

**ШЕТЕЛ ҒАЛЫМДАРЫНЫҢ МІНБЕСІ
ТРИБУНА ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ УЧЕНЫХ
TRIBUNE OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS**

SRSTI 04.51

<https://doi.org/10.51889/1728-8940.2023.81.1.006>

I.Rau^{1}, R.Absattarov², K. Kantaeva²*

*¹ Academy leading personnel of the Bundesfer,
Hamburg, Germany*

*² Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan*

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract

The article examines the problems of illegal immigration on the example of Germany and some other EU countries that have not yet been studied in sociological science. The article discusses in more detail the main channels and illegal, clandestine immigration from the Middle East, Eastern Europe to the European Union. The article notes that legal and illegal immigration in the European Union has positive and negative sides: legal – more positive, illegal – more negative. Some positive aspects: this helps to solve demographic, economic problems, etc.

Illegal, secret emigration has other negative sides. Meanwhile, in recent years it has been rapidly increasing in the European Union, effective methods of combating it are only being studied, and the political elite of the European Union is only beginning to realize the threat of the problem. It is known that through Italy, Greece, Spain, Hungary, France, by sea or by land, tens of thousands of illegal migrants arrive in the European Union every year, which are then distributed and dispersed throughout the European Union, mainly in prosperous, rich countries. Germany accepts the largest number of them. At the same time, we note that illegal emigration is not only a problem of EU countries, but also a global, global problem. At the same time, the article also pays attention to controversial issues.

Keywords: illegal, migration, immigration, emigration, refugees, freedom.

И.А. Рау^{1}, Р.Б. Әбсаттаров², Қ.А. Кантаева²*

*¹ Бундесфердің жетекші кадрлардың академиясы
Гамбург қ., Германия*

*² Абай атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық педагогикалық университеті
Алматы қ., Қазақстан Республикасы*

ЗАҢСЫЗ ИММИГРАЦИЯ: ӘЛЕУМЕТТАНУЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Әлеуметтану ғылымында әлі зерттелмеген Германия мен Еуропалық Одақтың кейбір басқа елдерінің мысалында заңды иммиграция мәселелері қарастырылады. Мақалада негізгі арналар мен Таяу Шығыстан, Шығыс Еуропадан Еуропалық Одаққа заңсыз, құпия иммиграция егжей-тегжейлі қарастырылады. Сонымен қатар, Еуропалық одақтың заңды және заңсыз иммиграциясының оң және теріс жақтары бар екендігі атап өтілген: заңды – оң, заңсыз – теріс. Кейбір жағымды жақтары: демографиялық, экономикалық мәселелерді шешуге көмектеседі және т.б.

Заңсыз, жасырын эмиграцияның жағымсыз жақтары көп. Сонымен қатар, ол соңғы жылдары Еуропалық Одақта жоғары қарқынмен өсуде, онымен күресудің тиімді әдістері енді ғана зерттелуде. Ал, Еуропалық Одақтың саяси элитасы мәселенің қауіптілігін енді ғана түсіне бастады. Италия, Греция, Испания, Венгрия, Франция елдерінен теңіз арқылы немесе құрлық арқылы Еуропа Одағына жыл сайын ондаған мың заңсыз мигранттар өтетіні белгілі, содан кейін олар бүкіл Еуроодаққа таралады, негізінен гүлденген, бай елдерде шоғырлану деңгейі жоғары. Заңсыз мигранттарды қабылдаудың ең жоғары көрсеткіші Германияда орын алуда. Сонымен қоса, заңсыз эмиграция – бұл тек Еуропалық Одақ елдерінің ғана емес, сонымен қатар жаһандық, әлемдік проблема екенін атап өтеміз. Сондай-ақ, мақалада талқылау мәселелеріне де назар аударылады.

Түйін сөздер: заңсыз, көші-қон, иммиграция, эмиграция, босқындар, бостандық.

Рау И.А.^{1}, Абсаттаров Р.Б.², Кантаева К.А.²*

*¹ Академия ведущих кадров Бундесфера
г. Гамбург, Германия*

*² Казахский национальный педагогический университет им.Абая
г. Алматы, Республика Казахстан*

ИЛЛЕГАЛЬНАЯ ИММИГРАЦИЯ: СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются вопросы иллегальной иммиграции на примере Германии и некоторых других стран Евросоюза, которые ещё не изучены в социологической науке. В статье более подробно рассматриваются основные каналы и иллегальной, тайной иммиграции с ближнего Востока, восточной Европы в Европейский союз. В статье отмечается, что иммиграция легальная и нелегальная Евросоюзе имеет положительные и отрицательные стороны: легальные – больше положительных, нелегальные – больше отрицательных. Некоторые положительные стороны: она помогает решать демографические, экономические вопросы и т.д.

В нелегальной, тайной эмиграции больше отрицательных сторон. Меж тем она в последние годы в Евросоюзе стремительно увеличивается, эффективные методы борьбы с ней только изучаются, а политическая элита Евросоюза только начинает осознавать грозность проблемы. Известно, что через Италию, Грецию, Испанию, Венгрию, Францию морем или по суше в Евросоюз ежегодно пребывает десятки тысяч нелегальные мигранты, которые затем распределяются и рассеиваются по всему Евросоюзу, главным образом в благополученных, богатых странах. Наибольшее количество их принимает Германия. При этом, отметим, что нелегальная эмиграция – это проблема не только стран Евросоюза, но и проблема глобальная, мировая. Вместе с тем, в статье уделено внимание и дискуссионным вопросам.

Ключевые слова: иллегально, иммиграция, миграция, эмиграция, беженцы, свобода, нелегально.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, it should be noted that illegal immigration in the world has not yet been sufficiently studied in socio-political science. Naturally, it is impossible to consider all the issues of illegal immigration in the world in one article. Therefore, we will consider some sociological issues of illegal immigration using specific examples of the European Union (EU).

Among other definitions, a person can be given this: an adult is a geographically oriented being. It seems impossible for a Taiga person to live in the desert or even in the steppe. He is uncomfortable there, even a successful person. And the steppe man, on the contrary, is uncomfortable in the taiga.

Exceptions are residents of poor neighborhoods of large cities, where the territorial flora, fauna, landscape, weather and climatic conditions are much less important. At the same time, it should be noted that territorial orientation begins with a house, an apartment, a fence on a plot of your land and extends to the borders of the state. We consider territorial orientation, although we are not biologizers, to be the same trait of most people, as well as their desire to be in a certain emotional community, and not in any [1, P.139].

A person as a socio-cultural being is attached or feels attached to a certain group of people. Belonging to one group automatically implies some psychological and emotional, greater or lesser separation from other groups. And wherever there are groups of people, the division into "we" and "they" begins, which, under certain circumstances, can smoothly switch to "our" and "others". Approval and solidarity prevail towards "their own", they are, as it were, a priori good people. Feelings of wariness and distrust prevail towards "strangers", which can turn into enmity. "Strangers", as if a priori, need additional verification of their positive human qualities. All this applies to emigrants, both legal and illegal, to varying degrees.

Armed conflicts have always been aimed, ultimately, at controlling the territory. Even the people living in this territory today, if we consider the goals of an armed attack, are not considered the highest value. As such, the territory itself is considered. It is the roof of many minerals, an area absorbing solar energy, a potential granary and pasture, a reserve site for the settlement of its population and for control over adjacent territories. And the population is fleeing from the devastated and virtually occupied territories, replenishing the endless ranks of immigrants to the EU. In recent years, the Middle East has been a clear example of this.

In this regard, it should be said that illegal immigration on the example of Germany and some other EU countries has not yet been studied in sociological science. The article examines some sociological problems of illegal immigration on the example of Germany and some other EU countries.

Goals and objectives of the study. The purpose of the article is a sociological analysis of illegal immigration on the example of Germany and some other EU countries. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are defined: to study the main channels of illegal, illegal immigration; to analyze and uncover the consequences of illegal immigration and search for ways to solve its negative consequences.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological foundations of the research were the fundamental provisions of philosophy, sociology, political science, history, achievements of European and world public thought on the problems of migration, emigration, illegal, illegal immigration. In the study, such methods as the historical method, system analysis, sociological method, comparative method, integrated assessment method and others were used. The article uses published sociological, historical, and political science works; individual psychological, cultural, legal, psychological, pedagogical works related to the research topic, as well as periodical materials, statistical data.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Legal and illegal immigration to the EU has positive and negative sides: legal – more positive, illegal – more negative. Some positive aspects: it helps to solve demographic (to increase the birth rate in the country), economic (to fill jobs avoided by the local population; to keep the salary level at a level acceptable to local entrepreneurs, etc.) and political and ideological reasons (hypocritical "humanity" of Western democratic states and inter-party struggle in them). Some negative aspects: it corrodes local culture and religion, provokes social and political instability, it can threaten the internal security of the state by bringing agents of hostile forces into the country, is a source of increased criminalization of certain territories (especially in large cities), etc.

There are more negative sides to illegal, secret emigration. Meanwhile, it has been rapidly increasing in the EU in recent years, effective methods of combating it are only being sought, and the political elite of the Union is just beginning to realize the threat of the problem. Even the most hardened

representatives of it began to realize the insolubility of the dilemma: a strong national state and the security of its own citizens, on the one hand, and boundless democracy, an ever-expanding sphere of "human rights" (foreigners are also "people"), on the other hand. In attempts to resolve this dilemma, the most "humane" representatives of this elite (from the left and "green" parties) are increasingly questioning the legitimacy of the very concept of "national state".

Mass illegal emigration would be impossible without freedom of movement within the EU. The movement and residence of third-country nationals was regulated with very significant differences by each individual EU Member State. Illegal emigration is also based on the history of a large-scale state policy of attracting foreign labor to Western European countries. Many such workers not only stayed in the country forever, but also helped by hook or by crook the relocation of their relatives, friends and fellow countrymen. In particular, "family reunification" and marriages with women and men living abroad contributed to such resettlement. This is a process that has never stopped and continues today [1, P.140]. Contributes to illegal emigration and serious omissions in the documentary database of identity identification in the countries of origin of emigrants and high corruption of officials at all levels in them.

It should be said that legal and illegal immigrants to the EU increased every year and, for example, by the middle of 2015, it became pre-critical in many EU member states. Signs of such a state: arson of houses built or renovated for the residence of immigrants, demonstrations demanding the eviction of emigrants who have already arrived, extreme discontent of local residents (especially large cities in which anonymity of life is quite an easy matter) with the vagrant and begging lifestyle of immigrants from a number of countries (Bulgaria, Romania, new states that have arisen in the Balkans after the collapse of Yugoslavia, etc.), government bills on a general ban on the admission of emigrants from a number of countries (Bosnia, Kosovo, Albania, etc.).

In the past, recent years, after a number of "color" coups in the Middle East and North Africa (Tunisia, Egypt, etc.), after the military aggression against Iraq, Libya, Syria, the process of disintegration of a number of countries is rapidly intensifying and, as a result, the flow of refugees from them, mainly Muslims. Most of them get through Greece, Italy and Hungary to Germany. And the citizens of this country are increasingly having puzzled questions. According to existing laws, refugees should be accepted by the specified countries of arrival, not Germany. Why is the question of the number of immigrants in the country determined in Brussels (the capital of the EU), and not in Berlin, why the United States, the state that destroyed Iraq with its unjustified military attack, does not accept the main contingent of refugees from this country, why England and France, which destroyed Libya as an integral state, do not accept the main contingent of refugees from this country and etc.

The largest EU states, Germany and France, their leadership has been unable in the last 3-4 years to manage immigration, to control the external borders of the Union, to the policy of mandatory civil and cultural-linguistic integration of immigrants, to a single policy agreed with all EU countries in relation to legal and illegal immigrants, in the fight against new criminal structures that rely on immigrants (arms trafficking, human trafficking, drug trafficking, etc.). Illegal emigration is also a fertile ground for recruiting members of terrorist organizations. Over the past 15 years, these phenomena have not only not weakened, but also increased both in number and danger to the already established society [2].

Some readmission agreements with countries that "supply" immigrants did not bring the desired results. After all, the main purpose of such agreements was to establish a mechanism for the almost automatic return of illegal immigrants to their country of residence, if this country can be established: many immigrants arrive in the EU with "lost" documents [3].

Stable Germany, which is developing economically, despite all local and global crises, successfully attracts immigrants like a bright light at night butterflies. The comparison with moths is not humiliating, but compassionate: most legal and, especially, illegal immigrants are waiting for a difficult life in the country, although they will not die of hunger here, as it was in the countries of origin. Why is it not easy? Poor knowledge of the language, culture, religious denominations prevailing in the country, lack of a permanent job, housing problems, overt or hidden hostility of the majority of the population to

immigrants, police nagging and threats of right-wing extremists, the constant possibility of being expelled from the country – these are some components of such a life.

The increasing influx of immigrants every year, as well as the policy of the Green Party, leads to a shortage and, consequently, an increase in the price of apartments and any rental housing in large German cities (Berlin, Hamburg, etc.). This is noticed primarily by German citizens with small and medium incomes, which is reflected in their "disapproving" attitude towards immigrants. It has already reached the point that renovated or newly built dormitories for immigrants are being burned by unknown people in different parts of Germany [4].

The streets of major German cities are flooded with beggars, persistently begging for alms. Their density for even a kilometer, but several hundred meters in the summer of 2015 was unusually high. If you walk in one of the central districts of Berlin, Schöneberg, along Hauptstrasse from Kaiser Wilhelm Square to Kurtnerstrasse, you will see dozens of people asking for a handout. On every corner there are men or women with dark skin standing or sitting and asking you to serve. Men with a dog or without dogs, women, girls with a baby in their arms, which they often feed right on the sidewalk.

The vast majority of them come from Romania and Bulgaria, which joined the EU, and are the sons or daughters of the same people, which in Germany is officially called "Sinti and Roma", and in the common people – Gypsies. Most passers-by try not to notice these beggars, not to look at them. They are ashamed both for these beggars, and for the policy of their government, which opened the border and thereby invited this brotherhood to the countries, and for themselves, who elected such leaders. But beggars are also people and they need to live somewhere, celebrate natural needs, etc. And in large cities, in secluded places, in parks, under bridges, etc., tents, groups of tents and even entire tent cities appeared. A whole tent city of migrants of dubious or simply unknown origin appeared near the city of metallurgists Eisenhüttenstadt (Federal Land of Brandenburg). These people are actually illegal immigrants (do not work, do not have housing, do not pay taxes or any other deductions in favor of the state, etc.), but they are now loudly referred to as EU citizens and therefore have the right to free movement in the Union.

It is known that through Italy, Greece, Spain, Hungary, France (from France through a tunnel to England) by sea or by land, tens of thousands of illegal migrants arrive in the EU every year, which are then distributed and dispersed throughout the Union, mainly in prosperous, rich countries. Germany accepts the largest number of them. But let's see what figures the government agencies give about illegal migrants. The German Federal Police says there have been 56 attempts of illegal entry into Germany [5]. This figure causes amazement even when taking into account the fact that unsuccessful attempts are repeated. Such a large number of illegal immigrants would pose no problem and no danger to a large country. However, the data of 16 land police (each federal land has its own police) differ significantly from this total figure and we will not give them here.

The picture becomes more realistic when we look not at the number of detainees at the EU border, but at the number of illegal immigrants found in Germany. In 2014, 27,000 people were found who did not have the right to be in the country, i.e. illegal immigrants. And there is no doubt that in the light of the events taking place today in North Africa and the Middle East, there will be even more such newly discovered illegal immigrants in 2015. For many entrepreneurs, this is the cheapest and most disenfranchised labor force. In order not to be unfounded, we will provide data on only one police station in the city of Passau (Federal State of Bavaria) at the Rosenheim railway station. Here, only at one German and not the largest train station, the police stopped the following number of people who did not have the right to stay on German territory: 2012 – 826 persons; 2013 – 1,430 persons; 2014 – 4,876 persons; 2015 (first half) – 14,560 persons [6].

Is it not the growth of uninvited guests in a geometric proportion that threatens the socio-political stability of the country. In the "justification" of this railway station, we can say that it stands on one of the main ways of transporting people for a fee by organized gangs from the Balkans and other regions through Turkey, Greece, Serbia, Hungary and Austria.

How do they get into Germany? Mainly through the territory of Italy, Greece and other countries. According to EU laws, the country to which they took the first step, and in which they were discovered

for the first time on the territory of the Union, should accept and serve immigrants and refugees. But Italy, for example, is not able to accept this mass of sufferers. Therefore, new immigrants, without photographing each personally and without taking fingerprints from them, without making any documentary identification of them, are released to European freedom and they go straight north to the promised countries. What are these careless Italians? And they respect their interest: the illegals, whom they have not identified, can no longer be sent back to them. Let rich Germany identify them.

But Germany, if you take a small documented section of it – the Rosenheim railway station, no longer has time. Up to 300 unexpected guests arrive here every day. According to German rules, they should all be documented, photographed, fingerprinted and sent each of them to the place of temporary stay with an accompanying person. But there is an increasing shortage of police human and material resources for this: in two days, as it should be according to the rules, cash police officers cannot carry out reliable identification: it takes at least 30 minutes for each person only for preliminary identification. A police officer or a police officer would have to escort the immigrant or his family to a place of temporary residence. But there are not enough police officers for this. And the good Germans are limited to providing an immigrant with a free ticket to their destination. But whether he will arrive there or settle with fellow countrymen, acquaintances or relatives on the way is unknown. And there are more and more people of unclear origins and aspirations in the country. And more and more local citizens are looking at them, to put it mildly, suspiciously.

And here we are forced to make some digression. If you, dear reader, believe that the ideas of the German political elite coincide with those of the average German burgher, then you are mistaken. The very concept of "the right is located on the territory of a sovereign state" has been questioned or even directly denied in Germany by many political and social forces for many years. Moreover, by forces that seem to have nothing in common: the "greens", the left, the Protestant Church, etc. The people representing these forces do not seem to understand that without the protection of their borders and territories, these essential functions of any state, it will not be able to exist. Or maybe this is their goal, as the Communists used to have, the withering away of the state, the national state. Such people make statements that are otherwise absurd and cannot be determined. For example: it is necessary to leave in the country all those who have already entered its territory, if they have not proven a criminal past or present. Absurd: proving such things can, according to German justice, last for months and years and cost many thousands of euros per person. The same people propose to officially recognize that the violation of the border of a state or a union of states by refugees is not a criminal offense. In fact, it is still not considered as such in Germany: first, they will launch passport-free, unknown, and then they try to check.

But Germany is not the only one with such zealous defenders of migrants who have not yet received identification and the right to stay, citing the fact that they are also people and they have human dignity. In Italy, Interior Minister Angelino Alfano (Angelino Alfano) was accused by the over-progressive public of his country (the greens, the left, etc.) accused him of trying to revive ... the slave-owning system (!). What is Alfano's terrible plan? He was going to solve the problem of employment of former illegal immigrants who had already received a refugee status, but who did not have the right to work for 6 months. The Minister decided, instead of watching these people sitting doing nothing, to give them socially useful work. It is necessary to allow municipalities to involve these people, who are supported by the state, in gratuitous work with the presentation of medical insurance. It should be noted that only more than 30 thousand registered migrants arrived in Italy within five months of 2015. The maintenance in the first 6 months falls entirely on the shoulders of the tax payers.

The police, all law enforcement agencies are sounding the alarm: the situation with immigrants is coming out, in some places it has already got out of control. Ideologists and politicians, proceeding from the principles of boundless democracy, humanism, the rights of an individual (but not a normal family, nation or cultural community), push the interests of their own state to the second or even third plane. They were chosen so that they would protect the interests of their constituents, their territory, and they defend their abstract principles. However, the German people are patient and again "frowned upon". This time by talkers and superhumanists. As if Germany can save and feed all the suffering of the world.

But Germans are having fewer and fewer children (this is the "humane" policy of superhumanists, steadily reducing the biological basis of the nation), and the existing infrastructure must be maintained.

Only illegal migrants identified by May 2015 throughout the country accounted for plus 50% compared to the whole of 2014. These are the data provided by the President of the German Federal Police Dieter Roman (Dieter Romann). At the same time, he noted: "This is the highest level of illegal migration experienced by Germany since the unification" [7]. And he noted that the borders of the EU are easily "permeable", especially in the poor members of the Union lying on the periphery with a high level of corruption at all levels. A having overcome these borders, the illegal spreads freely throughout the Schengen area. The probability of being accidentally caught during irregular and also selective (there are not enough personnel) checks of passengers on trains, buses, on urban railways and metro in large cities is small. One of the authors of this truthful report has already visited Germany twice, including Berlin. In public transport, he was not only never asked to show his documents, but also did not ask for a travel ticket. And there is very little chance of being detected by an illegal immigrant traveling on private transport with relatives, friends or fellow countrymen and they do not violate traffic rules and do not behave provocatively.

Federal police reports indicate that the vast majority of illegal immigrants enter Germany through France and Austria. In the southern and south-eastern directions, the number of illegal immigrants arriving in the country has tripled since 2013, and in the western direction it has doubled. The organizers of the smuggling of illegal immigrants pose a particular danger to the country. In 2014, 2,100 (!) such organizers fell into the hands of the police. In 2013, 1,535 of them were detained. It turns out that in a year the growth of this type of crime is one and a half. It is profitable, therefore, this is a criminal case. German prisons do not frighten these organizers either: they are warm, satisfying, spacious, violence is not used by guards, TV, the opportunity to play sports. Yes, and communicating with "freedom" by phone is not a problem for the proprietied sitter. Even alcohol and drugs "friends" can provide, or similar goods can be bought directly at the place of detention. Yes, compared to life in many underdeveloped countries, a German prison is a holiday home.

In 2014, the German Federal Police managed to prevent about 30 thousand (!) illegal aliens from entering Germany through transit countries. The figure is very impressive and we cannot verify it. The fact is that the federal police operates not only on the territory of the country and on its borders, but also abroad, for example, in the diplomatic missions of Germany. There are at least 50 such federal police officers abroad. There are other forms of countering the penetration of illegal immigrants. However, they do not bring the desired effect: the pressure of the migrants' cape is too high and the country's authorities and EU leaders are too soft.

The cooperation of the German police with the police of other countries to prevent the entry of illegal immigrants is generally useful, but the desired effect does not give. So in the federal state of Bavaria and Austria there are special joint mobile groups, which include police officers from Italy. In 2014, the absolute majority of illegal immigrants arrived in Germany from Syria, Eritrea, Kosovo, Serbia, Somalia through Italy and Austria. Since 2015, the federal police has been busy daily identifying at least 300 illegal immigrants from these countries alone. Since this year, the Federal Police has begun to actively support the Serbian police service in controlling the border with Hungary. This is due to a sharp increase in the influx of illegal Albanians from Kosovo. This is one of the most restless contingents among other immigrants. It is in this environment that trafficking in weapons, drugs and people (mainly young women from Eastern Europe) is most common. Mainly based on the analysis of "refugees" from the Balkans, it turned out that most of them in their own country were not persecuted by the state on religious, national, or political-ideological grounds. They were just looking for the "promised land."

However, their return to their homeland, even if the illegality of their claims is proven, is not an easy matter: human rights defenders (they are in the legal state of Germany), churchmen, "greens" and a significant part of the "left" in every possible way prevent this: for those who are threatened with expulsion, church shelters are created, experienced lawyers are hired, appeals are filed, etc. Only right-wing groups insist on the immediate sending of refugees to their homeland, who are not such. It is

advantageous for the immigrants themselves to stay in Germany for as long as possible, they receive good money daily and monthly, by the standards of their countries, at the expense of the German state, German taxpayers.

Illegal emigration is a problem not only in Germany, but in almost all more or less prosperous countries, i.e. a global problem [8]. Here are just a few examples of illegal emigration as baggage that are harmless to state security. The border of Morocco and the Spanish enclave of Ceuta. A Moroccan girl tried to hold an 8-year-old boy from Ivory Coast in a suitcase. In Spain, the boy was waiting for his father, who had already taken root in this country. He did not want to engage in a legal, but long family reunification procedure and offered the girl money for the delivery of the boy in a suitcase. Both the father and the girl believed, based on the stories of experienced people, that this case was simple and quite safe, and besides, it was beneficial for both participants in the operation. The Spanish border guards noted that they found the boy very timely – he could have died of suffocation in the heat there.

In early March 2015, a young Frenchman was removed from the Moscow-Nice train at the Belarusian-Polish border, trying to guide his Russian young wife, who failed to get a French visa on time. The police were suspicious of the size and shape of the suitcase. In the same month, Turkish border guards asked to open the suitcase of a 25-year-old Georgian citizen. In the suitcase there was a pretty, elegant girl of small stature.

There are also tragicomic situations of the population preventing the sending of migrants in the most tolerant European countries. So the residents of the village of Gillberg (Sweden), with the support of the country's Rural Party, took an extraordinary step. They joined the Gulberg Rescue Group and decided to build a large pigsty right next to the walls of the planned migrant reception center. This, they say, will scare away Muslim migrants who will not want to get shelter near pigs, Henry Sandahl, a representative of the Rural Party and a resident of this village, believed. This representative and these villagers are naive: for a migrant, the main thing is to get into the country, and then he himself will dispose of his taste preferences. The villagers did not ask themselves a simple question – why is it that rich and very rich Muslim countries do not accept Muslim refugees, but Christian countries accept them under pressure from the governments.

The pressure of migrants is increasing and is becoming similar to the resettlement of peoples. According to the German Ministry of the Interior, in the first four months of 2015, more than 100,000 applications for provisional asylum were registered in the country.

The German government, tired of the continuously increasing flow of migrants, proposed to Brussels to officially determine the distribution of immigrants across the EU countries according to firmly established quotas and parameters (population, territory, GNP, etc., per capita income, etc.). England, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia, a group of countries, often defined as the "fifth column" of the United States in the European Union. The argument of these countries is that we already have enough immigrants and migrants. At the same time, the Balts believe that all Russian-speakers in their countries are migrants, the Poles insist that there is no place for foreign Muslims in their Catholic country. Germany has so far, with all the governments, "buckled" to the United States and tolerates all this "mouse fuss" (they are nothing without the support of the United States in strategic terms) of these countries. It is difficult to say how long this patience will last. Until now, even American espionage against the German government and Chancellor Angela Merkel, as well as US industrial espionage against major German companies, for example against the Siemens concern, has not stopped this "deflection". And they will not stop until the EU has its own armed forces and does not need a nuclear missile "umbrella" of the United States.

CONCLUSION

But so far, the country's authorities, due to the unprecedented growth of migrants to Germany, have decided to significantly increase the staff of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. This decision was made during the first summit of the heads of federal lands on numerical and territorial regulation of migration flows held on May 8, 2015. The head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Germany, Thomas de Maiziere, said here that there will be almost twice as many employees of the department: from 2,800 employees to 4,800 employees. This figure was also confirmed at the federal

meeting on migration issues on July 27-28 in Stuttgart, the capital of Baden-Württemberg. In this one of the richest federal lands of Germany, arson attacks on the dormitories of immigrants also began. Earlier, in April 2015, Chancellor Angela Merkel's office decided to sharply increase the volume of housing construction for refugee emigrants and significantly expand the number of courses for free study of the German language, the legal system, history and culture of the country.

The problem remains the deadline for processing applications of migrant refugees. According to German law, it should not exceed three months. This is not possible from the ever-increasing flow of refugees. By the beginning of April 2015, at least 200,000 asylum applications remained unprocessed in time. And these hundreds of thousands of people have now become legal illegals, unlike ordinary illegals, about whom the state does not know. And Horst Seehofer's proposal was aimed at speeding up the consideration of the applications of those persons who clearly do not have the right to asylum.

References:

- 1 Romberg Johanna. *Grossmutter, warum warst du so traurig?* In: *GEO*, 2015. – S. 136 - 143.
- 2 Kurthen H. *Germany at the Crossroads: National Identity and the Challenges of Immigration*. In: *Migration Review*. – 1995. – N 4.
- 3 Capenko I.P. *Pod natiskom migrantov* // *Vestnik RAN*. – 2002. – tom 72. – № 11; Abashidze A., Kiselyova E. *Readmissiya v otnosheniyah Rossii i ES...* // *Obozrevatel'*. – 2004. – № 2.
- 4 *Soobshcheniya nemeckih i russkoyazychnyh germanskikh gazet i zhurnalov v period za maj - avgust 2015 g.:* «GEO», «Der Spiegel», «Fokus», «Die Zeit», «Der Tagesspiegel», «Berliner Morgenpost», «Frankfurter Rundschau», «Süddeutsche Zeitung», «Russkij Berlin».
- 5 *Focus*. – 2015, N 17. – S. 23 - 26; *Der Spiegel*. – 2015, N 17. – S. 14.
- 6 *Gute Reise*. In: *Der Spiegel*. – 2015, N 29. – S. 47.
- 7 *Russkij Berlin*. – 20.04.2015. – S.5.
- 8 Absattarov R.B., Rau I.A. *Migracionnye processy dvadcatogo stoletiya: evropejskij opyt i Germaniya* // *Vestnik KazNPU. Seriya sociologicheskie i politicheskie nauki*. – 2015, №3. – S.77-83.

Литература:

- 1 Romberg Johanna. *Grossmutter, warum warst du so traurig?* In: *GEO*, 2015. – S. 136 - 143.
- 2 Kurthen H. *Germany at the Crossroads: National Identity and the Challenges of Immigration*. In: *Migration Review*. – 1995. – N 4.
- 3 Цапенко И.П. *Под натиском мигрантов* // *Вестник РАН*. – 2002. – том 72. – № 11; Абашидзе А., Киселёва Е. *Рeadmissия в отношениях России и ЕС* // *Обозреватель*. – 2004. – № 2.
4. *Сообщения немецких и русскоязычных германских газет и журналов в период за май - август 2015 г.:* «GEO», «Der Spiegel», «Fokus», «Die Zeit», «Der Tagesspiegel», «Berliner Morgenpost», «Frankfurter Rundschau», «Süddeutsche Zeitung», «Русский Берлин».
- 5 *Focus*. – 2015, N 17. – S. 23 - 26; *Der Spiegel*. – 2015. – N 17. – S. 14.
- 6 *Gute Reise*. In: *Der Spiegel*. – 2015, N 29. – S. 47.
- 7 *Русский Берлин*. – 20.04.2015. – С.5.
- 8 Абсаттаров Р.Б., Рау И.А. *Миграционные процессы двадцатого столетия: европейский опыт и Германия* // *Вестник КазНПУ. Серия социологические и политические науки*. – 2015. – №3. – С.77-83.