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THE HUMANITARIAN DIMENSION OF MIGRATION ISSUES IN THE WORLD: THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT

Abstract

This article is about the philosophical concepts actualized in the modern social and humanitarian discourse on migration problems are considered. During the analysis of articles devoted to migration, we find that the relevant humanitarian issues in the socio-humanitarian discourse are legalization of migrants' rights, free border movement, educational practices in the conditions of differentiation of cultures, hostile attitude of the host countries; that are considered by means of the following theories: the Kantianism theory, the Hegel's political philosophy, the Sloterdijk's spherological philosophy, the Edouard Glissant's philosophy of relation, the Alain Badiou`s philosophy of changing subjectivity, the philosophy of religion, secularization philosophy, the Sufism of Murat Yagan, philosophy of solidarity.

Keywords: migration, migration processes, migration crisis, philosophy, philosophical approach, host countries, economic growth, border movement, cultural diversification.

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**ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ РАКУРС МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ В МИРЕ:
ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АСПЕКТ**

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются философские концепции актуализированные в современном социально-гуманитарном дискурсе о проблемах миграции. В ходе анализа статей, посвящённых миграции, было выявлено, что актуальными гуманитарным вопросам в социально-гуманитарном дискурсе являются: легализация прав мигрантов, свободное пограничное движение, образовательные практики в условиях дифференциации культур, враждебная настроенность жителей принимающего населения; которые рассматриваются посредством следующих теорий: Кантианство, политическая философия Гегеля, сферологическая философия Слотердайка, философия отношений Эдуарда Глиссанта, философия изменения субъективности Алана Бадью, философия религии, философия секуляризации, Суфизм Мурата Ягана и философия солидарности.

Ключевые слова: миграция, миграционные перемещения, миграционный кризис, философия, философский подход, принимающие страны, экономический рост, пограничное движение, культурная диверсификация.

In the autumn of 2015 the stream of irregular migrants and refugees from North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to the European Union (EU) increased, and the main factors of the European migration crisis were EU's unwillingness to accept and distribute them.

Migration issues have always been central in the social and human sciences, but the European migration crisis has updated new horizons in philosophical theories.

The aim of this paper is to identify and describe the humanitarian problems of contemporary migration, as well as philosophical theories to analyze these problems in current socio-humanitarian discourse.

Critical discourse analysis was used as a research method. In order to identify the main problems of migration in the contemporary socio-humanitarian discourse, a theoretical sample was drawn up, which included 20 articles published between 2014 and 2019 in scientific publications indexed in the Scopus and Web of Science reference databases.

After an in-depth analysis of the scientific papers on migration issues in the world, we identified the following most common philosophical theories applied in this aspect: the Immanuel Kant's Kantianism theory, the Hegel's political philosophy, the Sloterdijk's spherological philosophy, the Edouard Glissant's philosophy of relation, the Alain Badiou's philosophy of the subjectivity change, the Francisco de Vitoria's Second, or Modern Scholasticism, the Nietzsche's rhetorical art. There are also the following philosophical concepts that some authors of the work found

relevant for using in the context of migration: «Anthropological turn» philosophy, the philosophy of education, «The Aphorisms of the Statesman» - the philosophy of religion, secularization philosophy, the Sufism of Murat Yagan, philosophy of solidarity.

We find that many works on migration through philosophical context contain social, socio-economic, political, legal, humanitarian and cultural implications. Moreover, many authors tend to study migration processes through cultural aspects, especially, educational practices, religious motivation and multicultural rules for communication. Difficulties in communication, acquaintance, acceptance of migrants by the host population, the opportunity of finding a common language are the most popular themes for investigating them through philosophical approaches.

One of the significant reasons for attracting migrants in countries is their economic advantage. Focus of the work «Migration and Cooperative Infrastructures», written by Lorenzo Del Savio with his co-authors, is global inequalities, impacting on people decisions to move on, especially, demand for better living is the most popular reason for migration. «Migration does not necessarily reduce economic inequalities between countries, but it can reduce the economic inequalities between migrants and those born in richer countries. Citizenship rents and place premiums are an important source of motivation for between-country migration». [6]

The main thought of the authors is that people become participants in the economic relations of the host country when they move in other countries for earning money. His point is the fact of being participant at the same time in social, political and even philosophical relations. Such connections have a positive effect on migrants, especially those who come from poor countries that can develop them on all hands. It considers the positive side of migration – the development of man, his self-development, which is ensured through migration processes.

The legal context of the people`s movement is the most popular issue for investigating. Through the Immanuel Kant`s Kantianism theory and Jacques Derrida's ethical theory the authors of the paper «The patronising Kantianisms of hospitality ethics in International Relations: Towards a politics of imposition» [8] offer to look at host countries` hospitality to foreigners. The main point is minimization of conflicts between migrants and emplaced citizens that, in authors` opinion, can be done by political decisions like more easy way to move in country.

Another view on migration problems is given by Jon Stewart in his work «Hegel`s theory of the emergence of subjectivity and the conditions for the development of human rights» [16]: there is an analyzing of human rights through the Hegel's political philosophy. One of the important issues is that migrants have limited rights in host countries that should be looked in a political and legal context and that

idea of rethinking human rights in migration concept through philosophical view seems a new way to study migrants` problems.

In regard to improve of migrants` life quality, it seems to reasonable decision of taking responsibility for this issue by politicians. That is why there are many works written by political theorists with using philosophical perspectives.

In the critical approach «Can the Welfare State Justify Restrictive Asylum Policies?» [14] author of the paper suggests his empirical concerns about border restrictions connecting with asylum seekers. Asylum seekers is the most defenseless part of people that need support and help. However, there are many asylum restrictions in countries that limit their chances for migrating. The fundamental issue of this paper to give the constructive view to political theorists about existing problems through 'realism' and 'idealism' concepts.

With Sloterdijk's spherological philosophy [7], thematization of enclosures, atmospheres, foams and life support, borders are morphological account that are presented like a place of kindly host countries and lack of migrants` criminalization. In terms of this concept authors of the paper introduce a new view of borders as a dynamic, agonistic and mobility focused conception of enclosure.

New border thought («pensee nouvelle de la frontiere») also are proposed by Moses Marz in his work «Imagining a politics of relation: Glissant's border thought and the German border» [12]. Author of this paper observe issues of border, migration through the Edouard Glissant's philosophy of relation, forwarded to study the modern political issues increasing around the phenomenon of repressive border regimes. Using of the example of the modern German border regime with Glissant's border thought, there is an exploration of the political implications that should be reorganized in near future.

The authors of the work « Paradigms of Border Studies and the Metacultural Approach» [9] point out acute problem of exhaustion of the EU integration capacities and offer to look at metacultural approach, based on the principles of the polycentric paradigm. «Anthropological turn» is the philosophy of the twentieth century that specialized in phenomenology, existentialism, post-positivism, and post-structuralism.

Many authors tend to clarify migration challenges through creative perspectives like books or films. Song S., Stilz A. and Oberman K [15] review the relationship between (im)migration and state sovereignty with democracy with analyzing David Millers book – Strangers in Our Midst: The Political Philosophy of Migration. In this regard, they point out living in political communities with (more or less) shared values that should be considered in migration processes.

Another example of this consideration is in the work «Justice in migration» [17].

Through presented discourse about regulation of migration, how it should work and who should control the movement of people there is a discussion about studying this processes – should it be from an ethical or from a political philosophical perspective, or should it be from both sides? – that is the main question of the book which is called «The Ethics of Immigration» by Joe Carens (2013).

Through the analysis of films, DeAngelis M [5] discusses the global crisis of migrants, not only reflecting ideas about immigrants, but also affecting migration legislation and its imperfections. The claim of the French philosopher Alain Badiou «the most important question for the philosopher, finally, from Plato to today is the question of justice» that, in author`s opinion, has deeper meaning of philosophy in the two films of Mezrak Allouache`s «Harragas» (2009) and Philippe Lioret`s «Welcome» (2009). Each of the film try to «change the subjectivity» of the migrants «whose experiences they narrate, and in its own way ‘to change the world’ toward a more just present and future».

Despite political and legal importance in migration processes, the most number of works dedicated studying such aspects as educational practices among different nationalities, religious motivation and multiculturalism.

The author of the paper «Contribution of the concept of «person» to intercultural education» [11] Mari G discuss about the phenomenon of migration like pedagogic challenge in terms of people know about different cultures and thus enlighten themselves. The main point is the philosophy of education, suggested by the author, what contains development of communication between cultures based on the dignity of the person.

Another vision of this point we can see at work «Recognizing and Acknowledging Worldview Diversity in the Inclusive Classroom» [1] where the authors research the work of inclusive class systems in Germany. which enables learners from different religious, ethnic, language and social backgrounds with and without disabilities to participate, religious education has become a key topic for interdisciplinary discourse between theology, philosophy, and pedagogy in German schools.

Religious aspect in viewing migration problems is not rare, as we can see at work of Tabarasi G.T. «On migration, hiğra, in al-fārābī`smoral philosophy» [18] where migration presented through methaphysical survival. In the philosophical approach «al-Fārābī`s Fuṣūl al-madanī » (The Aphorisms of the Stateman) said about the religious motivation of migrants that is the main point of the author – if the man doesn`t like a new place, it is his religious duty to leave this place for seeking another haven.

With analyzing the philosophy of the Second, or Modern Scholasticism, Vytis

Valatka [19] view human rights of nations given by Francisco de Vitoria that include rights of international migration and trade; as well as the right and even duty of humanitarian or even military help. The relevance of this approach lies in the fact that these human rights are often disturbed, and review of these rights through cultural elements from the list of Francisco de Vitoria gives the opportunity to make universal rules, applying in all countries.

Also through the Hegelian dialectics considered the concept of secularization by Rocco Lozano in his work «Europe's Secularization as Overcoming of Separation» [13]. This point of view gives a new look at cultural diversity in Europe with analyzing religious aspects of politics and philosophy.

Kasavin in his work «Migration: an interdisciplinary concept and its epistemological dimensions» [20] investigate the term of migration through philosophical perspectives. The work is a philosophical understanding of the migration concept from scientific point of view. The concept of migration is considered as an empirical generalization – real living people, and as a metaphor - the dynamics of these real living people. Moreover, the article is supported by such philosophical theories as the movement of people as the key of socio-cultural development (E. Cassirer), migration as a journey and adventure (A.N. Whitehead), «philosopher's “vnenahodimost” (M.M. Bakhtin), the ambivalence of philosophy (T.I. Oiserman) is the discovery of the philosopher as a stalker between the worlds».

Through the Nietzsche's theory Kiss E.A., the author of the work «Beyond native and alien: Nietzsche, literally» [10], argue about Nietzsche's considerations «all language is rhetorical», «language is entirely the product of the rhetorical art». The key moment of the study is the rhetorical art that can overload human cognition, reinforced by homogenizing abstractions of metaphors, and thus reunite with the general physiological roots of empathy and language.

The concepts of Sufism, Christianity, the traditions of the Circassians view in terms of cultural exchange between the Middle East and the West in the work «From Sufism to universal vision: Murat Yagan and the teaching of Kebzeh » [3]. The main theme of this work is the study of Murat Yagan who created his philosophy, «The knowledge of the art of living» (Ahmsta Kebzeh). As a result of different obstacles with what Murat Yagan had to cope with, he developed the own ecumenical model that presented by itself a way for communication between cultures. The authors of this work advise to pay attention in «The knowledge of the art of living» in order to know multicultural communication rules.

The concept of solidarity in the context of the study of migrants and refugees has a long history. In this work «‘Solidarity’ in the migration and refugee literature: analysis of a concept» [2], solidarity is considered as a philosophical aspect requiring

an easier explanation. Through this approach the authors of the paper consider about attitude of host countries to migrants and give the different opinions how this relationship can develop. «we examine this problem by systematically analyzing recent English-language migration and refugee scholarship for its use of various types of solidarity with different ontological and normative underpinnings».

In the process of paper`s searching, we find the following paper an extremely interesting point of view. The paper «Challenging the current climate change – migration nexus: exploring migrants` perceptions of climate change in the hosting country» written by de Guttry C., Döring M., Ratter B. [4]

The authors of this article give their vision of the relationship between global warming and mass migration. Paying attention to earlier studies, they investigate the influence of people on climate changing, using the method of depth interview with Italian and Chinese people. «This approach is empirically applied and finally discussed with regard to different cultural perceptions of climate change and their potentials for reflecting different kinds of climate change adaptation and mitigation». Despite the skeptical effect of this study, the work is empirically completed and directed to re-frame migrants as actors who may have a direct attitude to climate change.

The study identified and described philosophical approaches to the understanding of the concept of migration and the current issues that related with the movement of people among countries. The majority of studies focus on the cultural aspects of migration with using of philosophical theories. Especially a lot of works study daily practices in the realities of cultures` diversification. Through philosophical context we have also found many studies about importance of political and legal interventions in addressing migration issues. Many authors update the issue of border movement in their research papers. In addition, we have analyzed researchers` reviews of books and films that presented philosophical reflection on migration processes in the world.

Therefore, the study of the humanitarian problems of migration in the contemporary humanitarian and social sciences, based on various theoretical analyses of philosophy, gives scientists the opportunity to identify and describe new horizons of migration.

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