

MODERN MIGRATION PROCESSES AND ATTITUDES OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA - FACTORS AND TRENDS

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18509/GBP.2019.50>

UDC: 314.15(497.2)

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ABSTRACT

Migration in all forms and forms is a powerful demographic factor and, among other demographic processes, is an essential determinant of the structure of the population in a particular territory. The study related to migration processes and attitudes in Bulgaria is interesting as a social and economic phenomenon, which with its dynamics and the serious consequences it carries with it matters both for the national, in particular the Bulgarian and for the global economy. Demographic problems, internal migration and emigration and immigration pressures will accompany the development of Bulgaria and the Western world throughout the 21st century. We are currently witnessing massive migration flows from the Middle East and Africa to the European continent, mainly to the rich and large countries of Western Europe. Its size reaches the dimensions that give observers and analysts reason to talk about migration and future replacement of the genetic and civilization code of the continent.

Bulgaria is one of the transition countries in Eastern Europe, which has a strong demographic decline. The factors that determine the great unevenness in the development of its population are the territorial changes in the first half of the last century, the internal and external migration of the population and its natural movement. The aim of the study is to identify and distinguish the factors that generate migratory attitudes in the Bulgarian population and the peculiarities of the migratory process itself. The subject of the survey is the migratory attitudes of population movement in Bulgaria and the sustainable impacts of these processes. The article uses combined general methods - analysis and synthesis, comparison, generalization, induction and deduction.

Keywords: migration, rural population, migration policy

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a social phenomenon that accompanies the history of mankind. The movement of people, singly or in groups, has changed the map of the world from antiquity, has continued throughout the historical course of mankind. In search of more favorable living conditions, escape from epidemics, conquests, and wars, people have voluntarily and compulsively left one place and settled in another in the hope that their new life will be better. And this has changed not only the life of the individual person or family, of a small or a large group of people, but also leads to the depopulation of some territories and the inhabiting of new ones, to the emergence of new cities, even new countries. In the age of globalization, migration policy is increasingly spontaneous and increasingly systematic and diversified. We must not overlook the fact that migration affects national employment, the quality of human capital, labor productivity, income levels, and even the state of interethnic relations. In this line of thought, the current

modern migration policy should include not only the direct regulation of migratory flows, but also the definition and implementation of measures for their integration into national society, economy and culture [6]. Migration in all forms and forms is a powerful demographic factor and, among other demographic processes, is an essential determinant of the structure of the population in a particular territory. External migration - emigration and immigration - is an important aspect of foreign policy, and international labor migration is a form of international economic relations. There are different types of migration according to different aspects of its realization - political, economic, environmental, domestic, temporary or permanent, individual or group, voluntary or coercive, organized and inorganic, legal and illegal. The main place here is the right, subordinate to the interests of the country demographic policy, which "through economic, social, legal, psychological and other methods to form an optimal for the society regime of reproduction, preservation or change of the tendency in the field of population size and structure, rates of change, birth rate, mortality, family composition, displacement, internal and external migration, quality characteristics of the population. "Migration policies during different historical periods are motivated by relevant political, economic and social circumstances. The worst migratory waves have been caused by world and regional wars. The salvation of human life, family and children has always been at the heart of the evolution of migration phenomena. Migration policy is a relatively new part of the field of migration [7]. For the establishment of a single policy on human mobility, unified and comparable statistics at European level, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe adopted in 2007 Regulation 862/20072 [5] for Community statistics on migration and international protection. This document sets out common rules for data collection and the production of Community statistics not only on the emigration and immigration of third-country nationals to the EU but also on migration flows from the territory of one Member State to another Member State. The same document defines and unifies the basic concepts of cross-border movement of people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A basic prerequisite for human mobility is the environment in which he lives - natural, economic, cultural, religious, etc. Any change in the environment can lead to migratory attitudes and cause the site to emerge and change. These reasons can be of a different nature. Most often, this is a set of reasons that we can collect in several main groups: A) natural, B) economic, C) politically, D) cultural, E) religious, F) personal. As we have said, this is a complex process and has many dimensions in both public and private terms. At the macro level, human mobility is perceived and studied mostly as an objective result of the different structural characteristics of individual countries and societies. At the micro level, attention is focused on the individual, subjective characteristics of migrants. The study of the migration processes in Bulgaria has many aspects:

- economic - labor, labor market, distribution of productive forces, human resources, labor resources, change of environment, urbanization, etc. ;
- social - wealth and poverty, democratic values, ethnic conflicts, religious and cultural tolerance, hunger, illness, education, refugee problems, etc. ;
- demographic - population development, birth rate, growth, density, ethnic structure, religious dignity, etc. ;
- geographic - natural disasters, ecosystems, settlement or depopulation of territories, belonging to a group (ethnic or racial), etc.;
- legal - observance and protection of human rights, protection of the child, and so on.

It is precisely because of this multi-aspect that migrations are the subject of a number of sciences - economics, politics, history, sociology, demography, ethnology, anthropology, cultural studies, statistics etc. Here we will briefly review the most popular theories that science offers to explain this phenomenon, which, with the development of the world, and its globalization, has become more and more important. According to UN and ILO standards, an immigrant is considered a person who arrives in the country with the intention of staying in it for more than a year. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immigrants are foreign nationals who are divided into: [8]

1. Persistent residents who emigrate to a country to live there permanently, often accompanied by family members.
2. Visiting workers who conclude short-term employment contracts (often seasonal) motivated mainly by the wage gap between countries. Often these workers are poorly qualified.
3. Highly qualified temporary visiting professionals who move from country to country, usually through organized transfers within a multinational company. This category includes employees in international organizations, military personnel and peacekeeping missions, spiritual scientists, and students.
4. Immigrants for the purpose of joining the family of foreign nationals admitted to a country because of their close family ties with legally resident immigrants in the same country. This category also applies to emigrants for marriage.
5. Illegal immigrants who reside in the territory of another country without complying with the lawful requirements for crossing the border of that State and for staying or pursuing an economic or other activity.

This classification covers and summarizes primarily the category of "economic immigrant". Individuals who are forced to emigrate to another country are placed in a separate category: [3]

The article uses the following methods: analysis and synthesis, comparison, induction and deduction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today Bulgarians are all over the world. We can find them east and west, north and south, from Sweden to South Africa, from Ireland, England and Portugal to India and Calcutta. Historically, emigration flows can be assembled into several major emigration waves: 1. during the Ottoman domination - in Russia, Moldavia and Wallachia; as a result of unsuccessful uprisings of the 19th and 20th centuries - in America; after World War I - in America and South America; as a result of emigration settlements and a policy of changing names - in Turkey; after the change of the political system: 1944 - America and Europe and 1989 - America, Canada, South Africa, Europe, South America. As a result of the worsened economic conditions throughout the last decade of the 20th century - practically all over the world. At the beginning of the 21st century, there was a diminished but steady tendency for temporary or long-term emigration, which is rather laborious and will be considered separately, but it can easily become a permanent emigration. We must immediately say that this grouping, albeit chronologically, distinguishes emigration behavior more as factors, causes, motivation, dynamics, and way of organization and realization. Distributed in time the movements of Bulgarians show that in practice emigration has accompanied our entire historical existence. The same is true of counter-immigrant movements, but the number of emigrants is more than the number of

immigrants. The reasons are mainly economic and political, and for both, the other dominant is the repulsive factor, ie the unfavorable living conditions in the birthplace. Until the liberation period it is the time when Bulgaria is part of the Ottoman state. The periodic invasions and the gradual conquest of the Balkan peninsula periodically raise large emigration waves from different corners of the Bulgarian territories. There are cases of even re-displacement of large groups, who, fleeing from the invader, originally settled in one place, and later re-emigrated. Some settle in other Bulgarian territories, but there are cases of permanent emigration far beyond these borders - India, Persia, the Mediterranean coast and others.

The vast territory of the Ottoman Empire has offered an opportunity to move vast distances in relation to trade. Many Bulgarians have opened their stores in distant shopping centers, living there for years, leaving their families in their birthplace. Besides trade, there is widespread demand for work and profit out of the populated area, known as gurbet. It grew particularly in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries and was associated with the accelerated development of crafts and trade in this period. This is an occupation only for men. There was also a temporary nature related to seasonal work, but also longer. It is often associated with the acquisition of the craft. In a modern language, in essence, this is temporary labor migration, driven by economic motives. It is characteristic for her that she is in keeping with the ritual system and people's calendar of Bulgarians. These people leave in the spring and come back in the autumn (next to Dimitrovdan) when the holidays begin, and then most often they are also made weddings. These are mainly builders (carpenters, stonemasons, woodworkers, carpenters), shepherds and farm workers. Without being gourmets, we can also refer to the seasonal migration of the shepherd's movements, which together with herds spend half a year in the Aegean Sea to keep herds of starvation and cold. While not significantly influencing the demographics in general, this type of migration has played an important role at the micro level, while at the same time shaping a tradition of looking for opportunities abroad. During the Ottoman Empire, large masses of people moved not only within the ethnic Bulgarian borders but also outside their borders and beyond the borders of the Empire itself. The capital of the Ottoman Empire Istanbul / Constantinople is an attractive natural center, where there are thousands of Bulgarians who practice their crafts and trade related to the supply of the Sultan's palace and army. Many Bulgarians go to study in Constantinople. There is a whole Bulgarian colony, which has 30000 people. In Constantinople a large number of Greeks and Jews living in the Bulgarian cities also find themselves. This increases the number of Bulgarian emigrants. It is also necessary to add emigration flows from the local Muslim population, whose movement to the south was caused by the Turkish-Russian wars. Escaping from military action, most of them never come back again. The Bulgarians from the Balkan and Medieval towns, the Rhodopes and the Thracian villages settled in the lands unused by the Empire in Odrin Thrace, and settled in Chataldja, Silivri, Chorlu and Lozengrad. Escaping from the Kurdjali looting, Bulgarians from the South Black Sea coast and Samokov are also heading to these areas. To the south, Bulgarian emigration reaches Asia Minor, where he founded more than 30 pure Bulgarian villages in the Balikesir region. Another group of emigrants headed to the shores of the Aegean Sea and settled in Smyrna, today Izmir. To emigrants to the south, we must also add the Bulgarians, forcibly sent to exile in East Anatolia and the more remote African provinces of the empire. Few of them manage to return. From the southwestern Bulgarian lands Bulgarians emigrate to Serres, Thessaloniki and other cities in Greece. Bulgarian-gurbetters go to Dedeagach, Ferre and the island of Thassos and

there they create their families. Bulgarians participate in the Peloponnesian uprising and do not return to their homeland. After the formation of the free Greek Kingdom, our southern neighbor attracts part of the wealthy Greek population of Bulgaria from the big cities, but also a purely Bulgarian population from the southern and eastern regions, which is mainly located along the coast. In the west, emigration and emigration movements are aimed at Serbia. Bulgarians from the western Bulgarian settlements, which are on the way of the troops passing through the country, participating in the numerous wars of the Empire, are constantly or temporarily moving there. When Serbia gained autonomy in 1816, this unleashed an emigration wave of rural population from the territories of North and Northwestern Bulgaria. This population is located in the near-border areas of eastern Serbia, presumably in the hope of one day returning. But Bulgarian liberation comes in 60 years. After the defeat of the Chiprovsky uprising in 1688, a large group of Bulgarian Catholics (Paulicians) sought salvation in Wallachia, Sedmigradsko and Slavonia under the protection of the Austrian authorities. In 1727 they received additional privileges, and more than 300 Paulic families from the Danube villages joined them. In 1741 they moved to Banat, preserving their privileges. From the Banat area comes their name - to this day they are known as Banat Bulgarians. To the west are a large number of Bulgarian gardeners who work in the Czech Republic, Austria-Hungary, Germany. Bulgarians also work in Poland, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Portugal, France and England, in the ports of Marseilles and other Mediterranean cities. In the second half of the 19th century, Bulgarian youths were also trained in these countries. After the wars of the 18th and early 19th centuries, large groups of Bulgarians moved to Besarabia during the feudal riots in the Ottoman Empire and after the Russian-Turkish wars in that period. Particularly large are the migratory waves mainly from the eastern territories. The Bessarabian Bulgarians in 1819 founded the town of Bolgrad. Today, some 120,000 Bessarabian Bulgarians live in Ukraine and Moldova. During the Renaissance, a large emigration stream was directed north and northeast to Wallachia, Moldova and Russia. The Lower Danubian Principalities attract Bulgarians to work in farmhouses and farms, as well as in the larger centers along the Danube coast - Galatz, Braila, Craiova, Giurgiu and also in Bucharest and Chisinau. There is also the Bulgarian political emigration. The emigrated Christian population of Rousse in the second half of the 18th century settled in Brasov. Towards Russia, Bulgarians from all Bulgarian lands headed and settled in different cities of the empire, reaching Astrakhan. However, they are the most numerous in Besarabia, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Petersburg. The composition is again agricultural workers, students and students, political emigration. Even less, Bulgarians emigrate to South Asia, mainly in Persia and India. We must emphasize that throughout the Ottoman period, forced displacements of large numbers of people have also taken place. They are part of the imperial policy of allocating the population over the vast territory. The movement of the Muslim population on the Bulgarian lands and the depopulation of places with a compact Christian population is a constant practice which is particularly active in connection with the numerous wars between the two empires - the Russian and the Ottoman. Immigrant and settling flows are moving alongside immigration in the opposite direction, but they are not in such a volume and structure. External influence on migratory flows during this period is even and the rulers of Lower-Danubian principalities that are diverted to their lands and farms Bulgarians headed to Russia, and Austria-Hungary, which has links with the Catholic population in Bulgaria.

The post-liberation period was the time of the construction of the new Bulgarian state. It is accompanied by migratory movements on the territory of Bulgaria, connected with the

new borders of the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. An incremental process of expulsion of the Turkish population from Bulgaria was born, involving wealthy traders and representatives of administrative and religious power. In this period the Turkish population in the cities and administrative centers sharply decreased. They lose their multicultural character. The process of voluntary deportation continues in later periods regulated by Bulgarian-Turkish treaties. For comparison, in 1880 the Turkish population was 25% of the population, and in 1965 its share was 7.8%.

Bulgarians remaining outside the new borders are heading for Bulgaria, a Muslim population is being exiled, dragged by the withdrawing troops. The decisions of the Berlin Congress cause immigration movements towards the internal borders of Bulgaria.

In the post-liberation period, Bulgarian emigration began in America, South America and Australia - late 19th and early 20th century. It is associated primarily with the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie uprising and the wars. In this period, the number of emigrants who went on the road to work and profit was great. Initially, they leave briefly, but most of them do not return. They either put their lives in the new place or fail to earn enough money for the return. Some of them return to the Motherland and participate in the Balkan War, others remain lasting and gradually assimilate as a result of mixed marriages.

After the Balkan, Inter-Allied and World War I from the western outskirts and Dobrudja, there are always many families and generations who do not accept the fact that their homes remain outside Bulgaria. After the September uprising, political emigration directed at the Soviet Union and Latin America was activated.

For the period from the Liberation to the Second World War, the Kingdom of Bulgaria participated in four population exchange operations in which people not belonging to the Bulgarian ethnic community were displaced by Bulgaria or replaced as ethnic Bulgarians from neighboring countries. These operations are based on contracts and agreements relating to Bulgarian citizens of Turkish, Greek and Romanian nationalities. As counter-immigrant flows in this period are the Thracian refugees, the Armenian refugees from Turkey in 1915 and the White-Guards emigration wave. This population is settled in larger cities.

After 1944 the amount of emigration in the country during the period under review remained very small and insignificant in order to influence the external migration balance and even less on the number and composition of the demographic structure of the population. Immediately in the years after 1944 emigration activity increased, driven by disagreement with the new political regime in the country. People who are unwilling to remain under the command of the Communist Party and do not share their ideas, people who are repressed or are afraid of repression are heading to Europe and mainly to America, Canada and South America. Bulgarians emigrated and supported the Bulgarian state in its occupied territories in Macedonia and Greece during the Second World War. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, Bulgaria has also left many Bulgarian Jews. On September 22, 1944, then Foreign Minister Petko Staynov made a statement that Bulgaria would provide free emigration to all who are not subject to mobilization [1]. There are three stages of emigration in the scientific literature [2]. The first stage ended in the middle of 1948, when emigration was the work of Zionist organizations assisted by the Bulgarian government. The emigrants are mostly children or young people sent to Israel for help in the fight against the Arabs. The second stage (1948-1949) is the actual organized emigration, where 65% of the Jews in Bulgaria emigrated. Here, although the motivation is different, we can not miss the fact of emigration - Bulgarian citizens leave permanently abroad. Throughout 1949 (third stage) deportations continued, but with a

dampening effect. As a result of this emigration, 7676 Jews remain in Bulgaria. But all who emigrate and those who remain in their homeland retain their Jewish affiliation, keep Jewish traditions and culture. As a result of bilateral agreements between Bulgaria and Turkey, thousands of Bulgarian Turks emigrated from Bulgaria: 1950 - 1951. - 154 000, 1969 - 1975 - for family reunification - 130 000 people [9].

Throughout the period 1944-1989 there were cases of individual emigration from Bulgaria to people who preferred to live outside the border. Their motivation and decision is different. For the most part, it is an illegal escape abroad or, legally out of bounds (business trip, excursion, participation in an international event), these people refuse to return. They remain in the country where they are located or take a trip to another country where they are established. In their homeland these people are called "non-returnees", but they are essentially emigrants. Although a small number, exploring emigration from Bulgaria, we think it is right to mention them here.

We will also consider another type of movement of Bulgarians during this period, which is not perceived as emigration, although it is related to temporary or long-term residence in another country. It is about Bulgarians working abroad. There are arrangements for exchanges of workers or specialists in certain sectors between the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for a certain period of time. Such bilateral agreements also exist between Bulgaria and other friendly countries of Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the so-called "developing countries". In the countries of the former socialist camp and in the countries with fraternal regimes in the 1960s and 1980s, thousands of Bulgarians - builders, machine builders, chemists, woodworkers, drivers, agronomists, engineers, teachers, doctors, specialists. These are the Bulgarian gurbettors of the twentieth century. With better pay outside, they ensure a higher standard on their return, and throughout their stay there, they support their families at home. There is also little where their families accompany them. Money earned abroad is spent in Bulgaria, which has its positive economic impact. Here we have to add the students who receive their education abroad [10]. Here again, marriages with citizens of host countries are not rare, but the typical thing here is that most of them are back in Bulgaria. These migrations have no negative impact on demographic developments. Against this movement is the presence of many foreigners in Bulgaria during this period, worked and taught here under the same intergovernmental arrangements and policy. For our research, it is important to emphasize that all relationships created by these people later play a role in stimulating motivation for emigration factors. At the end of the century, when a huge emigration wave emerge from Bulgaria, many Bulgarians go on familiar roads, relying on professional, friendly or kinship relations built on previous trips abroad or established contacts with foreigners in Bulgaria. Knowledge of language, culture, already created friendships, acquaintances and relationships creates a sense of security, reduced risk [11], possible support in the initial stage of residence, waiting for help in finding a job, lodging, etc. and ultimately affect the decision to emigrate.

After 1990, an emigration wave has been unleashed by Bulgaria. As a result of this development of external migration, the migration balance is a further major source of decrease in the country's population over the period. Emigration movements in the post-communist period can be grouped as follows:

1990-1996. During this period, immediately after the fundamental economic, political and social changes, Bulgaria has begun an unprecedented emigration wave. To a large extent, this is a reaction to years of confinement and limited travel opportunities.

1999-2006. This is the second emigration wave triggered by severe unemployment, the sense of disturbed justice, the denial of opportunities for life realization. Emigration for many people is perceived as the only choice for solving existential problems. This choice is also an expression of the disappointment of the great expectations at first for real changes in quality and standard of living.

After the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union in 2007 - after the opening of labor markets in the European community, those Bulgarians, who connect their hopes for a better future, better and more successful realization - life and professional, are heading there. Even unattractive occupations within the community are becoming more acceptable as income than prestigious low-paid professions here.

The motivation to undertake emigration behavior in the three groups is different. But the cumulative result is massive, permanent, even final emigration. The country leaves citizens of all age, professional, ethnic groups. In this period, the emigration, which is still untouched, is becoming a nation that is threatening to survive. Workers looking for food, job seekers, scientists looking for a job, young people willing to study or specialize abroad, parents who followed their children, pensioners who are humiliated by the amount of their pensions, gypsies leave, for a better life or expecting the large community territory to apply their specific skills. There are marginalized people who have sought income in the gray economy and criminal behavior. Car thieves, drug addicts, traffickers, and ordinary thieves and pickpockets are included in the flow of crime that comes from Eastern European countries [4].

CONCLUSION

During this period, Bulgarians became part of the cross-border labor mobility of the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Bulgaria is a participant in the processes that drive the world economic community. From abroad to the country, part of the money received abroad is leaving. These financial flows are essentially the largest foreign investment in the country. Emigrants help their families meet their needs, start or support their small business. There are people who experience all of the money they receive from abroad. The emigrant's money is important for the country's economy and it is positive. At present, the funds sent by Bulgarian emigrants are comparable or even larger in volume than the funds absorbed by the European funds. This is one of the main conclusions of the migration report, and this means that the individual Bulgarian citizen has integrated much better in the European Union than the state as a whole. For Bulgarians, emigration is a significant and often indispensable life-saving rescue belt in the crisis.

The demographic crisis is a fact. Emigration has repeatedly reinforced the effects of this crisis for years to come. And the problem is not so much in quantity as in the quality of human capital and the structural effect on society. In the transition years, as a result of non-permanent external migration, Bulgaria is deprived of the middle class, which is the backbone of every society; deprived of the scientific and intellectual potential; deprived of important and high-tech professions; deprived of its younger generations, which increases the size of the crisis; deprived of gifted and ambitious students and students; the ethnographic structure is changing; the Bulgarian nation is threatened. A huge national resource runs out of Bulgaria and the state risks losing its social and natural gene pool.

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