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## THE PHENOMENON OF «NEW» CHINESE MIGRATION

**Introduction.** Migration as one of the manifestations of the globalization process has become a significant phenomenon in the XX-XXI centuries. It influences the political, socio-economic situation, demographic development of different countries of the world, intergovernmental cooperation and integration processes in the international community. At the same time, the growth of migration is exacerbating the problems of security and crime in the form of illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, xenophobia and terrorism. All these factors attract the attention of international organizations, national governments, academia and the public to the process of migration, especially to the phenomenon of «new» Chinese migration.

**Review of recent publications.** The issue of the phenomenon of «new» Chinese migration has been covered in the publications of such scientists as Liu Yanbin [2], P. Nyiri, I. Saveliev [3], M. Zhou [6] and others. However, more attention needs to be given to the above-mentioned subject.

**The objective of the paper** is a theoretical analysis of the essence of the phenomenon of “new” Chinese migration, as well as the establishment of its main directions.

**Results of the research.** New large-scale migration from China to abroad is part of the significant changes that have taken place in the social, economic and political life of the Chinese society since the beginning of the era of openness reforms.

One of the basic objective preconditions for the intensification of the processes of mass migration from China, recognized by the majority of researchers, was the demographic situation in the country.

China has traditionally suffered from overcrowding. A high fertility rate, economic growth, improvement of living and sanitary conditions, and the absence of any birth control – contributed to the doubling of the population in the period 1949-1980. The course of Mao Zedong under the slogan “large population – great strength” has led to the fact that in the late 1950s population growth reached 40%. Despite the introduction of the “one child” policy, in 1979 the population growth process continued in the 1990s and early 2000s. Although it must be admitted that the

population of the People's Republic of China would be much greater if this course were not adopted [1].

Unemployment is one of the key issues facing modern Chinese society, and lowering its level is a priority task in the framework of modernizing the country. In 2007, the official unemployment rate in the cities was 4% and the number of unemployed was 7 million [2].

The next set of reasons for the "new" migration is linked to China's economic development trends. After a period of Cultural Revolution, the country was in a state of stagnation and decline. The depressive state of the economy has become a starting point for migration. Considerable poverty and a low standard of living, especially in rural areas, against the background of more prosperous developed countries (in 1990, the average daily salary in Japan was three times higher than the average monthly salary in China [3]), shaped the population's motivation to go abroad (as on legal, and on an illegal basis).

As for political reasons, it is a rare occurrence of such migration on political persuasion from China. There is no official statistics on this. However, researchers agree that the most massive political migration manifested itself after the crackdown on democratic demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in 1989, when some dissenters managed to escape to other countries, and part after being imprisoned was expelled from the country under the onslaught of America in the second half of 1990 years [4].

According to data published in one Hong Kong edition, the annual number of Chinese migrants is 560,000 people [5]. In general, the geography of Chinese migration is as follows: the main areas of "new" Chinese migrants have become developed countries of Asia, America and Europe.

The main channels for the "new" migration of Chinese citizens were educational migration (going abroad for study), labor migration (traveling abroad for work as workers and qualified professionals (technical migration, as it is often called foreign researchers), business migration (migration of investors and businessmen), family migration (for the purpose of family reunification, relocation to relatives abroad) and illegal migration.

Another category of Chinese migrants abroad is refugees. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in 2007 there were more than 160,000 refugees in the world, of which 45,000 were in the United States, 15,000 in Canada and 70,000 in India [24]. However, it is obvious that against the background of the general flow of migration from China, the figures are rather small.

**Conclusion.** All in all, the "new" Chinese migration, due to a whole range of internal and external factors, has become significant in the late XX – early XXI centuries. The magnitude of migration has led to an increase in the Chinese population in recipient countries. Success of China's economic development has formed the basis for the emergence of a new type of migrant and the expansion of their exit geography. Along with the traditional family migration, there were many outbound travel channels, primarily, connected with training and professional activities. Citizens of China have been actively involved in international migration processes and have become an integral part of them.

At the same time, one should not forget that migration is an increasing process that has a cumulative effect. In other words, its growth causes further intensification of the process, as well as the formation of appropriate structures and networks for its organization. The globalization and intensification of Chinese migration, as well as its scale, have caused a lot of phobias and alarmists in the world.

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