includes community principle, are actually properly evolved theories. Others, on the opposite hand, are towards empirical generalizations. Demographic principle remains evolving on this area. With such a lot of fundamental migration theories to pick from, it is herbal to marvel which one is correct. Migration theories, on the opposite hand, are doubtlessly complementary in place of contradictory. According to Massey and his colleagues, little significant proof that might cause the rejection of any of the theoretical fashions examined. On the opposite hand, every version acquired as a minimum a few empirical support, implying that every principle captures a few component of the truth. What are uncertain is how properly the diverse fashions examine to one another, and what sort of of an unbiased contribution to explanatory electricity every version may maintain in a simultaneous examination. (1994, p. 739)

Cumulative Causation Model

The increasing movement was influenced by various models such as network theory and the model of imperceptible cumulative causality proposed by Myrdal (1957). According to Massey (1993), the Cumulative Causal Model focuses on the delivery of revenue and land, agrarian manufacturing, movement culture, regional supply of human wealth, and communal identification as factors responsible for promoting and facilitating migration" Massey (1993). Myrdal emphasizes the strength of his findings that every act of migration has an impact on society, which enables later migration decisions and increases the possibilities for further migration.

Myrdal emphasizes the importance of his findings that every act of migration has an impact on society, allowing for subsequent decisions on migration to be made, thereby increasing the possibilities for future migration. According to this model, when these kinds of networks reach a critical threshold, the process of migration tends to be automated, and the cycle continues unabatedly for as long as the chain of events is not trespassed (Haug, 2008)

The migration process begins slowly and unnoticed by neither migrants nor host countries, and progresses to a critical level, creating a culture of migration along a specific line under the influence of diaspora networks. As argued by the Network Model, the cumulative causation model places prominence on networks in making migration a safer rather than a risky endeavor, as factors that threaten prospective migrants are alleviated, creating a desire to move with ease and less anxiety.

According to Massey (1990 and 1999), international migration is hypothesized to be self-perpetuating because it significantly influences sending communities' public perception in a way that tends to make future migration a possibility.

A migratory experience increases migrants' desire to migrate in the sending country. As a result of the frequent public migration discussions and realities observed in the communities, other citizens' desire to leave is increased, and the migration process begins (Fussell, 2004). According to Lundquist (2005), diffusion varies across time and space due to the specific peculiar mechanism operating in each setting. One significant difference between the two schools of thought is that, whereas the Network model is preoccupied with the role of networks at work in host communities, the cumulative causation model is preoccupied with the interaction between prospective migrants and the migratory conversation in sending communities.

The change occurs as a result of socioeconomic dynamics that differ between communities, resulting in varying rates of migration (Lundquist & Massey, 2004, 2005). According to Fussell (2004), the economic characteristics of the sending community, as well as frequently changing attitudes, have the tendency to make migration appealing or repulsive to the individuals who ultimately determine their destinations.

Summary of Theories

In summary of the above chapter, there are many different attitudes to studying migration. The summary of the theories presented in this chapter does not claim to be exhaustive, since it obviously cannot take into account all the models and contributions available in this area. However, summary of these theories is required, helpful in understanding the aptitudes examined in the empirical section of this thesis.

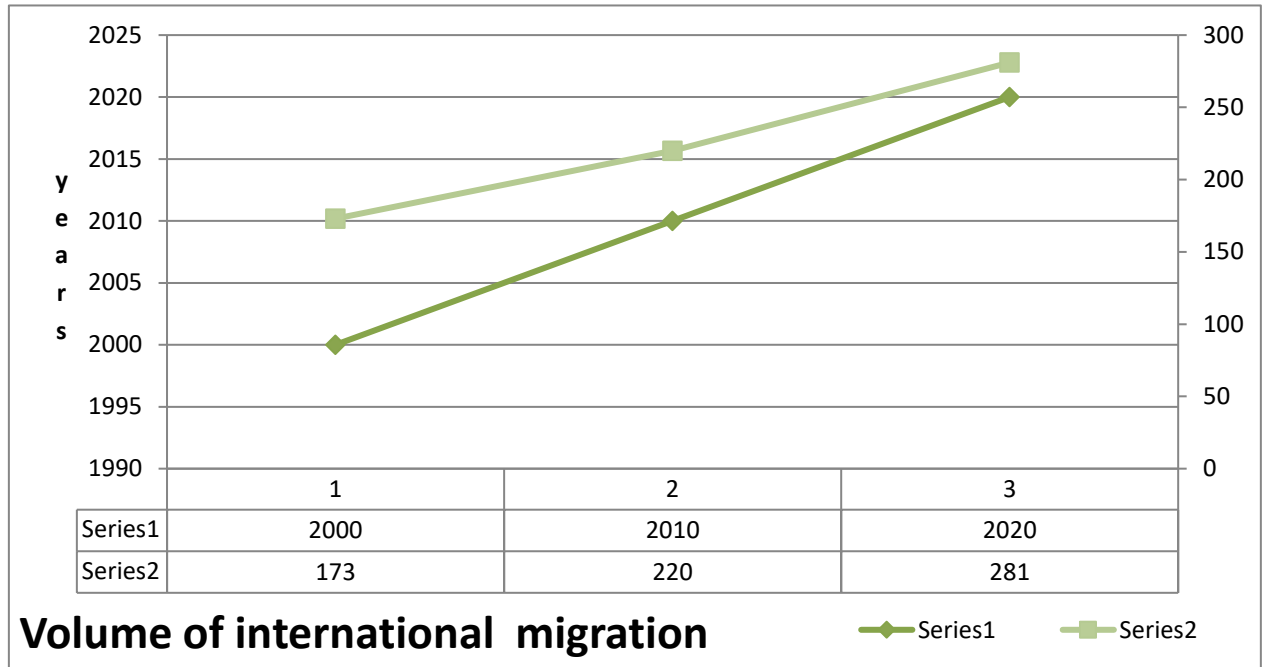
It would be naive not to point out that some of these theories are much important or closed to the explanation of the subject matter i.e. neo-classical theory put forefront of inclinational of migrants to better awards to move to areas or regions where wages are high. On the other hand, most of the theories are relevant for example, migration system model which made reference that, Capitalist penetration of developing economies results in dislocated growth and an uprooted mobile inhabitants on the border of the global economy. The models captured in this thesis all received empirical support, implying that the above theories capture some truth. In the context of this thesis Neo-classical is most relevant.

2.2 GLOBAL MIGRATION DISTRIBUTION

To understand the alarming rate of migration, which has emerged as the most pressing issue for countries and organizations, it is necessary to first examine international migration. The UN estimates that global international migration will reach approximately 281 million by

2020, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. 2020 is the year (United Nations).

The graph below depicts the global migration volume distribution in the years 2000, 2010, and 2020.



Source: Author's calculation based on IOM & UN figures, 2020.

Figur 1: Volume of international migration in 2000, 2010, and 2020,

Figure 1, depicts a snapshot of the volume of long-term international migration in millions for all forms of migration across cultures and countries' borders in 2000, 2010, and 2020. The volume of migration across continental borders has been steadily increasing (Aiyar, Barkbu, Batri, Berger, Detragrache, Dizioli, Ebeke, Lin, Kaltani, Sosa, Spilimbergo & Topolava, 2016). If migration is considered a crisis, one can confidently conclude that the act is retrogressively progressing; however, if migration is considered a positive phenomenon within a socioeconomic context, one can then say that the number is progressing for the recipient country, with often concomitant disturbing fallouts on the sending country (Aiyar et al 2016). During the study period, a total of 652 million international migrants moved from their original homes to settle either permanently or temporarily in different geographical locations for a variety of reasons (OECD, 2001) Out of the total, 80 million, or 78 million, or 60 percent or more, live in Asia or Europe (UN, 2020b). The remaining number is distributed as follows among the following regions: Northern America comes in third with 58m people,

followed by Africa with 25m, Latin America and the Caribbean with 10m, and Ocean with 8m (UB,2020a).

The graph above depicts in great detail the global distribution of migrants. Almost every region of the world could claim a share of the global migration flow. While certain regions with high levels of economic growth have a larger ratio of the dispersion are countries closer to major sources of migrants tend to receive more immigrants regardless of economic growth level. Case studies from Europe and Asia are used to demonstrate the contexts.

2.3 IMPACTS OF MIGRATION WORKERS ON LABOUR MARKET

The age structure of the migration population has an impact on migration analysis (Keuntae, 2012). For example, Keunate and Joel (2012) defined a low PSR as the sum total of individuals aged 15 to 64 for every one person aged 65 or older, indicating that the population is aging; they also defined dependency by retiree age and decline in labor-force engagement rates among the working class as a labor-force shortage.

According to the authors, the latter situations, as well as the economic situation of the destination countries, implicitly plea for immigrant workers. According to Pederson (2008), the composition of the labor economy in a specific economy is heavily influenced by the inflow of immigrants. The incoming labor force (immigrants) can and does have an impact on the economy, both positively and negatively (Guellec, 2002).

According to Keunate et al., (2012), the current status quo is that a greater percentage of advanced economies have a low level of PSR, and as a result, they are extremely interested in the need for a large number of immigrants within the labor age. This type of selectively influenced based acceptance of migrants in some developed countries does not occur in a vacuum, but is informed by the indigenous labor structure, which calls for immediate replacement of a detected gap in the working population (Vogler, 2009). The simple corollary here is that, if everything goes as planned for the purposes of the analysis of the low PSR and high PSR foundational to Keunate and Joel's theory, a source country with a higher PSR would be successfully predicted to produce more emigrants into a wealthy economy than countries with a lower PSR. Against this backdrop, wealthy or advanced countries with low PSR should be seen to demand more immigrants than wealthy or advanced countries with high PSR (Keuntae, et al., 2012).

International migration tends to favor a subset of people who have specific characteristics that make them appealing to recipient countries (Hardin, 2009). Aside from the age selectivity discussed above, skills are an important developmental tool in structuring and restructuring the labour populations. The flow and trajectory of international migration, particularly to destinations rather than economically advanced sources, are influenced by the quality of immigrants (Facchini, 2005). Differential economic opportunity, such as the transferability of migrants' skills, influences the migration policies of the majority of economically advanced countries (Chin, 2010). Hardin (2009) discovered the reality of this argument in his investigation of the United States' migration policies. Both pull and push factors provide distinct identifiable models for expanding on the debate over why people migrate (Pritchett, 2010). International migration flows are explained by supply and demand for labor forces; however, the choice of movement is personal of the migrant, congruent with economic and non-economic incentives in migration calculations (Money, 2010). Economic incentive as a factor in the decision of the immigrant to move from the source country shapes the labor demography of the destination countries (Barro, 2000).

Accounting for the outcomes of movement to marketplaces of both the source and destination countries, Mayda, (2005) and Yang (2003) discovered that the impact of the push factor, which is the contribution of each worker's GDP to the source country, is rarely in support of the numerous predictions espoused in the various literatures on migration models. According to the OECD (2001), when considering cases of this nature, the degree of impact is less when compared to the pull factors and appears to be almost insignificant in many variations. Mayda (2005) demonstrated in his conclusive assessment of his work on International migration that the impact of income opportunities on the source country is likely to be strongly influenced by constraints such as persistent poverty of the static and rigid cost of migration and credit-market imbalances (Sopemi, 2000 & Yang, 2003)

In so far as age selectivity, adult employability, and skills and competences are strong determinants of international migration flow, impacting the labor structure on both supply and demand economies, brain drain exerts enormous negative pressure on the economies of sending countries to the benefit of receiving countries (Saxenian, 2006). This phenomenon, however, would not be a major issue for countries that export a greater quantity of educated asylum seekers, such as India and Turkey (Johnson, 2016)

The comparative economic circumstances in both the sending and receiving states contribute to issues which facilitate so-called brain drain (Finn, 2009). Countries in Africa, Asia, and parts of Latin America, for example, with severe labor shortages, end up forcing their highly skilled personnel to relocate in search of better living conditions (Foged, 2016). According to the ILO, even in countries where skilled and highly qualified individuals are able to find employment, sustainability, attractive work packages, better working conditions, and social welfare in destination countries tend to attract them at the expense of their countries' growth needs. Brain drain puts a strain on certain social services and significantly reduces the pool of skilled workers for both categories of countries (OECD, 2017).

Developed countries with an appealing educational system use international student migration as a reliable channel to address labor market issues (Shao, 2002). This approach to meeting labor challenges has impact a significantly on labor demographic structure of the host countries, as evidenced by Gracia (2010)'s scientific study on Chinese students retained in the Japanese economy, which revealed a mutual benefit for both economies with significant differential levels favoring Japan. Gracia emphasized the process of assimilation of Chinese graduates and the subsequent important role they play in the Japanese economy, particularly in the technology and engineering sectors, where labour is scarce globally.

According to ILO 2018 report, migrant workers account for 164 million of the world's working population, this figure, which was approximately 150 million in 2013, increased by 9% in 2018. The majority of source states, from the International Labour Organization study 2018, the countries lose the majority of their productive labour force to destination countries (International Labour Organization, 2018).The men population influences the process of developing less developed countries, due to the application of their manpower in informal agricultural sectors as opposed to women who occupy less energetic positions in such communities where the use of manpower is given more prominence (Castano, 2002).

This fundamental importance of men in the traditional working population of less developed countries who also doubles as the countries that send most migrants, underscores the importance in the analysis of gender migration in relation to the impact of this type of migration on the workforce of these countries. Figures in the second edition of the International Labour Migration's global analysis on international migrants spanning between 2013 and 2017 showed that from the entire number of international migrants, 96m were men while 68m were women. (International Labour Organization, 2018).

Migrants who flee their countries in pursuit of good standard of living are mostly rich in education and are economically viable. Such migrants normally are easily integrated into the recipient economies due to their level of education and experience. Able bodies who are fit to engage their energies in the development and growth of the countries find themselves working and growing the economies of other countries. Studies have shown that remittances sent home by immigrants working in rich economies has to a great degree solved the issue of poverty in the sending countries, however, it is also an overwhelming fact that the recipient countries benefits immensely than the sending countries.

This cycle creates an unending situation where migrants from poverty ridden countries move rapidly to rich countries in Europe and North America where migrants have contributed greatly to the growth of their economies. It can be concluded logically, that Europe and North America which are the epicentre of migration will continue to attract citizens from the periphery for as long as they wish and will continue to accrue the economic dividends.

Immigrants frequently supplement native- born them Rather than competing with them (Peri & Sparber, 2009). Immigrants boost local demand by spending and investing, which might result in more labor demand for local goods and services (Wiltshire et al., 2020). Furthermore, in locations where new immigrants arrive, businesses usually grow and relocate, resulting in additional investments and possibilities for locals (Beerli et al., 2018). Many immigrants are entrepreneurs who start enterprises and provide possibilities for natives (Lofstrom & Fairlie, 2015).

2.4 IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE SIZES AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

At the very core of a frequently dynamic World lies the question regarding the number and composition of the members of any society (Cornelius et al., 2009). Demographic issues have been a distinctive feature in the EU's internal political debates in the preceding decades in the face of a noticeable rapidly aging population and low birth rates (Lutz, 2019).

Ageing is a critical demographic trend in the EU (Chaney, 2018). The life expectancy ratio has improved as a result of advances in medicine and quality of life behavior. In the EU, the average life expectancy at birth is 81 years (Lutz et al, 2019). The current demographic status quo in Europe is the result of a universal transformation from pre-modern to post-industrial demographic trends characterized by low birth rates, low death rates, and improved life expectancy (Cornelius et al., 2009).

The growing population and the concomitant shrink in the labour force of Europe has sparked a general conversation around how to make sure that the twin forces do not affect seriously the long term labour force requirement of the continent (Card, 2018). Immigration is seen as major factor on the improvement of demography in Europe (Japan Immigration Association, 2003).

In the short term, policymakers rely on migration policies to mitigate the long-term effects of Europe's demographic deficit in the best interests of member countries (Card, 2018). The number of immigrants from third countries permitted to enter member states, their level of education, effective integration into society, and, most importantly, integration into the labour market as a whole to ensure that immigrants do not become social burdens and reprobates are among the critical issues confronting the EU on such policies (Anderson, 2018). The EU is concerned about member states' ability to properly enforce various policy instruments, (Angrist, 2018).

Migration volumes have had a significant impact on the total labor force population of European Union member states, which is the reason for the recent changes in migration policies for member states (Anderson et al., 2018). In the absence of third-country migration, natural demographic decline as a result of lower fertility rates would almost certainly reduce the population to 466 by 2060. (Bertocchi,2019). Bertocchi (2019) argued that the level of migration could have only a limited impact on the EU's changing age structure, partly because migrants do settle for the long term and age at same ratio as the native population.

Impact on Social Composition

The outflow of exceedingly skilled and productive people, is a big source of concern for origin countries, according to data. With high-skilled professionals leaving the country at 40% in some tiny low-income countries (Artuç et al., 2015), and highly educated people being two to three times more likely to migrate than less educated people, this is a valid concern (Grogger and Hanson, 2011).

Brain drain has a wide range of consequences for the countries that suffer from it. On the most obvious level, it depletes the origin country's human capital and results in a skills gap of highly skilled people, lowering productivity. This could be accompanied by wage increases, which would be influenced by both the overall economy and inflation. Wages may rise as a result of overall labor shortages, as well as rising reservation wages as a result of remittance inflows (IMF, 2016). When these factors combine, they may have significant negative impact on future growth. According to the IMF (2016), emigration may have reduced annual growth

rates in some South-Eastern European countries (Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia) by 0.6–0.9 percentage points in 2016.

2.4 THE FACTOR OF MIGRATION

Population movements in the regions or among regions had echoed clearly and evenly than in the pre-1989 period. There is an interaction of three disparities in specific states. These include Economic, political, and Demographic. (Okolski 2004a). This was further elaborated by Lee 1975, where he classifies factor of into pull and push such Economic, Political, Demographic and Social. (Lee 1975)

The removal of various state impediments to free output is the most simple reason for the largest migration. Additional migration supported quality, position, and faith was a definite risk. Ethnic Germans settled in the (former) Federal Republic of European nation, ethnic Hungarians migrated from Balkan country to Hungary, ethnic Turks affected to Turkey from Bulgaria, ethnic Balkan countries settled in Romania from the Republic of Moldova, and Soviet Jews flee to Israel and therefore us square measure all examples. (Marek Okólski &Pawe Kaczmarczyk, 2005.)

The migration of the Gypsies is a unique instance. Traditionally, Roma has migrated to Western countries. To move during the communist era, anyone who had the opportunity to relocate used the reopening to re-establish their acculturation. Others switched from forced battery life to industrialized life in order to recreate their traditional lifestyles and leakage poor living conditions brought on by a combination of poverty and percipience. Without additional factors such as ethnic and political considerations, expectations of life within the state of origin and topography; the associations between migration currents and income inequalities are too weak to constitute a helpful explanation, (Marek Okólski &Pawe Kaczmarczyk, 2005.)

Economic Factors (*Economic Opportunities*)

Economic considerations square measure oftentimes cited because the primary explanation for out-migration. The first motivation for voluntary immigrants is to reinforce their customary of living. This motivation is particularly sturdy in countries on the boundary (such because the CEEC), wherever relative economic disadvantage is far larger than in additional developed economies. Before we tend to get in the main points, it's necessary to administer an outline of the region's economic standing. Political unrest and conflict should be thought of within the context of the broader influence that political instability will wear economic chance and therefore the marketplace. (Zimmermann, et al.2014)

As First State Haas (2011b) explains: “When combined, these factors can verify however well individuals square measure ready to fulfil their native aspirations forever, therefore their aspirations and motives for out-migration as an apparent chance to realize lives.” Research has identified that Somali immigrants opt to further trip on the far side safe anchorages to countries wherever they believe they will have a more robust quality of life, not simply immediate security (Zimmerman (2009).

De Haas (2011b) states that "safety isn't all that refugees wish as a result of it absolutely was not all that they had lost". Therefore, a robust distinction between migration for asylum and migration in search of economic chance doesn't facilitate knowing the flow of migration (Zimmerman, 2009).

It is not shocking that the shortage of economic opportunities within the ancient world and therefore the prospect of higher employment within the European world measure key factors in extraordinary relocation (Czaika, 2014; Wissink et al., 2013). Studies reveal that a lot of Afghan youths migrating to Europe had antecedently worked in the Islamic Republic of Iran, wherever job prospects are higher than in their home state (UNHCR, 2010). However, Iran's economic chances have diminished and emotion towards Afghan immigrants has exaggerated, warning them to require the toughest and most dangerous route to Europe to seek out work. In the same way, a study of informal relocation from an African country to Europe found that the potential for a larger economic chance in Europe; particularly the existence of huge informal economies in Espana and Italia - was a vital think in encouraging migration (Schapendonk & novan Moppes 2007)

The significance of economic opportunities in stimulating unbalance movement is mirrored in the risk migrants face once travelling to Europe on an irregular basis. Whereas a migrant's perception of the risks they are taking depends on their expertise. (Wissink et al. 2013), studies show that, in general, irregular migrants have a high-risk craving. For instance, research by Mbaye (2014) found that “half of the potential amerlicable migrants from Senegal believe there is a minimum of a twenty-fifth risk of death” which “the overwhelming majority of the sample of amerlicable migrants (77%) indicated that they are willing to risk their lives to migrate,” underscoring the strength of their aim to move, albeit there's presently no conflict in African nation. An asylum seeker preconception of the standard of living in a state will be subjective to a variety of factors, including information on the market via the web and social networks, information from contacts who have already migrated, and advertisements from firms that finance global migration, for example Western Union. (Schapendonk & van Moppes 2007). Immigrants already resident in Europe might feel societal forces to tell their relatives

absolutely regarding their new life successively inspires others to migrate. Conjointly non-public sector actors like banks and websites ought to be thought of as agents to facilitate and inspire global movement (Schapendonk and van Moppes, 2007).

The performance of web generation and spoken language instrumentality in allowing and persuading the character of movement links are mentioned. Proof indicates that the reputation of assorted states' welfare and asylum assist structures as a pull element for movement is weak. (Morokvasic, 1996).

It has been reviewed that the need to travel away from their domestic house is of a long way larger significance to migrants than for younger Eritreans migrate, as is the capability for own circle of relatives reunion inside facet the holiday spot (Kibreab 2013). It would conjointly tell a migrant's choice to move to a particular European member state. (Robinson & Segrott 2002).

Until the tardy Eighties CEE economies had lots in prevalence, inclusive of inundating prevalence of civil sector (country ownership) in engendering of products and accommodations, energetic autarkic dispositions and proximity in the direction of the non-socialist world. The complete area established an effective unipolar device with the EX-USSR as its major element. In terms of GDP in line with capita, they were all competent (consistent with the World Bank standards) as "middle-income" economies and their engendered systems had been stigmatized with surprisingly excessive participation of "heavy industry," extraordinarily excessive influence of agriculture and a coffee-contribution of accommodations. In comparison to western states, workforce pressure participation charges have been extremely high, while labour productivity (and wages) have been extremely low. Unemployment as a financial phenomenon no longer exists. Moreover, the organizational function of CEE economies become great over employment cognate to extensive practices of labour hoarding through country-owned companies (Tan Keok, 2019).

The condition changed dramatically in the 1990s: an overall trend in the CEE economies was towards a fairly consistent sub-regional differentiation, with the Central European states (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) performing best and the CIS countries with the worst performance. (Okolski,2005). The worth of the EBRD Transition Index, which reflects cumulative progress in transition, was 3.4 for the former in 1997, while for the latter only 2.4 (the Baltic countries 3.2 and the countries of south-eastern Europe 2.7) (EBRD, 1997). In 1997 the share of the private sector in GDP was 68 percent in the previous states and 45 percent in the later states. While the first group fully recovered the initial GDP loss by 1997, the second group still fell over 50 percent. In particular, the yearly price

increases from 1991 to 1996 was 34 percent in the former country and about 800 percent in the latter. Central European (and Baltic) countries showed a reliable style towards stable GDP and personal income growth and market stability (diminishing and relatively fall in inflation and low or moderate budget deficit). Eastern and Southeastern European states suffered from market instability and fluctuations in GDP. (Kaczmarczyk and Okolski, 2002). Steady expansion in the economy at some states helped close the income gap with the countries of the European Union. Between 1990 and 1999, for example, Poland's per capita GDP, articulated in (constant) purchasing power parities, rose from 31 to 42 percent (39 in 1997) of the European merger average. At the same time, it fell in states like Bulgaria (from 33 to 24 percent) and Romania (from 37 to 28 percent) (GA, 2000). In 1997, GDP per capita in Poland was about 45 per cent of the GDP of the three low-income EU states (Greece, Portugal and Spain), compared to 25 per cent in Bulgaria, for example (EIC, 2000). The transition also resulted in significantly high joblessness in Poland and CEE economies. Though, the reduction of workforces varied in Poland, it was moderately small, namely 7 percent in 1989-1997, and contrasted with that examined visually in many other countries such as Estonia (24 percent), Hungary (29 percent) or Slovenia (22 percent) (UNICEF, 1999). Many CEECs grow into states with massive employment in the 'black economy' (in the case of Poland, 7.5% of workforce force was employed in the black economy in 1995), which absorbed a significant part of the unemployed. (USE, 1996). Last of all, the most far-reaching transition effect was an intra-regional differentiation of the CEEC in terms of labor costs. This resulted above all from different trends in the expansion of the nation and industrial restructuring, where it is indispensable that he feels redundant workers, which has led to great, diversifying stages of labour productivity. (Paweł & Marek 2005)

As of 1995 within Czech, Hungary and Poland gross yearly wages ranged from USD 304 to 307 consistent with the employee, in Bulgaria, the Baltic nations and Romania from USD 1,400 to 2,500, while within the CIS nations typically fell underneath USD 1,000 (EIC, 2000). The above figures are information on salary ratios among Russia and culled CEE nations. It denotes that the relative state of affairs in the area changed dramatically during the 1990s. Since the mid-Nineties, an incipient bipolar department of CEE economies has been overtaken. In 1997, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia documented common wages two to four times better than the lower-ranked nations. Slovenia is the state that has reserved its pinnacle position. Consequently, the transition imposed a dramatic shift in the elegance of labour markets inside CEE. (Okólski, 1998b).

Within the 1990s, the antecedent uniform and unipolar monetary association in CEE, with a relevant element performed with the aid of the Soviet economy, ceased to subsist. At least three distinct groups of nations have emerged in the region: transition bellwethers (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the Baltic nations); transition laggards (Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia, and Romania); and transition marauders (the CIS nations). Although the primary organization is willing to shut the distance with, and meet the requirements of the western economy, concretely the European Amalgamation, the 1/3 organization regarded to be drifting away, and the central organization become suffering to seize up with the bellwether. (EBRD, 1997)

This incipient department of CEE paved the manner for pretty incipient guidelines and types of monetary trade and collaboration, each location and with the outdoor world. Indubitably, moreover, has a concern inner worldwide labour movement, and worldwide movement in general (Kaczmarczyk & Okólski, 2002).

Considering the evolution from state-of-the-art to market-oriented economies and the conditions outlined above in economic development, we are likely to point to the potential impacts on recent migrations in CEE as Garson, Redor and Lemaitre, (1997) state below;

- 1) a shift in laissez-faire economy has unconcealed (in stark distinction to the pre-transition period) population of workers; this has light-emitting diode to a pointy increase in state and uncommon visit employment; thanks to terribly low employment opportunities and therefore the low level of gregarious aegis of discharged folks, several discharged folks (usually young, lettered and fewer educated) are duty-bound to hunt employment in western and western countries. Different countries within the region;
- 2) in terms of trade theory, the strength of the artefact interchange international trade ought to be negatively related to the strength of migration between commercialism partners; as a result, one ought to expect a decrease in Western output CEECs once the trade has been redirected (from the previous concentrate on trade between the previous „*COMECON countries*“) to the West; on the opposite hand, labour migration within the CEE might increase quickly thanks to a pointy decline within the connected impact of interior regional trade;
- 3) since the start of the revolution we tend to the movement for larger entry into the western capital within the CEE; The flow of peregrine funding was chargeable for 2 different outcomes: declining labour migration to the West, and a powerful distinction between the pressure on expatriation from the CEE countries to possess recently preoccupied higher costs within the western capital and people WHO relish minute financial gain percent;

4) Economic integration that was integrated into mid-CEE unconcealed comparison advantages and different economic divisions between totally different countries, classified by respecting 3 sectors: market development, intercontinental trade structure, therefore, the range and kinds of capital inflows, all of which can promote labour migration inside the region.

Only a large-scale analysis cannot resolve issues of migration behaviour. To an oversized extent i.e. the amount of the structure is often visually assessed for the migration power aloof from the self-styled. Factors like the financial gain gap, wage variations or state rates are important for potential immigrants however don't verify their selections. There are several samples of countries that disagree in respect of the higher than and don't expertise important movement flows (e.g Puerto RICO Act and therefore the USA). (Garson & Lemaitre, et al 1997)

The microeconomic perspective when analyzing the elements of current movements in CEE undertakes that the transition introduces rudimentary changes in migrants' decision-making mechanisms and emphasizes the role of collective (domestic) policies in migration procedures (Jazwinska and Okolski, 1999; Frejka, Okolski and Sword, 1998). In this sense, one consequence of the reforms implemented since 1989 has been an increasing liberation from sacrifice and individual decision-making in relation to behaviour in the labour consumer goods. On the other hand, these changes have also led to people being forced to take bigger risks and being asked to be more competent and responsible. This has created deep differentiation in terms of salary rates and job availability (virtually non-existent at a broader level in the country). The pre-transitional period is conventionally in favour of the younger and better built (Okólski, 1998a).

These conditions have resulted in a polarization of migratory conduct and the development of two antithesis strategies, namely: 1) dynamic, risky, and future-oriented, and thus open to all types of mobility; and 2) conservative, risk-averse, and survival-focused, and thus opposed to major changes of any kind. This most recent strategy, which reflects the process of rehabilitating the shock experienced during the transition, was first adopted by the majority of households (individuals), resulting in a decrease in forms of kineticism in many populations (domestically and internationally in general) (Okólski, 1997).

Transitional immigrants were primarily recruited from households that used the aforementioned strategy. Working closely with the majority of them revealed that they were relatively childish, mostly city-born, and when unemployed, it was often due to the slaughter itself to a stable adjustment to market economy conditions (Schmidt-Hauer, 1993). In the event of a genuine income decline, which is typically the first stage of transformation, some

families decide to invest in the relocation of their relatives in the hope of earning remittances (or other benefits) by helping to diversify household income sources (Stark 1990). On the other hand, the CEE Countries' economy is categorized by persistent market failures as well as high levels of risk. In this background, migration should be considered a resource to minimize such risks. For farmers aspiring to be modern farmers, migration means the struggle to raise seed money to support their first production operation, while for many other migrants it may be a defence against the destruction of their home herd (Frejka, et al, 1998; Morokvasic, 1996).

Modern-day migration theory emphasizes people act in a social setting. Research in Poland and other states in the region confirms, that people hardly base their choices on an assessment of absolute income, alone, but disregarding your relative income, means income relative to others in your community (Stark and Taylor 1991).

A person is relatively disadvantaged when their income is below the median revenue in a given group or community. Apparent as a strategy driven by the intent to move within or transform the affinity group. Following the concept of comparative deprivation and taking into account the fact of growing inequality within CEE societies in the transition period, we could easily reveal the dominance of short-term or even circular mobility and the high propensity to migrate of ECHO's population. Based on the above arguments, it is fairly easy to draw a disappointing conclusion, namely that the rudimentary economic factors thought to be currently at work in CEE Countries may have opposing and conflicting effects on migration. More specifically, though other factors might encourage the migration of certain CEE Countries to other CEE Countries or the West, some other factors could, under the same situations, severely impede propensity or even encourage the influx of foreigners. On the other hand, it seems clear that the economic factor alone, although relatively strong, influences the propensity to move more than real movement. "It is not enough to be poor to become a migrant" Wallace (1999). The decision to migrate has been documented by many studies for different countries in the region Jazwińska and Okólski, (1999), Frejka et al., (1998) and Frejka, (1996a).

Political Factors

There is a wide incidence within the literature that struggle frequently forces humans to keep in mind fleeing their habitation. However, it's far difficult to understand what specific triggers bring about a person's choice to depart (Adikhari 2013). For instance, visually analyzing the reasons Ethiopian and Somali immigrants had left their homestead states, turned into discovered humans frequently go through a ready period, endeavouring to make do till the

political state of affairs ameliorates (Zimmerman 2011). Often, vicissitudes in non-public circumstances, including getting entry to revenue, assets, or well-being, in the broader context of lack of confidence, result in someone ineluctably finding out to escape (Zimmermann, 2011).

The choice to escape struggle in phrases of possibility price: 'humans incline to live of their houses and villages whilst the possibility price of fleeing, quantified in phrases of forgone monetary possibility on the vicinity of inchoation in addition to an annexation to family, outweighs a bodily chance to live'. Due to lack of confidence, the struggle can also lead to additionally growth in someone's choice to migrate, a repressive nation can also additionally forestall humans from departing, in Eritrea, the monetary possibilities are nevertheless existing, political suppression won't robotically incite mass migration, as proven with the aid of using the Gulf states (De Haas, 2011b). This underscores the consequentiality of monetary in addition to non-public safety within the choice to migrate.

Having the functionality emigrate is a concretely paramount aspect of know-how migration flows. In a state of affairs of battle, human beings won't have adequate assets to emigrate even supposing their aim to emigrate is high (IMI and RMMS 2012). For instance, an immensely tremendous lower within the range of Somali refugees landing in Yemen in the initial 2010 is because of worsening the condition in Somalia, which betokened fewer assets to fund the peregrination. Problems to carry structures because of battle may also withal constrain human beings' facility to emigrate (IMI and RMMS 2012). Regarding present unbalanced movements to Europe, numerous conditions of political instability in origin states are thought to be contributing to this in-glide of humans, including the conflict in Syria and instability in Libya and Tunisia. According to Natter (2015), "Libya's political and civil war, and economic instability, growing Islamist threat has caused many Libyans and foreigners to flee," many of whom have entered Tunisia or repatriated to neighbouring countries such as Egypt, Nigeria, and among others. Similarly, political instability in Tunisia throughout the Arab Spring led to an incrementation in the anomalous movement of people to Europe as border protection became disrupted (Natter 2015).

Optically in search of MIGG migration from the view of political causal factors, the film forms in Soviet coalescence are more remaining. People who represented voluntary forms of kineticism of the past (mostly people of Russians) who immigrated to their historical-sentimental homelands (mostly Russia) were in turn often driven by nationalistic and thus socio-cultural and economic uneasiness and discrimination. Before the transition, they may have faced persecution in their former Soviet States. Also, the motive for repatriation of

members of ethnic groups who were expelled from their historical settlements under Stalinism (e.g., the Crimean Tatars) was that the majority of them never suffered their fate and constantly waited for the moment when they would be free to return. Certainly, some conventional and unusual migrants have left in search of a better quality of life, a better job, or a faster way to earn Mazuma. (Tan Keok. 2019).

A political tug of war has one of the recurrently of migration in Europe, the eastern borders of the union have been turned into a deadly trap for many refuge pursuers. The political crisis in Belarus affect the Europe union, the protest of issues relating to the rigged 2020 election presidential election, Alexander Lukashenko piloted a cruel curb on societies that have led to and detainment of people on the political charges. In the last two years 2020, Lithuania has witnessed hundreds of migrants from Iraq, arriving from Belarus every day, as a result of the decision by the leader alexander Lukashenko threatened to “send migrants and drugs” to Europe. It was concluded by Vilnius officials that the Minsk regime facilitated and enabled irregular migration, known as "hybrid aggression" against Lithuania. (ECFR 2021). In 2012 over 4200 irregular migrants flee to Lithuania, 500 in August 2020, 2000 in September 2020 and 4000 in October to Germany only. (Valerie Gauriat, 2022).

Conflicts have been the influencing factor of migration as evidence from the Russia and Ukraine show that 100000 Ukraine have been displaced and thousands forced to flee to neighbouring EU countries (UN 2022 report) Mainly Romania and Moldova, dozens of folks have lost their lives and during the invasion by Russian on Ukraine, 40 soldiers, 83 civilians making a total of 137people and 316 wounded according to President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. This has further created fear and panic in Ukraine and the neighbouring state which resulted in and facilitated the movement of people to other states for the survivor and economic gains. It is obvious within the first three clusters of refugees (the third of which is incomparably fewer than the other two) were encouraged almost solely by factors powerfully determined by the political evolution of the states involved. Only in the last group of migrants (much more minutes than both) it is possible to find a significant effect of economic factors (Shamshur, 1996).

Political motives of that type are gifts within the case of different international locations in the vicinity. As an impeccable instance, the case of ethnic Germans may also be house. After WW 2, millions of human beings from German resided outdoor the bounds of each German state. In the sequential years, extreme of them left their international locations in keeping with acquiescence with the German regime or with the avail of global organizations (e.g. Red Cross). With respect to Poland, the variety of ethnic Germans who emigrated through the

years 1950 to 1998 equals approximately 1.4 million (Münz, Seifert and Ulrich, 1999). Notwithstanding the truth that German ascendant entities do now no longer do not forget human beings of German descent (Aussiedler) to be migrants however Germans who have been ephemerally dwelling outdoor their homeland, ought to be taken into consideration as migrants from the attitude of Poland and different international locations of the vicinity.

For all CEE nations, the most important political thing influencing the movement flows seeing that 1989 has been a dramatic (albeit now no longer completely coherent in all nations concerned) liberalisation of relocation rules. This system included: the abolition of go out visas, abstraction of restricting on the problem of passports, change of nationality laws, elimination of ingress visas (and, generally, wherein applicable, intenerating of non-visa barriers) for denizens of actually all European (and some of non-European) nations, exordium of a licit substructure for the agreement employment of foreigners, ratification of the Geneva Convention on refugees and setting up of a framework for labour migration to the West (Garson, Redor and Lemaitre, 1997). These reforms had been paired with many vicissitudes in migration rules in western nations. Parallel with the hoisting of visas considered necessary vis-a-vis denizens of culled CEE Countries, the readmission acquiescent had been concluded with the one's nations, and, generally, extra rigorous admission regulations had been enforced (Frejka, 1996b). Asylum seekers and participants of German ethnic organizations from sure CEE Countries have emerged as a challenge to an awful lot tighter scrutiny than afore 1990. On the alternative hand, changed guest worker schemes had been evolved in a few western nations (e.g. in Germany) which sanction a few labour influx from CEE Countries however at the equal time set up rules that carefully manipulate the get right of entry to western labour marketplace and introduce a "rotation principle" (Salt, 1996; UN, 1997).

Whilst features have crucially facilitated the kinds of people's kinetics across borders, they've made it plenty extra hard for people from the CEE Countries to migrate to the West. In terms of the aforementioned CEE Countries' liberalization traits, it has indeed provided a framework for the development of intra-nearby sorts of kineticist.

The opening of the borders and the breakdown of the iron curtain thirty-three year ago brought about the significant migration streams in the whole of Europe. The former immigration countries were the northwestern Europe, where two movements occurs; well organized authorized, although inadequate bilateral activities for provisional engagement in countries like Germany and northwestern European states (Black et al., 2010; Okolski 2012; Glorius et al., 2013). Whereas the unequal circular relocation within the countries' bounds is the tourist Visa, this occurrence of the second migration corridor took place in the south; Italy,

Spain and other neighbouring countries were the destination countries for migrants worker from Ukraine Bulgarian and Romania are a few the mention who have relaxed access and accepts in refugees residence and concealed work. (Engbersen et al.2010). According to Engbersen and his colleagues, 3.2 m net migration was recorded between 1989 and 2004. In addition, the new members joining the EU in 2004 was another opening for the communist bloc which are CEE states to migrate to the western and southern part of Europe was now classified as EU- inner mobility which was legalized beneath the current regime. This, therefore, foster the flow of some new joint member states specifically, Poland, Romania and the other A8 and A2 to the western part of Europe where there is higher labour demand or attracted labour market. In this era, the labour market is covered with permits. The above National procedures immediately or delay-free access shaped intra-EU movement significantly. (Engbersen et al.2010)

Intra- European movement has raised in periods from 2004 -to 2008. In 2008 nearly 2m EU citizens relocated inside the EU (Euristat 2011), net drifters in intra – EU amounted to 1.2 m in 2008, most are Polish and Romania (Dheret et al.2013). Consequently, the migrant population of A8 and A2 countries increased appreciably in all the of the 15 states, immigrants populace of these countries amounted to 1.9m in 2004, 5.2m in 2010(Svr 2013:51)

Demographic Aspects

Among the other reasons used by advocates of limiting movements between the EU and the emerging CEE countries is demographic pressures. The region's migration potential is boosted further by a high number of persons nearing useful age. Considering the high unemployment ratio in several CEECs, this appears to be a positive point, since people may easily end up in the western European job market (e.g. Poland). There is also the issue of the region's demographic vigour and its potential implications for international mobility because demographic factors can contribute significantly to high population mobility over time. (Zimmerman 2009)

The socio-economic progress in the states of origin was driving to prolong to make a move to Europe possible. The link amid development and migration is termed“Migration Hill”, describing the people from the deprived households who move to Europe, but those who have sufficient resources to pay for their voyage (De Haas 2011b; Loschmann & Seal, 2014). De Haas (2011b) states that “the combination of modest economic development and education and comparative poverty, vis-à-vis, and the persistence of important opportunity differentials with countries that are geographically close, on the other” warrants people to migrate.

The fact that "middle-income nations have the greatest average rates of emigration" supports this idea, as does the fact that trade and investment in a sending country are likely to increase than decrease. Reduce turnover by reducing the number of people that leave your company, Individual not only seek out better educational possibilities but receive higher earnings for their work. Improving employment and education options in these nations is unlikely to counterbalance this (IMI AND RMMS, 2012).

Individuals who move do not want improved educational possibilities, but also to receive higher earnings for their work. Improving appointment and education options in nations is doubtful to counterbalance this (IMI and RMMS, 2012). Research revealed that Social and economic development will tend to be accompanied by continuous or increased out-migration as long as demands in areas and countries of origin expand faster than life chances (De Haas 2007).

According to De Haas (2007, 2011), a closer examination of the CEE Countries' demographic vitality reveals that it is unjustified. Two summary indicators describing the demographic condition of chosen CEEC nations in the context of EU countries are shown in Table 2 of his paper. The data revealed in the 1980s, that the demographic features of CEECs varied dramatically from those of the continent's western half. Prospective childcare statistics were around 1.5 times greater in the United States than in Germany or France. The situation, however, radically changed throughout the shift. In terms of dropping fertility rates, stagnant or dwindling populations, and aging populations, many CEE countries are among the world leaders. The data presented by De Haas (2007, 2011). Visibly validates this. The old-age proportion is the same way. The Czechian state and Poland are middle in the EU pack. Demographic projections suggest that the actual trends will stabilize rather than change dramatically. (De Haas)

Although the demographic prediction for Poland for 2000-2020 shows consistent growth of inhabitants in the Obral Age, this must completely be accredited to a rise in people aged 50 and up. The actions of communist regimes in the wake of World War II exacerbated this trend. In most countries in the region, there has been a robust propensity toward industrialization (with a focus on heavy industries). Unlike Western Europeans, several CEECs did not experience major urbanization during the industrialization phase. The residents of rural areas remain in their homes for socioeconomic reasons. (Tan Keok, 2019)

Thousands of them took jobs on the outskirts of town and travelled weekly. As a result, of this "under-urbanization" trend, a significant portion of the population in many CEECs continues to reside in rural areas. Furthermore, this phenomenon resulted in the formation of large

numbers of unemployed, "marginally employed," or "rootless" people who travel may be unaffected. This capacity may be translated into global hard work mobility throughout the transition period, owing to changes in the socioeconomic backdrop and liberalization of access laws within receiving countries (Okólski, 1998b). This type of movement is known as unfinished movement, and it is the focus of discussion in the below section.

Social Factor

The migration culture is analyzed in varied studies as a driver of standard and abnormal migration. In step with the American state Haas (2011c), "migrations processes tend to be part liberated and cause the establishment of migrant networks and migration systems". Systems are getting extra vigorous, it is simpler for people to beat barriers to relocation, and thus migration is probably going to be self-reinforcing (de Haas, 2011c). Once relocation from society becomes commonplace, this behaviour becomes normalized and predictable. Heering et al. (2007), report that "over time, journeying for work becomes integrated into the worth and perspective structure of families and communities.

As a result, adolescents take into account people who consider approvals to the workforce and do not have any other decisions. In their study of Senegalese migration, they reveal that religious leaders often encourage people to migrate to strengthen their religious community through money transfers (Schapendonk and van Moppes 2007). The variable consequences of a migration culture in the choice to travel are discussed. People's movement is usually a collective effort: eccentric immigrants are often financially supported by friends or relatives and travel with acquaintances rather than family (Loschmann et al. 2014). This indicates that eccentric migration can sometimes be part of a family plan to rise income (Loschmann et al. 2014; Loschmann and Siegel 2014). Kibreab's (2013) study on Eritrean migration highlights the importance of financial support at the beginning of a migrant's journey to cover smuggling fees and bribes to the regime. At the other end of the pilgrimage, the view of being able to send money back is identified as key.

As referred to earlier, a paramount distinction between commonplace and anomalous relocation is the effect of refugee smugglers on the competency of someone emigrating with the aid of eccentric denotations. An assessed that smugglers affect aberrant migration in 3 key ways:

- 1) the routes and vacation spot culls that they offer (or omit) to the migrant,
- 2) in making the vacation spot selection for the migrant, and

3) in deviating from an acquiescent with a migrant and distributing/leaving them in an exceptional vacation spot than agreed (Kuschminder et al., 2015).

The quantity to which a smuggler controls a migrant’s vacation spot relies upon the character in their relationship, which can virtually be an economic transaction or will be greater exploitative (Wissink et al. 2013). Trafficking networks are getting an increasing number of consequential, and an increasing number of professionalized. One observation notes that ‘the variety of Eritrean migrant facilitators apprehended with the aid of using the EU in 2014 grew with the aid of using fourfold and that instances of record fraud devoted with the aid of using Eritrean nationals have grown with the aid of using threefold for the reason that precedent year’ (Reitano 2015). One consequential motive force within the professionalization of smuggling is the concept to be the relative opulence of Syrian migrants, which permits them to pay for greater state-of-the-art accommodations (Reitano 2015). The paramount of touch with smugglers is mentioned in a similar element with reverence to convivial networks. Below is a summary of the factors which influence the major movements in EU member states.

Table 2:summarizes the factor of migration considered by Schmid (2011) and Dina (2013)

Push-factors Countries of origin	Migrants	Pull-factors Countries of destination
-People's growth, young age structure -Insufficient educational establishments, medicare and social security	Demographic factors and social infrastructure	-Stable populace, demographic ageing -Welfare state profits, educational institutions, Medicare, societal security
-Joblessness, low wages -Poverty, low living standard	Economic factors	-Labour demand, high salaries -Welfare, high utilization and living standard
-Dictatorships, shadow democracy, bad governance, political upheaval -Conflict,(civil)war, violence, human rights violation,	Political factors	-Rule of law, pluralism, political firmness -Peace, security, guarding human and civil rights, protection of minorities

oppression of minorities		
-Environmental adversity, desertification, lack of natural resources, water shortage, soil erosion, lack of environmental policy	Ecological factors	-Restored environment, environmental policy, defence of natural and resources
-Decisions of the family or the clan -Information flows, media transferred picture of the country of origin - Potentials of regular immigration, routes of trafficking	Migrant flows and migrant stocks	-Diaspora, ethnic community -Information flows, media, Transported picture of the destination country -Possibilities of regular immigration (right of residence)

Source: (Schmid 2011; Dina 2013.)

Post-1989 immigration policies were classified by Barsa and Baranova (2005,2006) who distinguished three main periods at the time of development of Czech immigration policy;1990-1995,1996-1999 and 2000-2005(Barsa &Barsova,2005). Czech immigration patterns and adopted policies, evidence from the pre-1989 immigration patterns showed entirely different outcomes than the recurrent data, At the end of the socialist era, emigration prevailed over immigration in the Czech socialist nation and the national immigration policy was a mirage. Right after the Velvet Revolution, the country progressively becomes more striking for migrants as a temporary destination country for temporary workers. Labour Gap made immigration made unskilled workers necessary and valuable for the Czech. (Aneta, 2015)

EU migration policies are also one major factor in increased migrants. That is in 2000, the EU established the planned commission for immigration, frontiers and Asylum affair(SCIFA) the common European policy, and the Schengen system have made mobility accessible to all EU members, also the structure factor has hug influenced the migration process, it is very hard to

reconciling a demand for labour to reduce the inflow of migration and to encourage migrants returns or circulation. (Gammeltoft-Hansen 2011)

According to European Union, (2018) report, two key aspects are very important when it decide migrants; the glassy of development and the structure of labour demand in target countries. Most migrants do not move from poor areas and countries to richer regions. Human and economic development primarily expands human mobility and has the propensity to increase expatriation because it increases people's capabilities and ambitions to migrate, it is, therefore, clear that middle-income generates a greater number of emigrations than very poor countries (Gammeltoft-Hansen 2011). Labour demand in target countries is very necessary for determining migration; there is a huge correlation between migration and business. Family migration is a very key contributor to a higher ratio of immigration in Europe. (de Haas 2010). It was further proven by the international labour organization a survey conducted in a broad range of developing countries in the world indicates that development and increased education lead to people wishful to search for greener pasture in the urban sector within or outskirts of their own countries(Elder et al,2015).

3. METHODOLOGY

This section entails the key components of the thesis design work and the approach used in conducting the research. It pays attention to the employed approach and the system of collecting data and its analysis are outlined. It further highlights the explanation for the chosen cases and sampling techniques. The limitation of the use of the selected method was also addressed in this chapter

3.1 Research Design

A design is a method employed by researchers to execute the research process. A study design is a technique used by researchers to collect, analyze, and interpret data (Kotowicz, 2007). To provide a snapshot of the socio-economic context of migration and related issues in the study area, descriptive research analysis was used. According to Aarts (2005), the descriptive research design is used by researchers who want to provide a snapshot of the current state of affairs of an ongoing event.

One significant benefit of using descriptive research design in social science is that it provides a relatively complete picture of what is happening at any given time (Anderson, 2000). As Damasio (2005) points out, the descriptive research design is critical for qualitative studies because it allows for the development of questions and inspiration for further research.

3.2 Study approach

The thesis adopts a mixed-method approach, qualitative and quantitative approach to data collection and interpretation. Qualitative studies allow the researcher to review existing work relevant to the objectives of the thesis and quantitative allow the researcher to examine the relationship between two or more variables. According to Babbie (2014) qualitative approach in research is a scientific way of observation to collate non-numerical data.

The approach usually includes meaning from characteristics and description rather than their numerical quality (Berg, 2012). Qualitative research is fundamentally exploratory and permits the investigator to gain a profound understanding of the underlying causes, opinions, reasons and motivations for a certain social phenomenon (Pernecky, 2016). Statistical analysis was also deployed by the researcher in the study. Correlation analysis was to achieve objective four. The thesis aim is to identify and assess major migration movements on the socio-economic development of Czech Republic.

3.3 Population and Sampling

The whole pool of respondents or participants in a study from which a sample is chosen is referred to as a population (Mesoudi, 2009). A population can refer to a group of people, things, events, hospital visits, or measurements in which common traits can be identified (Stangor, 2011). According to Yuksel (2004), the term "population" refers to all of the people about whom the researchers are interested.

The research will focus on examining key migratory movements, migration aptitude, and their socioeconomic impact on regional formations in the country. In the Czech Republic, the studied populations are immigrants. In research, sample size refers to a subset of the research population that the researcher examines in order to draw broad conclusions about the overall population. A sample size, according to Yuksel (2004), is the number of participants chosen to participate in a study. The research tries to find answers to the main questions relating to examining the determinants of major movements of immigrants in Czech Republic, the socioeconomic effects of migration on Czech Republic, Investigate the migration trend in Czech Republic, leastly the effect of migration on the size and population of the Czech Republic will be examine .

3.4 Research Area

The study focus on cee countries were Czech is used as the cased study. The Czech Republic is the area for the thesis; Czechia is a non-coastal country in Central Europe. It is surrounded by Austria to the south, the west is Germany, Poland to the northeast, and Slovakia to the southeast. Czechia became a member of the EU in 2004 may, Schengen member 2007 December. Prague is the capital city of Czech Republic, there are 14 regions in Czech Republic and all these regions spends a single currency Czech koruna, official language Czech. Czech has a head of government system consisting of prime minister, and head of state, President which population of 10.7m in 2020(world bank). 2.3 net migrants(s)/1, 000, and 234.5m in 2020. The main focus of the thesis are on the immigrants who enter into the tertiary of the Czech Republic.

Figure 2; Map of the Czech Republic



Source: worldometer

3.5 Data Collection

The primary data source for this study was secondary. The information was gathered from reputable websites such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), European Union agencies' websites, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Eurostat, and the European Union Commission. Other websites, such as google scholar and peer-reviewed journal papers, were used to gather qualitative data. Search engines like Yahoo and Google were utilized as dependable data sources for the project. Other data sources included the European Union's Integration Websites, the United Nations Human Rights on Refugees Websites, the Worldometers, Czech immigration records, reputable files from chosen instances, and records from the Czech Statistical office's internet site (CZSO) other relevant educational publications served as secondary sources of information for the thesis examination.

The case studies defy permit the researcher to apply a numerous series of facts resources. This thesis used a selection of information sources to assure that it tendered the validity test. The primary statistics were received from the Czech Statistical workplace internet site professional documents of every purlieu, information from the Czech Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Czech Ministry of industry and trade, in addition to the ECU Union legitimate website. Again, multiple search engines aided in the discovery of relevant literature on immigration policy in the Czech Republic from varied perspectives as stated in the previous paragraph.

The data was collected between 2011 and 2022; however, certain essential data before 2011 was included to allow for crucial data comparisons. The data gathered from these sources was used to analyze the major migration movements and their socio-economic influence on the formation of the region as well as in the Czech Republic to ensure the in-depth exploration of the thesis topic.

3.6 Data Analysis Technique

Data would be collected with the aid of secondary sources and shall be analyzed in the form of narrative analysis. The narrative approach is used where the researcher clarifies events that are discussed within the context of the area of study. correlation analysis shall be explored to examine the impact of migration on the size and population of the Czech Republic.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher discusses migration from various perspectives in Central and Eastern Europe in this chapter before narrowing it down to attention on the dynamics of migration in the study area. Research objectives are thoroughly examined to provide answers to the research question that drives the thesis.

4.1 Theoretical Arguments for Identifying Major Determinants of Migration in Central And Eastern Europe Countries.

Table 3: theoretical arguments of major migration determinants.

Theory	Authors	year	Theoretical argument	Determinant
Ravenstein's theory	Ernest George Ravenstein	1889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distance is sticky • Migration is a gradual process • Migration is cyclical • Economic is important reason for migration 	<p>Migration is influenced by repelling factors in the place of origin and attraction factors at the destination.</p> <p>Proximity of the place of destination influences migration</p> <p>Migration is influenced by intervening settlements</p>
Push and pull theory	Lee	1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems in the sending and receiving countries are reasons for migrations • Two ironic situations separately; push and pull • Push factors are economically 	<p>Social and economic conditions are the main reason for migration.</p>

			<p>distinct, the threat to their life necessitate migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity, natural disasters, extreme political or cultural activities and extreme poverty are push factors of migration • Availability of job opportunities, higher wages and better work incentives 	<p>Migrants seek better conditions in their destination relative to the place of origin</p>
Network model	Massey	1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and interactions services as a channel for migration • Network reduce cost and fear of risky thoughts are influencing factors of migration • Economic certainty, social security and study opportunities is a reason for migration 	<p>Contacts with the place of destination is the main determinant of migration.</p> <p>Ability to understand and reduce risk of the migrant determines migration</p>
Neo-classical Economic Model	Duffield Ravenstein Smith Zimmermann	2015 1889 1776 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This model proceeds in two dimensions; macro and micro levels • Economic and better living conditions, good wages, excessive employment opportunities are the reason for migration • Degree of distribution of labor and capital across different geographical area are important in migration 	<p>Economic and better condition is the driver of migration.</p> <p>The search of jobs influences migration.</p> <p>Wage levels in the place of destination influence migrations</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differences in wage levels between countries and labour markets 	
New Economic Migration Model	Massey	1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social units ;families and households are important contributor of migration • remittance is a motivator for migration • economic reasons ;unemployment, crop failures, falling crop prices and lack of capital are reason for migration • higher wages is important for migration 	Ability of economic condition in the place of origin to support the needs of the family
Double Labour Market model	Piore	1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor market is divided into two primary and secondary • difficult job with no incentives are reserve for migrants while attractive and better wages are for the natives 	Availability of job places in the secondary labour market
World Migration System Model	Guy	2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction and networking among societies are the reason for migration • Globalization is a reason for migration 	<p>Social and economic ties between countries are a major determinant of migration.</p> <p>Economic and social differential drives</p>

				migrations
Migration System Model	Massey	2005, 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social networks, capital self-desires and remittance from relatives overseas is factor of migration 	<p>Social ties are important determinants of migration.</p> <p>Reduction in migration risk is critical to migration</p>
Cumulative Causation model	Myrdal	1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revenue and land, manufacturing, movement culture, regional supply of human wealth, and communal identification are important for migration • network is important for migration • economic motive is also important for migration 	<p>Social ties is a determinant of migration.</p> <p>Risk reduction through network is an important determinant of migration</p>

Source: *compiled by the Author.*

The theories of migration reviewed in this study generally suggest that economic considerations are the main reasons why people migrate. Ravenstein(1889),in the Ravensterin theory of migration showed that the economics attractions inthe place of destination relative to the poor economic condition inthe place of origin is what drives migration.Lee(1966)confirmed the role of the economy in migration processe.The push and pull theory of migration by Lee(1966)Showed that poor economic conditions in of origin is what warrants movements of migrants in search of better economic conditions. Simillarly,Smith(1776);Ravenstein(1889),Zimmenann (1999),Duffield(2015) Neo-classical model confirmed the role of the economy in migration. Their study inclenimate that migrants moves to places there are good job opportunities and high wages. Piore (1979), double labour

market model reviewed supported that economic availability of job places in the secondary labour market .

The theories reviewed also point out that, social conditions are one of the reason why people migrate. Massey(1993), in the network model of migration showed that the social conditions of both sending and receiving country is what aid migration. It was also seen in the neo-classical economic model that better living condition are what warrant migration into or out of every country. To confirm the stated of Massey(1993), Lee(1966) push and pull theory, showed that social, economic, Political and the Demographic of sending and receiving countries drives to search for better social conditions such as social units, ties and good facilities(schools social security and health care)in their destination relative to the place of origin. Myrdal (1957) cumulative causation are in agreement that social and economic ties between countries are what motive migration.

Guy (2014) world migration model did not go contrarily to findings cumulative causation which his result showed that social ties and risk reduction through network is a determinant of migration. also In reviewing the theories it was also observed. Lee(1966) Push and pull theory reviewed showed that political reasons such as extreme political activities, insecurity are what drives migration. lastly, the theories reviewed showed that demographic or environment are one of the reason, Lee (1966) push and pull model, shows that natural disasters such as drought, infertile lands and climate change are what foster migration.

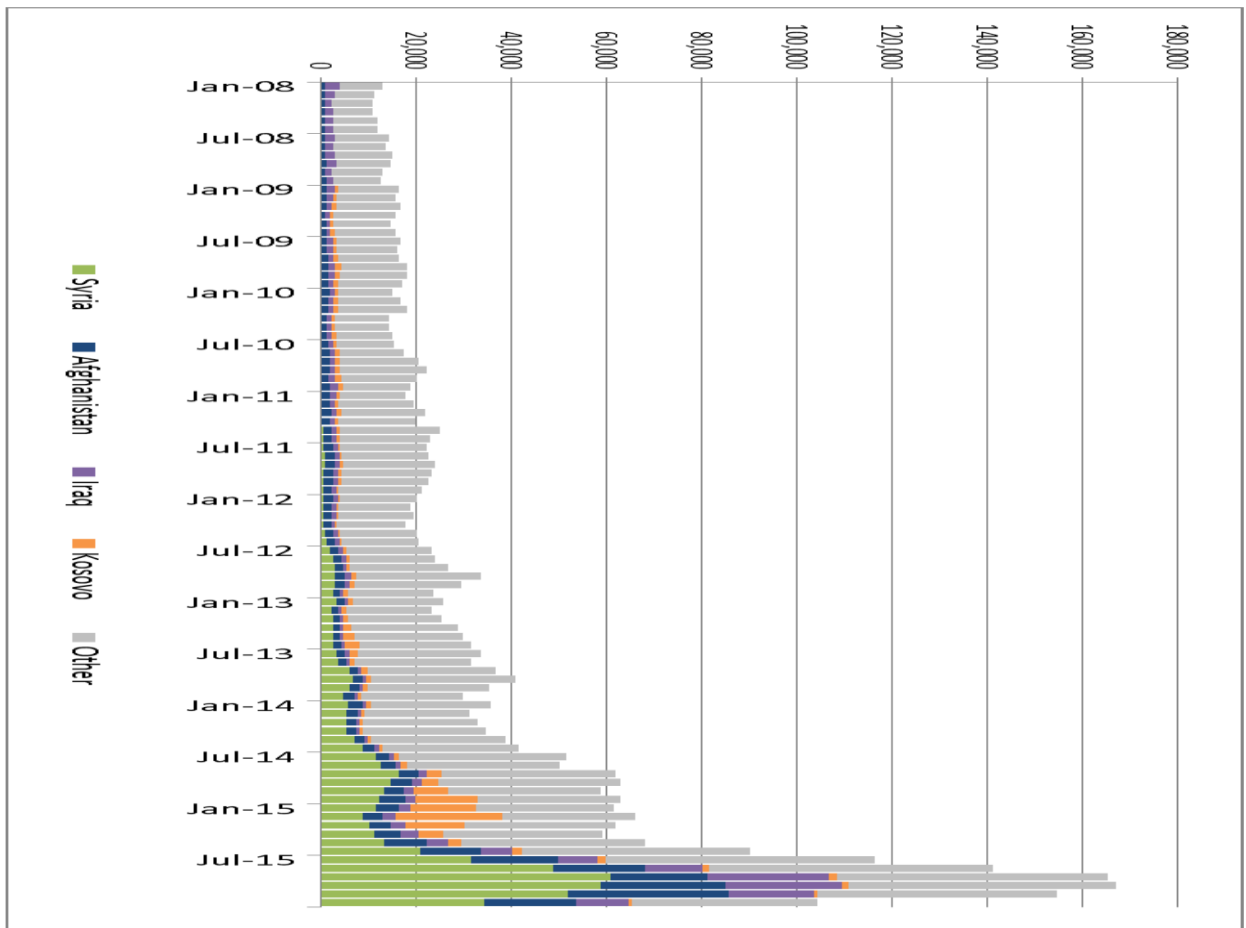
4.2 The Trend of International Migration Flow to EU

In 2015, Europe saw unparalleled increases within the magnitude of asylum pursuers, setting a document unimaginable in the preceding fifty years (ORSAM, 2015). The variety of first-time asylum pursuers is 205,000 observed within 12 months. (ORSAM 2015). In 2012, the Total figure was 280, 000, and by 2015, it had risen to 560,000. Additional 1.2 million human beings have requested asylum for the first time in all EU member nations, (UN, 2017).

The variety of human beings in search of asylum in any EU member state in September 2015 was drastically higher than the parent said in 2008. In the 2nd period of 2015, the glide of migration into the EU reached an all-time excessive. In line with the facts, the number of asylum seekers in September and October of 2015 changed to 1/3 of the entire 2015. (UN, 2017). Key to the explanation of the international waft of migrants into Europe is the conflicts going on in Syria and the double tiers of the connected refugee crisis in warfare susceptible countries in the Middle East (Markit / REC, 2016). the first wave of the large scale of the

influx of refugees to Syria’s neighbouring countries from 2012-to 2013 and the 2nd wave of migrants moved from those countries to the new vacation spot, especially in Europe from the mid of 2014 in step with Markit/REC (2016) are the dual causes of an essential part of migration go with the flow to Europe.

Europe’s neighbouring countries inclusive of Turkey, Jordan function a bridge for migrants from warfare inclined centre east nations to return to Europe (Hogarth, 2015). In January 2016 United country excessive commission for Human Rights (UNHCR) recorded almost 2.5 million Syrian immigrants camping in Turkey; 1.1 million in Lebanon and six hundred, thousand in Jordan (european fee, 2011). This wide variety which is nearly half one million is destined to reach Europe within the close to destiny. Asylum seeking became one of the major channels via which migrants in Europe hope to be granted a stay. The parent underneath offers an overview of the number of asylum applicants in Europe from 2008 to 2015.



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctzm) retrieved: March 2022

Graph 3: First time asylum applicants in the EU-28 BY origin from 2008-2016

2015 was the peak of migrants flow to Europe. During this year Europe experienced a scourge of migrants on the continent, this provides meaning for the period within which this sub-topic was grounded. It could be espied from the Figure 3 that the top recipient country for refugees in the EU are Germany, Hungary and Sweden with 442, 174 and 156 of the population respectively (EIB, 2017). Eurostat reports that the applications filed in these three EU countries accounted for 62% of the total migrant population (asylum seekers and refugees) in the EU (European Commission, 2015).

From January 2008 to July 2012 the flow of migration to Europe experienced constant fluctuations in a very low rate. Although, a slow sustained rise was observed in July 2012 the fluctuations that characterised the last five years was replaced by constant rise from January 2013 up to July 2015. The various months in the 2014 and 2015 years were the peak of immigration flow to Europe. Initial data from 2016 January revealed that the flow of migrants to Europe will not cease nor slow down.

4.2.1 Integrating Migrants into the Czech Republic Labour Economy Through Asylum Applications

For the seek of this study, the integration will be defined as an asylum seeker's or immigrant's ability to strive to achieve honourable and noble participation in the core parts of life in their host nations to contribute meaningfully to the country's development goals. An asylum seeker's gainful employment is likely to be a key stepping stone toward effective integration into Czech society. Both the individual refugee and the state have unique roles to play in the integration process. The state provides the necessary tools, legislation, financing, and resources for efficient immigrant integration, while each migrant is responsible for attempting to internalize the integration philosophy. In 2015, the Czech Republic's chancellor embarked on a shockingly extreme immigration program that astonished practically the whole European Union (Ruairi, 2019). After four years, the country is still dealing with the implications of integrating the ten of thousands of migrants who arrived on its borders hoping to assimilate into the country's society and economy (Ruairi, 2019).

Czech Republic continues to contemplate over the long-term repercussion of such a politically motivated decision. According to Rauiri, the country is confronted with fundamental question regarding how to integrate these immigrants as well as the over ten thousands of asylum seekers whose fate now hangs in the balance (Carrera, 2019).

Who gets integrated and who is returned was the frequently asked question on the lips of immigrants awaiting their migration status in Czech Republic. Not all arrivals to Czechia share same fate; others are easily integrated while others have their application rejected. The European Union has a common migration policy applicable to all immigrants destined in any of the member state countries (Richard, 2017). However, immigration policies appear to be dynamic and different in operation among member states. In Czech Republic the government tend to embark on policies that seek to meet specific national needs rather than the international acclaimed purpose of ensuring multiculturalism (Adams, 2010). It is obvious but the Czechia government cannot accept everyone when referred to the immigration in the country European Asylum Laws, because that will damages the national interest (Barrel, 2018).

Having their residency status checked while they are temporarily in the target country is one of the ways that foreigner are successfully incorporated into the Czech economy. A higher percentage of people seeking asylum in the country are fleeing political or other forms of danger. The Czech Republic's Ministry of Interior (CZSO) publishes its monthly report, which includes information on asylum claims and the state's initial decision. The candidates' origins are listed in the report. (CZSO, 2020)

4.3 Major Destination for Migrants into Europe

This part presents an analysis on migration flow to Europe. Europe is next to Northern America as the major destination for international migration for the past decade. The analysis in Europe was done on regional basis. The continent was divided into Eastern, Southern, Northern and Western Europe. The major destinations for migrants in each region were collated.

The analysis was done to present the total number of immigrants residing in each country and their corresponding percentages of the total population in the specific region. The data in the Table 4 is comprehensive and detailed because all countries within continental Europe was incorporated into the basic analysis before the final dominating regions were rated as shown in the table.

The number of international immigrants to Europe is broken down by region. (All in millions)

Table 4 :International migration regional brokedown

Regions	Number in (m)	Percentage
Western Europe	33231117	38

Eastern Europe	20835402	24
Southern Europe	17 665 688	21
Northern Europe	14973861	17

Source: *Authors compilation using data from the United Nations. Retrieved: March 2022*

Western Europe dominates with density of immigrants. On the whole Europe regions west holds the record for being the major destination of migrants in continental Europe with a total sum of 33231117 which is equivalent to 38 percent of the entire immigrants population of Europe in 2020, Eastern Europe came second as shown in table 4 of the analysis chapter with a total migrant population of 20835402 which is equal to 24 percent of the entire Europe immigrants population in Eastern Europe as of 2020. Southern Europe make up third in the list with a total population of 17665688 which put south Europe at 21 percent of the total immigrants population of Europe 2020, while Northern Europe is at the bottom of the table with 14973861 immigrants in Europe and Table 4 shows the statistics on the proportion of migrants in the Europe continents' total population stock by regions as at the year 2020

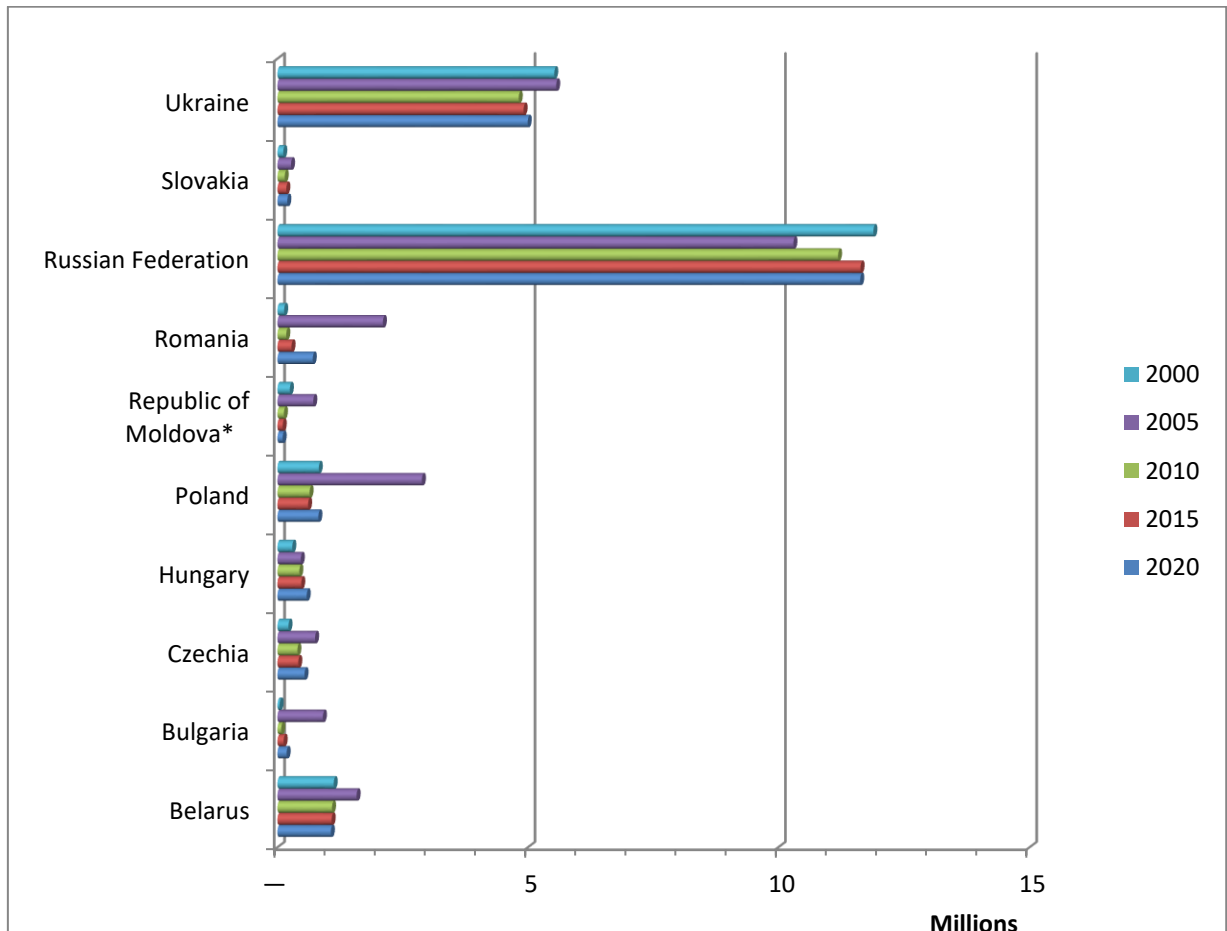
While this record is crucial in analyzing migration flow in continental Europe. East Europe is still chutzpah out as the major striking center for migrants, hence is clearly shown in the chart that East Europe is second globally Europe.

4.2.1 Major Destination for Migrants into Eastern Europe

Migration flow to Eastern Europe recorded huge figures for certain countries and less figures for others. The underlying causes of the dynamics have been explained by some theories, particularly those that dwell on pull factors. Economic features of the countries were vital in shaping migration trends in Eastern Europe. Extremely developed countries as shown in the graph below attracted more migrants.

All the countries in the region attracted international migrants. Table 1 analyzed international migration flow to Europe, the essence of the analysis was to recognize that East Europe where Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland and the Czech Republic find themselves is the second most attractive region in entire Europe which is a leading centre attracting international migration in continental Europe for the year 2020. Migration flow in Eastern Europe as depicted in the Graph 4 accentuates the degree of differences in the figures for each country in Eastern Europe. This analysis was important because Eastern Europe was one of the major regions for international migration in Europe after West Europe, yet it was necessary to delineate the vast difference in the share of migrants between the Czech Republic and the rest of the countries in

the region. This again highlighted evidently, that the Czech Republic is among the first five epicentres for migrants.



Source: UN (Retrieved on 5th March 2022)

Figure 4: Migration flow to Eastern Europe.

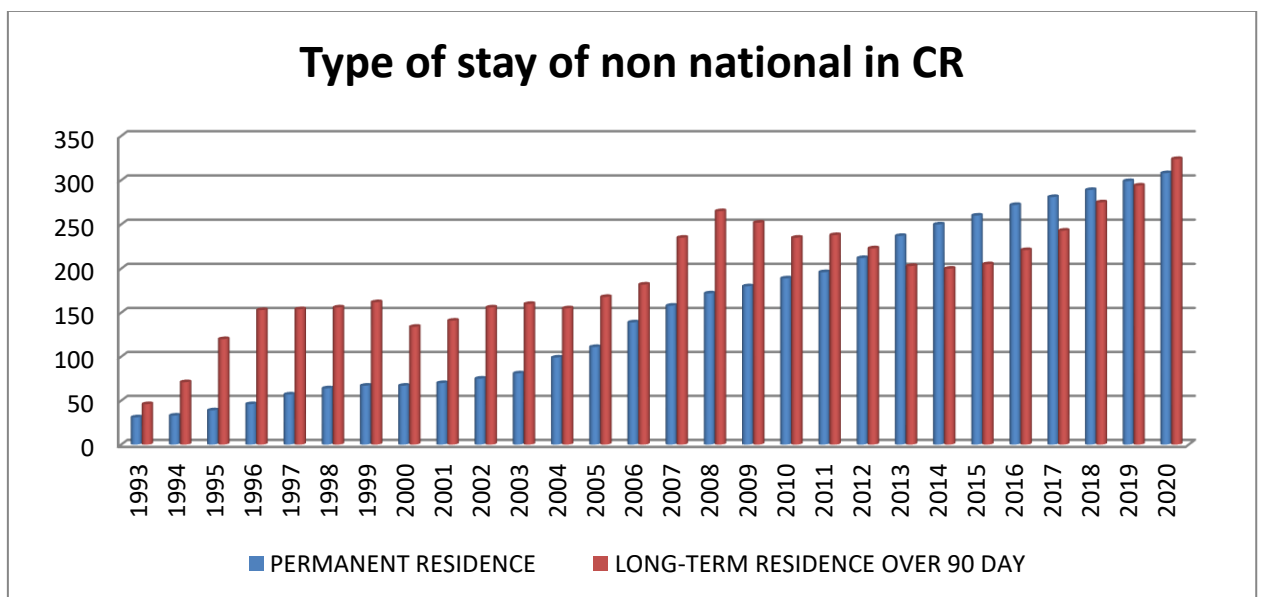
Figure 4 indicates that Russia recorded the highest migration flow to Eastern Europe for the years 2000-2020. Ukraine comes next to Russia as the major migration destination in Eastern Europe. Belarus follows with a huge margin. The gap between Russia and Bulgaria underscores the economic role of migration flow to certain destinations. International statistics put Czech Republic fifth on the graph of ten lists of major international migrants in Eastern Europe; among the Russian Republic, Ukraine, Belarus and Poland in figure 4. This indicates that the Czech Republic has recently been seen as a Centre of attraction to migrants and the reason is the economic gap in the country.

4.2.3 The Incidence of Migrants in the Czech Republic

Graph (5) shows the volume of non-natives within the state by chic of stay from 1993 to 2020. Within the 1990s, the enormousness of non-natives in the region of Czechia amplified melodramatically. Their number amplified from 77,000 in 1993 to closely 229,000 in 1999.

Overall, their numbers have risen a few times from the previous year. In 2000, there was a little decrease as their array shrank by approximately 29,000. This decline is attributed to the implementation of a current law that took force on 2000, January 1. *Act No. 326/199* on the retention of non-natives within the European Economic Community. As a consequence, the status for non-natives inward and doing trade in Europe became much firmer. Non-natives with a dwelling licence at the time should return to their state of origin, and thus the dwelling permit is lawful in the new law. The volume of foreigners augmented considerably in the subsequent year.

Amendments to the existing law went into effect during the 2001 legal vacation, and a few of its provisions were eased. This year (2001), the number of foreigners on Czechia's national territory has steadily climbed, and this trend will continue until 2008. Since joining the ECU in 2004, Czechia has experienced substantial growth. As a result, it has been welcoming to citizens from other EU countries, making travel to the Czech Republic more convenient. This was already discussed in the paper's theoretical part. The financial position of the Czech Republic improved in 2010, while the overall number of foreign residents decreased. Due to the continued recession, this downward trend persisted for a few years as illustrated in graph 5.



Source: own processing according to CZSO; retrieved: March 2022

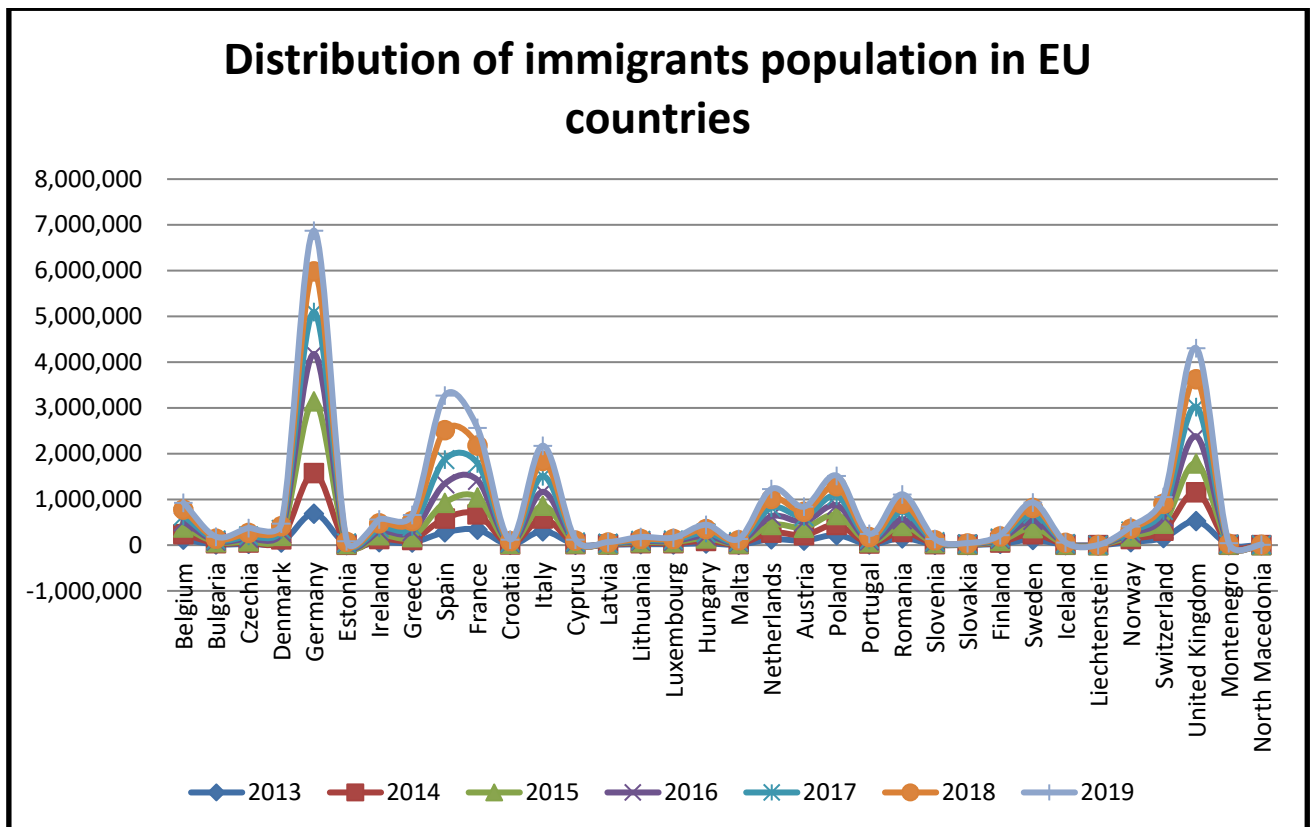
Figure 5: Establishment of non-nationals in Czechia by type of residence (in thousands)

Changes made to the existing law took effect in 2001, and some of its provisions were changed. The number of foreigners in the Czech Republic has gradually increased since 2001. As evidenced by figure 5, the Czech Republic has made tremendous progress since gaining

access to ECU in 2004, As a result of the preceding circumstance. It is especially welcoming to different citizens. As I stated in previous chapters, other non-EU countries account for 30 to 34 percent of total immigrants in the republic. This confirms that travel to the Czech Republic is easier than it used to be, and thus the numbers continue to rise. This was already enclosed within the theoretical section of this thesis work. Because of the slump, the full number of foreign occupants within the Czech land decreased in 2009, and 2010 and turn to rise with a difference of about 10,000 immigrants in 2011. Because of the continued recession, this downward trend persisted for the subsequent few years. The indulgent aspect is that getting a long-term stay residence is far easier than obtaining a permanent stay residence. As I previously stated, the aggregate of immigrants with long-term residence permits of 90 days or more decreased by 28,000 in 2000 whereas the number of permanent residence permit maintain it aggregate of 67,000 for 1999 and 2000, as shown in the graph above. It went into effect for non-citizens living within the Czech Republic. Relying on the graph, the aggregate of long-term residents increased again in 2001 by 7, 000 and 4,000 in 2002 before declining slightly in 2004 by 5,000. Since 2005, the overall number of foreigners within the Czech nation has steadily increased. As a result, the aggregate of non-nationals with permanent residence permits has increased. One of the causes of this rise is the Czech Republic's accession to the EU Membership.

The process of getting reconciliation permits has been greatly simplified as a result of this. Specifically, Act 326/199 asserts that a number of non-nationals who previously possessed a settlement permit met the requirements for acquiring one. Nonetheless, the total figure of aliens with a settlement document is steadily decreasing, while the number of aliens without a settlement permit is steadily increasing. (CZSO).

Graph 6: the total number of foreign occupants in EU countries



Source: EUROSTAT 2020 MIGR_IMM8 (Accessed on 17th March 2022)

Figure 6: displays the extent of the immigrant population in major European Union countries from 2013 to 2019. “In the Czech Republic alone, migrants account for 5.5 percent of the population. Since 2018, the figure of migrants in the Czech Republic has climbed by 5%. Increased demand for employees, particularly in the industrial sector, has fuelled this rise. The number of overseas workers in the country has increased by 9.8% (621 870 people) for the year 2018” (EC 2018). The European nation has a relatively low amount of immigrants when compared to other international destinations such as Germany, the Netherlands, and other developed EU countries. As a result, the Czech Republic may be defined as a rustic characterized utilizing a high degree of consistency. Many other countries in Europe attract immigrants. It could be that the salary is small as compared to neighbouring countries such as Germany, the Netherlands, and others. In 2018, the paid benchmark was 13,350 CZK; however, on January 1, 2019, it was raised to 15,200 CZK. Germany has the highest share of foreigners, with a massive aggregate of 46 percent foreigners, based on the annual increase of this metric. In comparison to the other countries in line graph 6, the Czech Republic appears to be a reasonably stable nation, with low unemployment, steady inflation, and stable GDP growth. Furthermore, as previously said, the value of VAT in other European nations is substantially smaller, therefore earnings are significant. In 2018, the minimum monthly payment was € 1,506, however, in 2019 it was raised to € 1,561. The United States and

Germany, which is home to over 50.6million and 15.8 million respectively of the world's immigrants, received consistently good scores during the reporting period, according to the data. The most important reason for the large number of foreigners in Spain is that it is regarded as a sovereign state that relies on its immigrant population, which includes destitute people from Africa, geographical regions, and Eastern Europe. We are furious with Spain as a result of this. On the other side, a very low percentage of foreigners in the population of the observed year is considered in Greece, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, and Iceland. This statistic has not even surpassed 1% over the years analyzed. When studying the graph carefully it shows that Czech is doing better and had a score of 3% as compared to other east Europe countries which find it hard to score 1% as stated. This may be enough to signal that these countries are unappealing to potential immigrants. The poor pay could also be a problem. In comparison to other EU countries, it is one of the lowest minimum wages for these countries. In Slovakia, for example, the salary was 480 euros in 2018 but has now increased to 580 euros in 2019. Another explanation could be the difficult living conditions, which include financial troubles and a lack of job opportunities. Finally, the situation within the region is not particularly appealing to economic migrants.

In the case of Greece, the overall rate was 23.2 percent in 2019, resulting in a huge population exodus from the country, which was primarily due to economic reasons. As a result, the growth in the percentage of foreigners in the population over time can be linked to indigenous peoples leaving. In general, I see this growth as due to the fall in the total of immigrants. (Czech Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs).

4.2.5 The Growth of Citizens In the Czech Republic

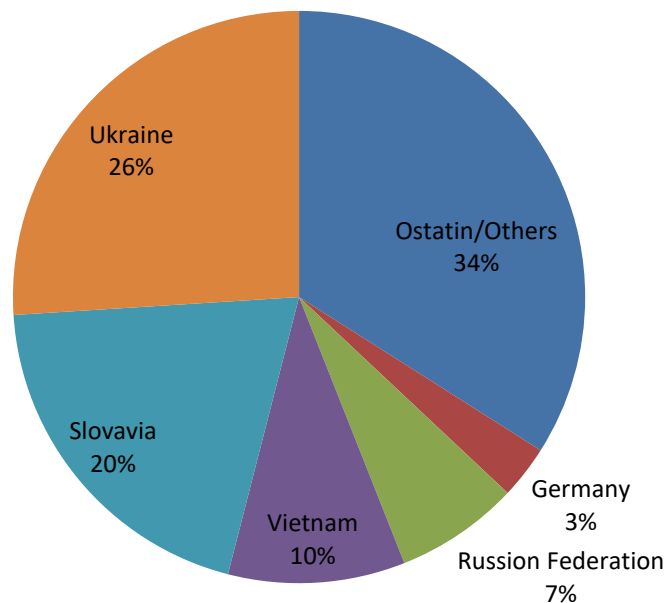
The proportion of trade is most often represented by citizenships in the CZ is depicted in Figure 7, with the current study result as of December 31, 2020. Ukrainians, Slovaks, Vietnamese, Russians, and Germans are the most numerous nationalities among the population, as can be shown. Over the previous two decades, there has been a shift in the composition of nationalities. From 1994 through 2020, Poland was one of the most popular citizens in the CZ, but Ukraine has taken it over in the latter two years with 26 percent.

In 1994, the bulk of foreigners of Polish descent was in the European country. Their numbers, however, have fallen since then. According to several reports, the majority of the reasons for Poles' entrance into the European country are economic. Migrants who arrived in the CR in the 1970s and 1980s, according to these perspectives, became employees. A major section of the group consisted of married women in the country. In 1995, the Slovak

nationality was high in the Czech Republic. This has become a result of Slovakian nationals dwelling inside the EU having less difficult access to everlasting residency cards than residents from different international locations following the 1993 partition of Czechoslovakia into separate Czech and European Union nations. The similarity of the Czech and Slovak languages turned into any other key purpose in Slovak immigration. The Slovaks, for example, have been offered casual training in colleges within the EU. It is also really worth noting that since 1994, the quantity of Ukrainian immigrants has risen considerably.

Ukrainians migrate to European countries for diverse reasons. Even though the majority of Ukrainian citizens have completed their education, digging and other comparable activities are common in the Czech Republic. The key reason for Ukrainian individuals migrating to the Czech Republic is the former state has significantly unutilized its resources in particular settings. People from Vietnam are also well-represented. The result showed an increased number of Vietnamese from the 1970s to 2020. The most important worth of Vietnamese immigration became apparent in the 1970s and 1980s. Along with the Vietnamese, the government paid Czechoslovakia for military support. Around 1990, Vietnamese immigrants from Germany arrived in Czechoslovakia. Immigrants arrived to Vietnam mostly for economic reasons due to cultural differences between Vietnam and Europe. Russians are the most recent of the aforementioned ethnic groups to travel to Europe. In essence, their fraction of total immigrants may have remained steady or even increased dramatically. Russians' plans to relocate to European countries were remarkably identical to those of Ukrainians. Financial considerations were once again the most common explanation. (2002, pp. 14-17, Migration in an Expanded Europe).

Frequency of immigrants with abode for 12+ months in the CR



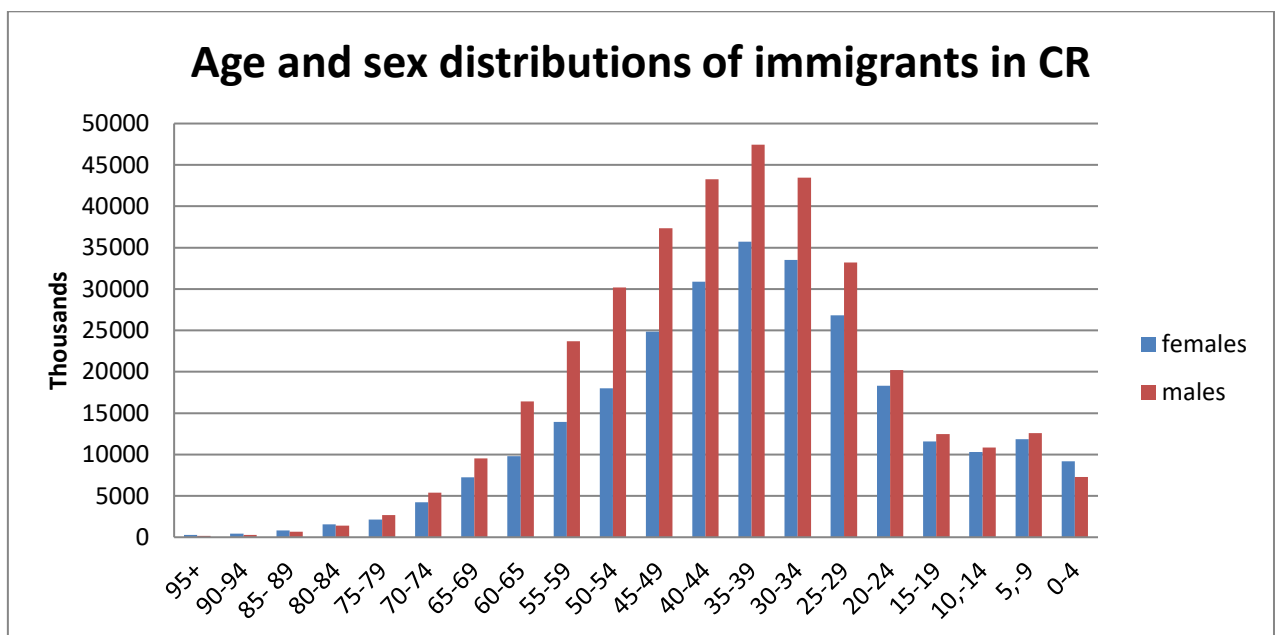
Source: *own processing according to CZSO (2021); retrieved: March 2022*

Figure 7: Frequency of immigrants with a residence of 12 month+

4.2.5 Distribution Of Migrants in Czech By Age and Sex

We are now running on determining the age and gender of migrants arriving inside the Czech Republic. Graph 8 depicts the foreigner age as of December 31, 2020. With Chart 8, which depicts the age structure of the populace of an EU state as of January 1, 2020, we can take a look that there are huge variations in the systems of foreigners and residents in the Czech Republic. Nearly eighty-one percent of international visitors to the Czech Republic are of running age (15-sixty five years). This difference is 19 in evaluation to an EU state, implying that the proportion of ECU citizens within the efficient age is around 69 per cent. This information on foreigners a while honestly shows that monetary reasons are the maximum commonplace cause for migrating to an ECU united states From 2014 to the observed year 2020, the wide variety of pre-efficient citizens also call pre productive labour force is range from (0-14 years) multiplied by way of 2% because of a growth within the number of foreigners with the permanent resident in the ECU states globally as at 2020 the year observed, the study year, approximately 15% of ECU residents had been under the reproductive age, with foreigners accounting for 10%. A giant distinction, alternatively, can

be visible within the post productive age group, i.e., those over the age of 65. Even though this category accounts for over 19% of foreigners in the Czech Republic, it only accounts for roughly 6% of total foreigners. In terms of gender, graph four illustrates that male foreigners outnumber female aliens in Czech. This could be described, for instance, the fact that a disproportionately large proportion of foreign visitors to the Czech Republic are concerned primarily with the safety of their families in their home countries; this is why people in their productive years are frequently "out in the international societies to search for greener pasture." The 30-34 age range is the most typically represented by both women and men. There are greater men than women in the 35-39 age range. Generally, there are greater ladies than men within the Czech Republic, in particular, the working age as shown in graph four. Of course, the reasons I have ascertained are that adult males are regularly less difficult to engage in working activities than females and that they are frequently better compensated than females. The purpose of this analysis is to certain that adult males have better bodily situations for bodily difficult hard work, that's enough within the ECU country.



Source: *compiled by the Author using data from CZSO (2021). Retrieved: March 2022*

Graph 8: age and sex distribution of migrants in Czech by Age group

4.3.1 The Impact of Economically Active of Migrants in the Territory of Czech Republic By Age Group

Graph 8 depicts the trade inside, the variety of economically engaged immigrants in the ECU us at 2004 to 2019. Foreigners registered at labor workplaces(office) and foreigners with valid exchange or trade permission are divided into two enterprises, as records on economic activity is available from two sources: The Czech Republic's Department of Labor and Social Affairs

and, as a result, the EU country's Ministry of innovativeness and trade. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs collects facts on valid allows for the employment of foreigners, and the Ministry of industry collects information on foreigners with trade permission. (The existence of aliens within the European state, pp. VIII-IX, 2007)

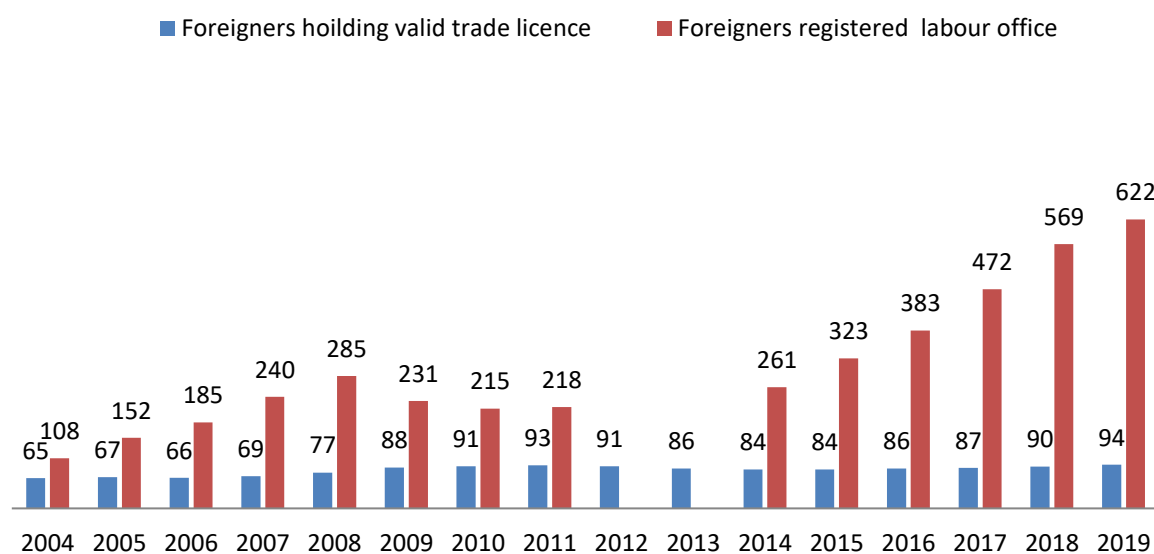
As the analysis above made clear a sizable increase in the wide diversity of economically active foreigners between 2004 and 2008 when their common quantity climbed over 180,000 by the said years between 2004 and 2008. Both foreign nationals registered with hard work government and foreigners with trade lets in saw an increase (between 2004 and 2008). The growth can be ascribed to the revision of the Use Act in addition to the Czech Republic's membership in the ECU. As a result, the Act No. 435/2004 Coll. on Employment no longer considers EU nationals and their household to be foreigners, permitting them to input their applications Labor office of the Czech Republic.

The decline in foreigners in 1998 became more often than not because of legislative reform in 1995. At the time, a modification to behave No. 455/1991 Coll., on business Entrepreneurship, become an impact, tightening the necessity for entrepreneurs to give the desired documentation. In 2002, there was a further drop in turnover. This turned into not as dramatic as the drop in 1998, but it can be ascribed to the amendment inside the change Act, which has been in effect when you consider that 1999. This modification tightened the necessities for getting a protracted-time period enterprise visa. Some other alternatives to the alternate Licensing Act led to an increase of around 2,000 foreigners-entrepreneurs between 2004 and 2005. As I mentioned in advance, the number of foreigners registered at labour places of work (ie personnel) dropped between 1997 and 1999, through however 40,000 people. Considering that then, there was a mild improvement in the quantity of foreigner workers until 2003. Their range ranged between 101,000 and 106,000 humans for the duration of this era. Between 2004 and 2006, the entire number of economically engaged immigrants increased dramatically. During this time, their wide variety multiplied through approximately eighty, thousand folks, with the great benefits going to foreigners who registered at the labour office. The trade Act and, as a result, the ECU country's access to the ECU is to blame for this growing trend. As a result, Act No. 435/2004 Coll. took into account EU nationals and their relatives who contributed as foreigners. Since 2007, the Labour workplaces have been registered as foreign personnel in the capacity of business partners, cooperative participants, and members of statutory bodies of business firms and cooperatives. As a result, the range of foreigners working in the CZ increased dramatically in 2008. The variety of foreigners plummeted by way of greater than 50,000 due to the economic catastrophe that shook Europe,

drastically in 2009. The reality that the range of immigrants inside the EU has fallen on an annual basis this year is also a component. (CZSO). The country has been experiencing developing joblessness and financial stagnation because of the downturn, in step with Valentov et al. (2012, p. 31), which has led to the country's migration approach being improperly set up.

As a result, the Czech government, in collaboration with the Interior Ministry, had to impose mild measures aimed toward restricting the quantity of foreigners so that it will prevent similarly admission. One of the motives why the quantity of economical immigrants has been declining since 2009 is the economic shock in the EU. According to Valentov et al. (2012, p. 31), within the half of-moon of 2009, there had been more or less 12,000 running migrants from each non-EU and European country, and around 68,000 work visas. The population of the working class will soon shrink within the age group of 65+, while at the same time the youthful class is below the required ratio to compensate immediately for the ageing inhabitants in the future. This will have a depressive effect on the labor required for the following years. Persons at the age of 65+ account for a substantial size of the population, they are technically not making any input into the labour economy, they are at the same time considered as dependent population. Those within 55-64 will in the next ten years find themselves unproductive and dependent causing serious economic setback for the country. The population between the age groups of 0-14 will not be adequate to stop the swift decline in the country's working population. This development accounts for the major reasons the government would have to amend its existing migration laws to allow for massive integration of immigrants into the country to cater for the labour and demographic needs of the country.

Occupational status of foreigners in CR

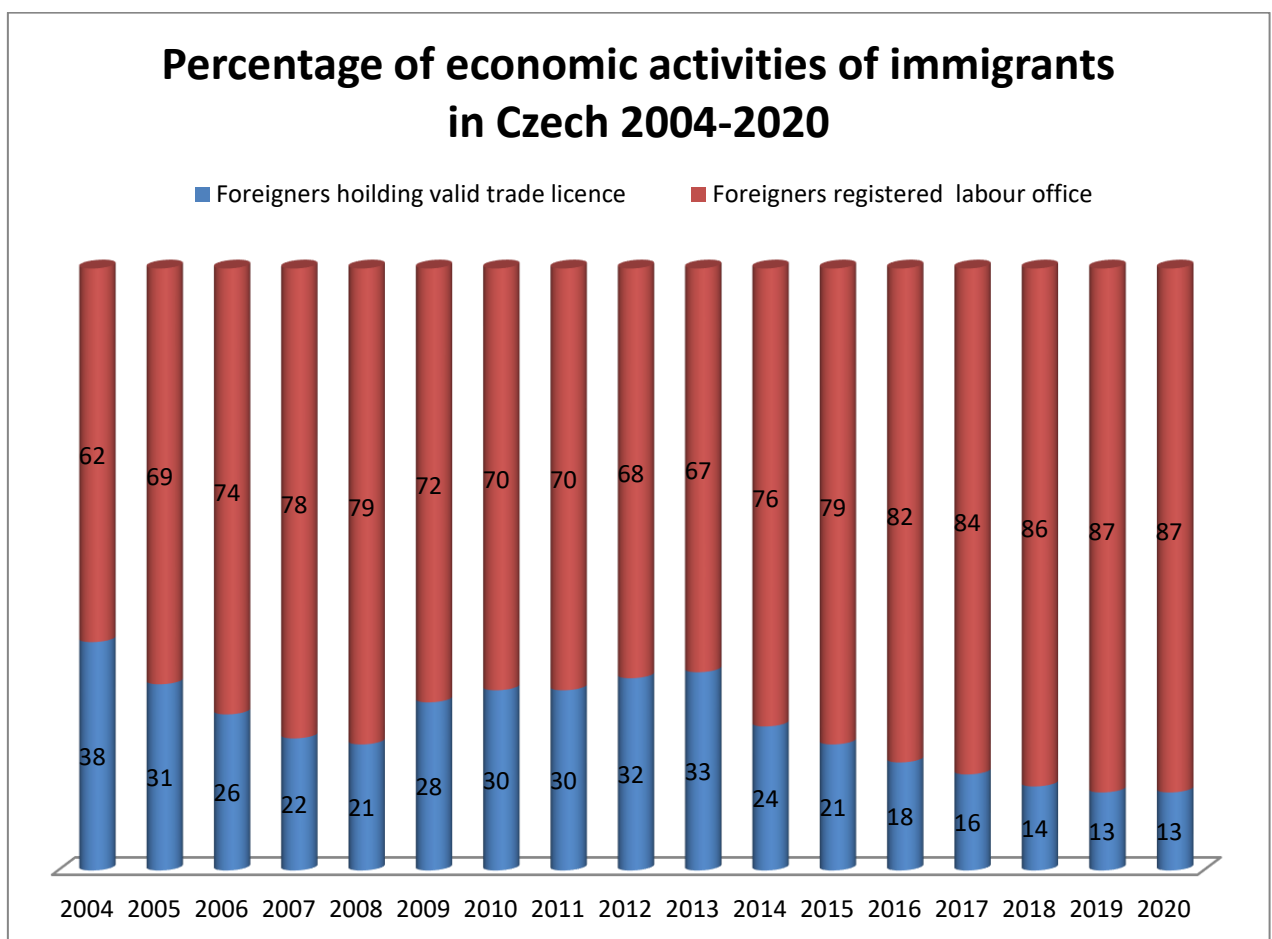


Source: *compiled by Author using data from CZSO (2020 and 2021)*

Graph 9: Progress of economic active foreigners in the Czech Republic 2004 – 2019 in thousands

Graph 9 dowries the alignment of economically lively immigrants in phrases in their fiscal interest in possibilities. These facts are observed from the dated 2004 to 2019. At the muse of the found period, that is from 2004 to 2019, the range of overseas labour declined from thirty-eight percent to thirty-one percent and the range of foreigners registered via labour offices accelerated from sixty-two percent to seventy percent. Overall, we will say that the ratio between foreigners registered in the labour workplaces has expanded better than foreigners preserving legitimate change licence. Between 2010 and 2011, it is feasible to follow a solid improvement, with foreigners registered at labour places of work accounting for about 70% of all economically energetic foreigners and foreigner’s labour force of 30%. consequently, the ratio among them has reduced in assessment with previous years. In 2013, the ratio between foreigners-business people extended higher than the foreigners registered at Labour places of work, as there was a decrease in the range of foreigners registered at Labour places of work. In an account that 2014 there was a sluggish decrease in the quantity of foreigners keeping exchange licences by way of the Labour workplaces, while the wide variety of foreigners registered at labour places of work has been regularly increasing. As a result, the percentage of foreigners registered at labour workplaces is better as compared to foreigners to change-offs. For an instance, in 2017 the variety of foreigners registered at labour offices accounted for 84% of the entire wide variety of economically active foreigners. The influence of immigration on labour standing of the republic was identified in the sudden rise in the

population levels since 2011. The figure kept rising in response to the growth of migrants arriving in the country. The country's economic growth which was wretched, below-average level began to rise soon after the country amended and improved upon its migration laws and policies. The labour population experienced negative growth in the 2000s at a time when migration was still supervised under strict conservative and state-centred policies. However, from 2004 through to 2015 to 2020 the population galloped with huge increment in numbers, owing mainly to the influx of migrants into the country. Two sets of immigrants with different forms of motivation surged up in the country. The first set of people were EU-28 citizens who moved to settle in the country following the enlargement policies of the EU and were mainly motivated by economic reasons and the other set was non-EU citizens who were motivated by a combination of economic, security reasons and Education (CZSO).



Source: *compiled by the Author using data from CZSO (2020 and 2021)*

Graph 10: The job activity in the Czech Republic (2004 - 2020) all in Percentage.

4.4. The Impact of Foreigners on Education in the Study Area

Aliens residing in the CR have the same right to education as Czech citizens. Basic, secondary, higher professional (conservatoire) and tertiary education are all covered by the Agreement of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Aliens who are entitled to stay on the Czech Republic's territory for more than 90 days for scientific research or asylum applicants, subsidiary protection, persons applying for international protection, or persons enjoying temporary protection acquire the right to school, basic artistic, and linguistic education.

From the academic year 2019/2020 to 2020/2021, the table shows the progress of the number of foreigners in various kinds of schools. University education was the most common form of school that most foreigners attended, with the number of foreigners in these schools increasing over time. Their number has increased by around thrice since the start of the observed period. There were 50121 foreign students enrolled in the 2020/2021 academic years. This shows an increase of 3770 students in 2020/2021 year roughly 16.7 % increased foreigners, as well as the age distribution of foreigners in the country.

The majority of international students attending college this academic year enrolled in full-time accredited programs like health care service, Art, science and social science etc. According to CZSO data, the majority of foreign students attended institutions in Prague 50.7 percent and Brno 28.7 percent, for universities foreigner attends in the year 2020/2021 academic year primarily, most are from, Vietnam, Slovakia, Russia, and Ukraine. When it comes to the higher professional school in the regions foreigners attend frequently are arranged in descending order according to data gathered from CZSO 2021 report; Prague was first 50.9%, followed by Plzensky with 10.2%, Jihomoravsky 7.9%, Stredocesky 6.5 and the least was Moravskoslezsky with 4.3%. In all of the years analyzed, another prevalent category of education was elementary school. Over the monitored years, the number of elementary school students has steadily increased.

This is also not surprising given the rise in figures of immigrants in our country. There were 28380 students in the 2020/2021 academic year, accounting for 3.3% of the total. Secondary schools were also particularly interesting to foreigners, with 78 pupils attending in 2020/2021. The Conservatories were the smallest aliens analyzed during the years under analysis, as demonstrated in the table for foreigners enrolled in schools by percentage. I have also realized most of these foreigners are enrolled in colleges and universities and the reason is that these individual are in the working-age group and has a direct impact on the country Czech School and the economy in general. It is no surprise that those in the Czech Republic are substantially

smaller than those in other countries. Foreign students from Slovakia, Russia, and Ukraine were the most conspiratorial.

Table 5: Foreigners in Czech schools from 2020/2021

Enrollments of foreigners in Czech schools	%	
	2019/2020	2020/2021
Academic year		
Nursery	11942	11864
Ukraine	24.8	24.7
Vietnam	23.8	23.4
Slovakia	17.2	17.2
Russia	6.6	6.6
Basic school	26527	2838
Ukraine	28.5	29.6
Vietnam	19.3	19.4
Slovakia	20.4	19.6
Russia	6.4	6
Secondary school	9496	28380
Ukraine	30.6	30.7
Vietnam	17.8	17.9
Slovakia	19	19.2
Russia	11.2	10.9
Conservatoire schools	219	210
Ukraine	17.8	19
Slovakia	33.8	35.7
Russia	21	20
Higher professional school	732	735
Ukraine	23.5	21.3
Kazakhstan	7.2	6.2
Slovakia	36.9	38.7
Russia	19.9	22.5
Universities	46442	50121
Ukraine	7.8	8.1
Kazakhstan	4.2	4.7
Slovakia	45.4	42.8

Russia	13.4	15
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Source: *compiled by the Author using data from CZSO (2020 and 2021)*

4.5 The Impact of Foreigners on Health Care in the Czech Republic

I have information on how foreigners utilize health care since hospitals fill out the annual report V (MZ) 1-01. These foreigners can pay for their medical care in a variety of ways. They can take advantage of cash payments from medical insurance establishments where they are insured abroad, and cash payments or reimbursements from state agencies for health care (Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, regional authorities, etc.).

The information on foreigners' usage of health care comprises housed in the Ministry of the Interior's asylum facilities. These immigrants' health treatment is paid for by the Ministry of Health. This statement, on the other hand, does not include foreigners who acquire health care through public health insurance. In 2019, 127.6 thousand foreigners were treated in the Czech Republic for medical reasons. There were a total of 47,844 European Union citizens and 2.5 non-EU citizens in attendance.

The majority of foreigners who obtained health treatment in 2020 were between the ages of 20 and 59. It is no surprise that this age group is the most active in our country. Payment in cash was the most popular way of payment. This approach was used by about 2.5 thousand individuals, and the total amount of such charges was over CZK 4.5m, with immigrants from non-EU countries being the most frequent payers of health care in this way.

The reimbursement of health care from a foreign insurance policy was the second most common method of reimbursement, which was most commonly utilized by aliens from European Nations. The brain for this is, health insurance through the EHIC (European Health Insurance Card) card is quite simple to use throughout the EU. In 2020, there was increase of 60% from 79.6 thousand from 2010 to 2019 the reason is Covid 19 restriction prevent of movement of people in the Czech Republic. In 2020, there was a decline of above 18.7 percent to 103.8 thousand people due to the fact there was a reduction of non- EU nationals in the country. Foreigners employed the method of payment of health care through a health insurance business from foreign insurance, totalling over CZK 234,000. In the Czech Republic, healthcare paid for through contractual medical care insurance was provided to 21,396 foreigners, the majority of whom were from non-EU states.

A sum of 2,303 aliens was compensated by the government. The care supplied to a total of 4,673 foreigners remained unpaid at the end of 2014 (31 December), with 2, 413 of them being beyond due. The entire sum owed was above CZK 30,000. Non-repayable overdue

expenses were almost evenly distributed between EU and non-EU nationals, i.e. 50 percent of each foreigner in the Czech Republic (Foreigners in the Czech Republic, 2015, p. 175).

As I already indicated, the cost of treating foreigners fell in 2020, from 1085 million to 975 million. Even though it was lower, the total cost was 387 million (65.8) higher than in previous years. In 2020, non-EU increased by 5.9% compared to 2010, CZK 11.9 Thousand for EU increased by 48.8%, and EU members accounted for 59.2 percent of the total.

4.6. Examination of Migrants in The Regions of The Study Area.

In the next phase, I will go through how foreigners are deployed in different parts of the Czech Republic. I will concentrate on outlining the regions where aliens are most likely to visit and why they do so. I will discuss the regions where aliens of the five most common citizenships are targeted, their age structure, the regions they dominate, and the types of economic activities they engage in, among other things.

4.6.1 Settlement of Migrants in the Czech By the Total Number

Table 6 below summarizes the core concept of foreigner settlement in the Czech Republic's territory. In this thesis, we can see how foreigners were placed in different regions of the Czech Republic in 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020. These figures are shown in downward order, from the region with the most aliens to the region with the fewest foreigners (valid for 2020). Prague, the Czech Republic's capital, came out on top in this national ranking. In 2014, there were 166, 332 foreigners in the country, which increased to 228,532 in 2020 indicating that the total number of non-nationals had increased by 62,200 just within six-year. The motive is that Prague has the least joblessness rate of all the Czech regions; tourists' curiosity about the city's life is understandable. The main reason for relocating aliens to Prague is the accessibility of sufficient job opportunities to match the demand of foreigners seeking employment. In 2011, there were two other regions, Central Bohemian and South Moravian, which were similar to Prague.

The reason for the influx of aliens into the Moravian-Silesian Region is that, in the 1990s, it was seen as an area with strong industrial businesses and a considerable number of job openings. The number of aliens in the Moravian-Silesian region has already decreased in 2014, and the South Moravian Region has already surpassed the Moravian-Silesian region in terms of foreigners. The city of Brno, which attracts the most international visitors from throughout the country, is without a doubt the region's most popular tourist destination. The reasons are evident once more: Brno is where the majority of the major industries are located, and the availability of work attracts a large number of foreigners.

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The number of aliens intensified during the years under consideration, as shown. Individual territories existed in the same way. In terms of foreigner growth, only the Karlovarsky and Kravehradecky Regions were exceptions. The number of immigrants in these two regions increased in 2020 compared to 2014. In this region, their population has increased by 5,198 persons within six-year as shown in the table. This does not affect the number of foreigners compared to the other regions such as Prague and Stredocesky. The ultimate rationale behind governmental efforts to enhance migration and normalize the procedure for immigration in the Czech Republic was to boost its economy through GDP growth, which is a major benchmark for measuring the growth of a country. Between 2011 and 2020, immigrants from other EU member countries played a crucial role in increasing the economic output of the Czech Republic. According to Martina Šimková & Jitka Langhamrová's (2015) economic research migrants from across the European Union added an average of 0.4 of the country's GDP growth in annual output between 2011 and 2015.

Table 6: shows the settlement of foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic - comparison from 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 years.

Year	2014	2016	2018	2020
CZECH REPUBLIC	449 367	493441	524142	632570
Praha (NUTS3)	166 332	184264	205595	228532
Stredocesky kraj NUTS3	59 860	64815	76393	90095
Jihomoravsky kraj (NUTS3)	38 588	43447	50351	58549
Ustecky kraj (NUTS3)	31 878	33595	20663	22032
Plzensky kraj (NUTS3)	25 958	29331	35381	42070
Moravskosiezky kraj (NUTS3)	23 924	25547	27987	27635
Karlovarsky kraj (NUTS3)	18 873	19395	20663	22032
Liberecky kraj (NUTS3)	17 048	18705	21364	22716
Jihocesky kraj (NUTS3)	15 366	17590	21225	22942

Kralovehradecky krajs (NUTS3)	13 266	14348	16654	18464
Pardubicky kraj (NUTS3)	11 559	13305	17575	20551
Olomoucky kraj (NUTS3)	10 110	10889	12302	12970
Zinsky kraj (NUTS3)	8 106	8838	10255	11290

Source: *compiled by the Author using data from CZSO.*

4.6.2 Settlement of Migrants on The Czech By Citizenship

Another feature I will discuss is the circulation of the five most represented citizens in the Czech Republic throughout the country's regions. The table below shows the specific figures for 2019 and 2020. (Table 7). Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, Russians, and Poles were the most common citizens in the Czech Republic as of 2006. Between 2019 and 2020, Ukraine, Slovakia, Vietnam, Russian, and German were the top five most common citizens in the Czech Republic, with Poland falling to sixth place.

There are substantial variances in the ethnicities of the regions in which they are located. The majority of Ukrainians, Slovaks, and Russians lived in Prague, with the Ukrainians being the most numerous. Foreigners with Vietnamese citizenship are common along with the Czech Republic and German border and in Prague, which is why the majority of them lived in Karlovy. In the past, aliens of Polish nationality were more likely to be found in the Hradec Kralove Region, as is common for strangers from adjacent countries to be found near the Czech Republic's borders with their own countries. Between 2019 and 2020, when the majority of immigrants of all countries resided in Prague, significant changes happened. This year, the Moravian-Silesian Region attracted the greatest number of foreign visitors from Russia. In comparison to 2020, their total headcount increased relatively little (about 108,428 people). The explanation for this could include, the fact that their number in Prague, the Czech Republic's capital, has declined by roughly 7,000 people since 2006. Some of these Russian foreigners could only migrate from one place to the next. The incidence of immigrants holding Vietnam nationality was another development noted in the table. Those who lived in the Karlovy Region in 2006 were the most active, whereas those who lived in Prague between 2015 and 2017 were the most active. In contrast to subsequent years, their overall number climbed by every year, with over 632570 persons migrating to Prague 2020 alone.

The Zlin and Vysocina regions had the fewest foreigners from Germany throughout the analysis years. Immigrants from Russia and Germany were found at tiniest in the Vysocina Region throughout the years under examination. The Zlin and Vysocina regions had the

fewest foreigners from Germany throughout the analysis years. Foreigners from Russia and Germany were found at least in the Vysocina Region throughout the years under examination. Not even these figures are amazing, considering that, as I previously stated, the Zlin Region and the Vysocina Region are among the regions with the lowest total strangers, owing to a lack of job possibilities in these areas. In 2019 and 2020, the Slovaks were at least visible in the Vysocina district. In 2019 and 2020, the Olomoucky with 106 Region had the fewest number of German citizens, with less than two hundred, while this number is increasing in Prague and the CR – Border region.

Table 7: Distribution 5 most frequent citizenships in Czech Regions in 2019 and 2020

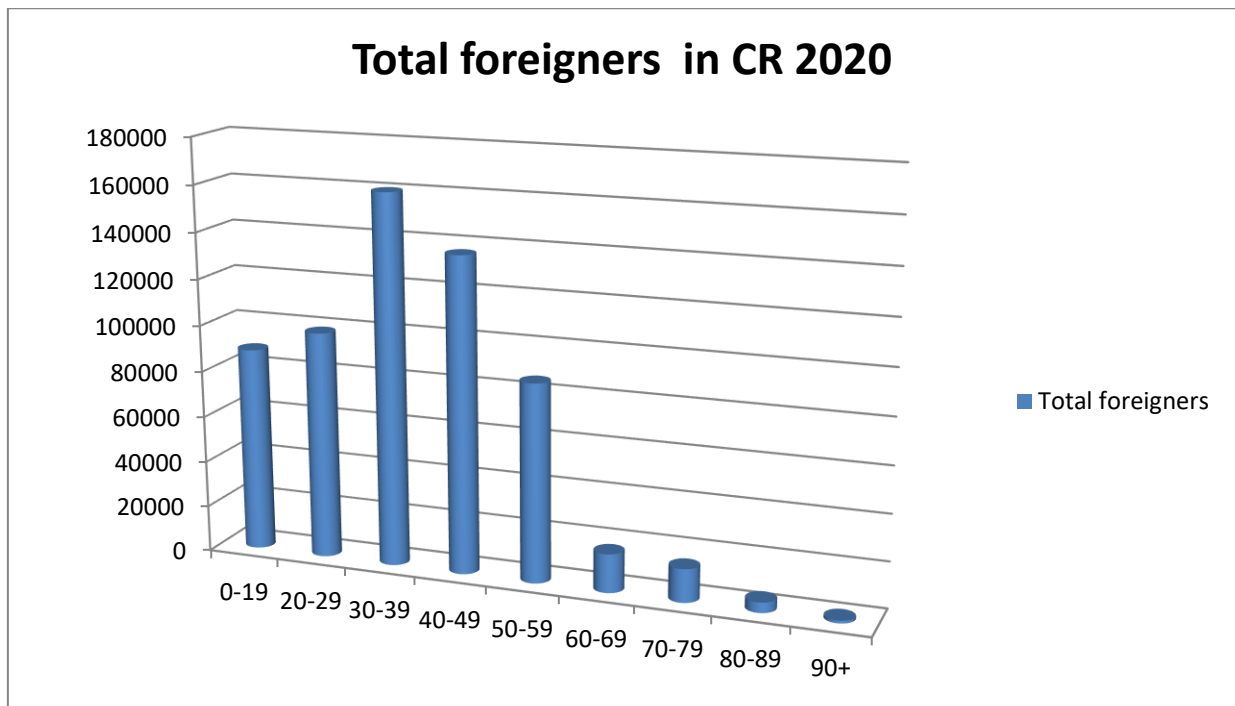
2019						2020				
REGION	Ukraine	Slovakia	Viet Nam	Russian	Poland	Ukraine	Slovakia	Vietnem	Russia	Gemany
CZECH REPUBLIC	145153	121278	61910	38010	21767	165356	124544	62842	41692	20861
Praha (NUTS3)	53456	32740	13528	23698	3682	59324	34824	13995	26192	4363
Stredocesky kraj NUTS3	23970	21963	6314	4572	3024	29166	22858	6339	4884	1284
Jihomoravsky kraj (NUTS3)	12655	13557	4803	2531	960	14274	15025	4810	2959	668
Ustecky kraj (NUTS3)	6627	5410	8082	1484	1054	7495	5289	8162	1515	6943
Plzensky kraj (NUTS3)	10799	8561	5812	536	1012	12352	8612	5971	648	1874
Moravskosiezky kraj (NUTS3)	2276	9539	4340	549	5580	2837	8879	4376	617	368
Karlovarsky kraj (NUTS3)	3392	2367	6562	2128	272	3718	2457	6527	2146	2830
Liberecky kraj (NUTS3)	6137	5005	2073	553	1517	6806	4340	2082	610	432
Jihocesky kraj	6737	4133	3245	563	387	7230	4011	3294	609	734

(NUTS3)										
Kralovehradecky krajs (NUTS3)	5511	3179	1773	312	1813	6153	3310	1791	338	384
Pardubicky kraj (NUTS3)	5249	4262	1521	240	1263	6214	4354	1564	251	170
Olomoucky kraj (NUTS3)	6037	10110	10413	10889	11425	12302	12302	12970	13686	106
Zinsky kraj (NUTS3)	2024	4464	821	259	343	2547	4286	857	256	206

Source: *compiled by Author using data from CZSO (2020 and 2021)*

4.6.3 Age Structure of Migrants in the Region of Czech

The age structure of immigrants in the Czech Republic territory differs dramatically from that of Czech residents. This is also true for specific regions. Foreigners aged from 20-29 to 40-49 account for the majority of aliens in the Czech Republic. The most powerful age group discovered was 30-39. The graph below depicts the age arrangement in the country for both genders as of December 31, 2020. When comparing the arrangement of the age clusters of immigrants in the country to that of precise regions, I realized that just a few zones differ. The most significant variances can be found in the Karlovy Region. Aliens at an early age were more prevalent in this region. The category 0-19, in which more than 78 percent of foreigners dwell continuously, was particularly well-represented. In comparison to the rest of the CR regions, the majority of foreigners in this region were between the ages of 30- 39, with 57 percent of those in this category living permanently and 43 percent temporarily. In both regions, the majority of residents were foreigners who were only there for a short time. It was 68 percent in the Pardubice Region and 65 percent in the rest of the Czech Republic (Olomouc Region).

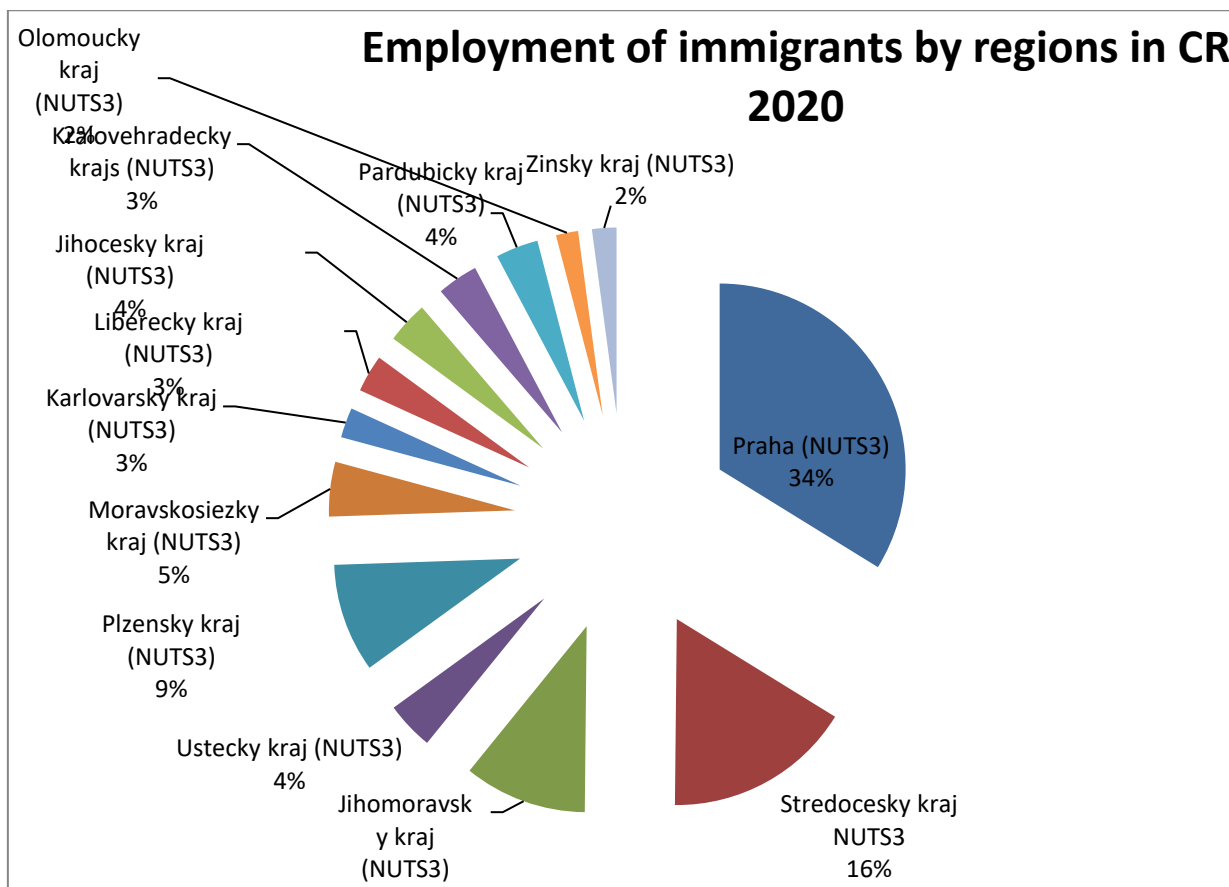


Source: *compiled by Author using data from CZSO, retrieved (march 2022)*

Figure 10: Composition of foreigners by Age group - whole CR (as of 31 December 2020) graph

4.6.4 Labour participation of migrants in regions of the Czech Republic

Even in the case of foreigners' economic activity, as with the other observed characteristics, the majority of these persons are centred in Prague. The percentage of foreigners' economic activity in each region is shown in Graph 11 below for a general sense of their deployment in the Czech Republic from the perspective of specific regions in 2020. In Prague, more than a third of all economically engaged foreigners were present (34 percent). The second most common location for these immigrants was the Stredocesky region, where they accounted for 16% of the entire population. Jihomoravsky (11%), Plzensky (9%), and Moravskoslezsky (5%) took third and fourth places, respectively (6 percent). In 2011, the Vysocina and Zlin Regions had the least economically active foreigners, which matched the distribution of the total number of foreigners in the Czech Republic's regions.



Source: Compiled by Author (2020)

Graph 11: Economically active foreigners in regions of the Czech Republic

In analyzing the economic activity of foreigners according to the NACE classifications for 2020, I discovered that the majority of foreigners who do not come from the European Union are "non-EU", and under which the top five citizenships represent foreigners from Ukraine, Russia, and Vietnam, work in construction (30%), manufacturing (24.6%), and wholesale, retail, and motor vehicle repair (24.6%). (10.33 percent). Foreigners from the European Union, primarily from Slovakia and Germany, work primarily in the manufacturing business (33.68 percent), wholesale, retail, and auto repair (12.13 percent), and construction (12.13 percent) (9.83 percent). The scenario was largely similar in the Czech Republic's different regions, with only a few small differences. Agriculture, for example, was frequently found outside of the aforementioned fields in which immigrants practiced in the Central Bohemian region. In 2020, this region employed 11.31 percent of all non-EU foreigners. Foreigners from the EU, on the other hand, were active in administrative and support tasks, among other things (18 percent). The most economically active foreigners from the EU in the Moravian-Silesian Region were in the mining and quarrying industry (30.37 percent). More than 70% of all economically active foreigners from the EU worked in the manufacturing industry in the

Pilsen Region. Foreigners from non-EU nations were likewise most frequently employed in the manufacturing industry (55.89 percent).

Table 8: Total number of Economic activity of EU and non-EUs foreigners according to the categories of ISCO (31 December 2020)

Code	Employment	Non EU	EU	Total
Total	Economic Activity	258929	385235	644164
A	Agriculture	12265	10378	22643
B	Mining and Quarrying	429	1848	2277
C	Manufacturing	64352	120219	184571
D	Electricity production and distribution	342	1230	1572
E	Water supply; activities related to waste	725	2075	2800
F	Constructions	27894	31523	59417
G	Distributor, retail trade, mechanics	26089	37012	63101
H	Transport and Storing	16547	19003	35550
I	Housing	21145	10559	31704
J	Data and messages	9754	17777	27531
K	Money and Insurance cover	1668	5172	6840
L	Real estate	5244	5237	10481
M	Specialized, scientific and know how activities	10001	24616	34616
N	Managerial and assistance service	42176	71767	113943

O	Public Administration and social security	222	897	1119
P	Education	4706	7856	12562
Q	Health and Social care	4292	11118	15410
R	Cultural, entertainment and leisure activities	1608	2595	4203
S	Households Activities	3696	3595	7291
T	Activities of extraterritorial organizations (Not identified)	507	734	1241
U	Other Activities	5203		5203

Source: Authors own Compilation based on data from NACE (2020)

4.7 The Impact of Migrants on the Sizes and Growth Rates of the Czech Republic Population

In analyzing the impacts of immigrants on the growth and size of the CR, It is important to consider the following indicators; fertility rate, infant mortality, emigration and population. A correlation analysis is deployed in order to measure the effect immigration had on the sizes of the population in Cz.

Table 9 shows the correlation between the demographic variables, Population, Emigration, immigration, infant mortality rate and fertility rate.

Variables		Population	Emigration	Immigration	Infant mortality	Fertility rate
Population	Corr	1	0.342	0.745*	0.179	0.718*
	Sig.		0.334	0.013	0.621	0.029
	N	11	10	10	10	9
Emigration	Corr	0.342	1	0.558	0.141	0.114
	Sig.	0.334		0.094	0.697	0.770
	N	10	10	10	10	9
Immigration	Corr	0.745*	0.558	1	0.102	0.826**

	Sig.	0.013	.094		0.780	0.006
	N	10	10	10	10	9
Infant mortality	Corr	0.179	0.141	0.102	1	-0.167
	Sig.	0.621	0.697	0.780		0.668
	N	10	10	10	10	9
Fertility rate	Corr	0.718*	0.114	0.826**	-0.167	1
	Sig.	0.029	0.770	0.006	0.668	
	N	9	9	9	9	9

Author own compilation

The correlation analysis shows the relationship between migration and the population of the Czech Republic. The correlation analysis shows that the population of the Czech Republic is positively and significantly related to immigration into the Czech Republic. The correlation coefficient is 0.745. However, the correlation between population and emigration is 0.342 and insignificant.

The results of the correlation show a significant positive relationship between population and fertility rate. The results also show a high and significant correlation between fertility rate and immigration.

Table 10: Demography indicators and their corresponding figure for the year 2020

TOTAL PUPOLATION	<i>10701777</i>
RATE OF GROWTH	<i>0.004% (2020)</i>
THE RATE OF BIRTH	<i>8.9 BRITHS/1000</i>
THE RATE OF DEATH	<i>10.7DEATHS/1000</i>
LIFE EXPECTANCY	<i>79.3YEARS</i>
MALE	<i>76.3YEARS</i>
FEMALE	<i>82.4YEARS</i>
RATE OF FERTILITY	<i>1.7CHILDREN BORN/WOMAN</i>
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	<i>2.6DEATHS/1000 LIVE BIRTHS</i>
NET MIGRATION RATE	<i>2.3 MIGRANTS/1000 PUPOLATION</i>

worldometer (2020)

Table 10: breaks down the demographic make-up of the country. Per the research Data, the beginning rate isn't associated with the death rate. The populace is speedy declining while loss of life rates are compared to birth rates, as shown in the table. Due to multiplied life expectancy, the general public of the populace reaches old age, rendering them physically

undeserving to work and relegating them to dependency. Net migration turned into an ideal for balancing the outcomes of low fertility, old age, and excessive mortality rates. Because of the increased life expectancy, the bulk of the population reaches old age, rendering them physically unsuitable to participate in the labour market and rendering them dependent. In this way, net migration was ideal for offsetting the effects of low infertility, old age, and high mortality rates.

The populace growth rate of 0.004% in 2020 is grossly insufficient to satisfy the labour market's population desires. With a low fertility rate and a low net migration rate, Czech's demography necessitates immediately policy urgency to mitigate the impact that one of these demographic deficits may additionally have on the labour market.

5. DISCUSSIONS

This section provides a summary of the research, its conclusion, and recommendations based on the research.

In agreement with Lee's (1996) push and pull model of migration, which indicates that insecurity, natural disasters, and extreme poverty are push factors that force people to leave their place of origin, the findings of the current study also show that migration is caused by bad economic conditions in the place of origin.

In reviewing the theories, some of these theories are much more important or close to the explanation of the subject matter. For example, neo-classical theory puts the forefront of inclination of migrants to better awards and to moving to areas or regions where wages are high. On the other hand, most of the theories are relevant. For example, the migration system model refers to how capitalist penetration of developing economies results in dislocated development and an uprooted mobile population on the periphery of the global economy. The models captured in this thesis all received empirical support, implying that the above theories capture some truth. In the context of this thesis, Neo-classical is the most relevant.

In agreement with Japan Immigration (2003), the study finds that immigration has a positive effect on the population size of the Czech Republic. On the other hand, emigration has an insignificant effect on the population size of the Czech Republic from 2011 to 2020, the period observed in the study. However, Bertocchi (2019), finds that with the absence of third-country migrants, the natural demographic decline as a result of the low fertility rate is in line with my results that show a positive relationship between fertility and pollution in the Czech Republic.

In agreement with the findings of Aiyar (2016), the migration trend is progressing and shows a positive phenomenon within the socioeconomic context of the receiving countries. During his study period, he concluded that international migrants moved from their original homes to settle either permanently or temporarily in different geographical locations for a variety of reasons such as economic opportunities and high wages, etc. In the current study, the results show that regions with high economic development experience a high immigrant turnout. As shown in Figure Five of the Research Analysis, the United States and Germany have 50.6m and 15.8m, respectively, due to their minimum wage of 1,109.5 and 1,561. However, with the low wages recorded in the Czech Republic, the country recorded a low immigration turn out as the analysis indicated.

According to the CZSO report, people migrate into the country mainly for economic and social reasons. However, the current study of migrants in the Czech Republic indicates that

foreigners from non-EU countries such as Ukraine and Russia are most typically drawn to the country for economic and social reasons. Migrants from Vietnam are the most common category of immigrants. Most of them come with their families and stay for at least five years, with the majority of them having trade authorization and establishing enterprises. Therefore, immigrants stimulate the expansion of economic activities and investments through the rising stock of the labour force and also the ability of immigration as a new labour force to mobilize conserved capital and deferred investment and increase the employment rate in the target country.

The current study reveals that immigrants in the Czech Republic have a significant impact on the labour market as they are frequently assigned to positions that are unappealing to the native population or fill labour market shortages with their entrepreneurial abilities.

In agreement with De Haas (2007), the current study finds that social and economic development will tend to be accompanied by continuous or increased out-migration as long as demands in areas and countries of origin expand faster than life chances. The data revealed in the 1980s that the demographic features of CEECs varied dramatically from those of the continent's western half. Prospective childcare statistics were around 1.5 times greater in the United States than in Germany or France. The situation, however, radically changed throughout the shift. In terms of dropping fertility rates, stagnant or dwindling populations, and ageing populations, many CEE countries are among the world's leaders. The data presented by De Haas (2007, 2011) is visibly validated. The old-age proportion is the same way. The Czechian state and Poland are in the middle of the EU pack. Demographic projections suggest that the actual trends will stabilize rather than change dramatically. This was contrary to Tan Keok's (2019) finding that the demographic prediction for Poland for 2000–2020 shows consistent growth of inhabitants in the Obral Age. This must be completely accredited to a rise in people aged 50 and up.

The study shows that the migration trend will continue to increase because of the changes in the existing migrations laws which took place in the year 2001. Figure 5 presented the progress since the Czech gained access to ECU in 2004. The study confirms that travelling to the Czech is easier than it used to be, and thus the numbers continue to rise. This also confirms the finding of the CZSO,2020 which states that the process of getting reconciliation permits has been greatly simplified as a result of Act 326/199 went into accession.

5.1 CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the socioeconomic context of the most recent migration process as a response to the different economic and social conditions in regions and settlements. The definitions of concepts on migration and the analysis of migration behaviour from current theories on migration are examined. The study investigates the migration trend in the Czech Republic and the socioeconomic effects of migration on the Czech Republic. The emphasis was placed on specific aspects of migration attitudes. Issues associated with accommodation, ad-culturation, assimilation, and integration were also discussed. The study finds that the process of migration in the Czech Republic involves the potential for the extension of the labour market in the direction of economic migration programmes and research staff migration targeting the skill, educated, and the productive age structure of immigrants into the country to take on secondary jobs, especially unskilled and dangerous jobs in the manufactory and construction sectors. Migration movements are determined by social, economic, political, and demographic factors in the countries of origin and destination.

The study concludes that migration is influenced by repelling factors in the place of origin and by attraction factors at the destination. Better conditions in the place of destination relative to the place of origin and the ability to understand and reduce the risk of migration influence the migration process. High wage levels, jobs, networking, and economic as well as social ties are the factors that drive migration. There is also a continuous increase in immigration to the Czech Republic, with minimal cases of emigration. The main determinant of the population of the Czech Republic is immigration. Emigration plays a very minimal role in population change in the Czech Republic.

The population experienced negative growth in 2010 at a time when migration was still supervised under strict conservative and state-centred policies. However, from 2011 through to 2015 and into 2019, the population galloped with a huge increment in numbers, owing mainly to the influx of migrants into the country. Two sets of immigrants with different forms of motivation surged into the country. The first set of people were EU-28 citizens who moved to settle in the country following the Czech Republic's accession to the EU membership and were mainly motivated by economic reasons, while the other set were non-EU citizens who were motivated by a combination of economic and security reasons.

Low fertility, old age, and high mortality rates were combined to create an ideal for balancing the effects of low fertility, old age, and high mortality rates. Because of the increased life expectancy, the bulk of the population reaches old age, rendering them physically unsuitable to participate in the labour market and rendering them dependent. In this way, immigration is ideal for addressing the problems of low infertility, old age, mortality rates, and the labour market gap in the Czech Republic. Therefore immigrants stimulate the expansion of economic activities and investments through the rising stock of the labour force and also the ability of immigration as a new labour force mobilizes conserved capital and deferred investment and increase the employment rate in the target.

The study indicates that the current absolute and specific immigration flow raises the total unemployment of the domestic population since immigration replaces the domestic labour force due to accepting lower wages and worse working conditions contribute to the downturn of wages in some sectors and industries. Migrants from Vietnam are the very usual category of immigrants. Most of them come with their families and stay for at least five years, with the majority of them having trade authorization and establishing enterprises. Therefore immigrants stimulate the expansion of economic activities and investments through the rising stock of the labour force and also the ability of immigration as a new labour force mobilizes conserved capital and deferred investment and increase the employment rate in the target.

The study indicates that the current absolute and specific immigration flow raises the total unemployment of the domestic population since immigration replaces the domestic labour force due to accepting lower wages and worse working conditions contribute to the downturn of wages in some sectors and industries

The research reveals that immigrants in the Czech Republic have a significant impact on the labour market, as they are frequently assigned to positions that are unappealing to the Czech native population or fill labour market shortages with their entrepreneurial abilities.

The analysis also shows that there is increased development in regions where the immigrant population has increased in the Czech. This is seen in the well industrial and multinational companies centred cities and towns. Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Plzen, Liberec, Ceske Budejoviceare, Hradec Kralove Usti nad Labem and Pardubice are among the cities with rapid population increase. In the socio-economic context of migration, as shown above, vital significance is attached to the questions concerning employmen. Some of these questions have a nature of permanently solved issues.

It is concluded that the effect of migration on the socio-economic environment of the Czech Republic is a mixed one. Even though there is sufficient evidence from the study to suggest

the influx of immigrants to the Czech Republic has created unemployment, the study also finds that there are specific jobs there are not attractive to the citizens but are filled by immigrants. Thus, the immigrant population has been a source of labour to fill job vacancies that are unattractive to Czech citizens.

5.3 Recommendation

To solve the uncertainty of the issues raised on the subject matter, the research proposed the following recommendations which could have an impact on future researchers and policymakers:

- It is recommended that the Czech government should improvise a local content for the indigenous or native in the area of employment opportunities.
- It is also recommended that visas should be granted to immigrants only when there are available vacancies in the labour market of the country that need to be filled
- Incoming immigrants should be integrated into the labour market to pave way for them to take on positions or jobs that are unappealing to the natives.

5.3.1 Recommendation for Future Studies

It is recommended that a constant improvement of data flow on migration is necessary for subsequent elaboration and the implementation of analytical results in the form of measures and policies.

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