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**SOME ISSUES OF CHINESE MIGRATION
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The concept of «transnational» today has become one of the main components of the factors of economic, demographic and political face of the world. It affects all vital branches of the states of receiving and sending migrants. On the one hand, there is a pleasant economic effect that would fill the non-claimed places in the labor market, the exchange of culture between each other, and the science for the sending state is an additional opportunity to lower internal social pressure, strengthen and promote its political and economic interests in other states. And on the other hand, emigration is an indicator of exporting the «stream of consciousness», the departure of active personnel, demographic expenditure, and the advisability of contributing to the national economy. The PRC is one of the leading states in the Asia-Pacific region. The growth of China's economic welfare not only in the region of the commodity market, but also on the same level with this is characterized by the desire to gain a leading position in the labor market. Chinese migrants are major participants in the international migration trend. For this reason, the study of its structure, mainly directions occupies an important place in the study of the international migration trend.

Key words: Migration, South-East Asia, Chinese Migration, Working Migration, Asia-Pacific region.

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**Оңтүстік-Шығыс Азиядағы қытай миграциясының
кейбір мәселелері**

XX ғасырдың екінші жартысындағы «трансұлттық» ұғымы қазіргі әлемнің экономикалық, демографиялық және саяси келбетін құрайтын негізгі факторларының бірі болды. Ол мигранттарды қабылдаушы және жіберуші мемлекеттердің екеуінің де өмірінің барлық саласына әсерін тигізеді. Бір жағынан, еңбек нарығындағы сұранысқа ие емес жұмыс орындарын толтыруына байланысты жағымды экономикалық эффект байқалады, өзара мәдени және ғылыми алмасулар кеңейеді, жіберуші мемлекет үшін ішкі әлеуметтік қысымды төмендету мен өзге мемлекеттердегі өзінің экономикалық және саяси мүдделерін алға тарту үшін тірек пункттарын құрудың қосымша мүмкіндігі болып табылады. Ал, екінші жағынан, эмиграция «ақылдылар ағымын», белсенді кадрлардың кетуін, демографиялық шығынды және ұлттық экономикаға салынуы ықтимал қаржының сыртқа кетуін білдіреді. Қытай Халық Республикасы Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағындағы жетекші мемлекеттер қатарына кіреді. Қытайдың экономикалық әл-ауқатының өсуі оның аймақтағы тауар нарығында ғана емес, сонымен қатар еңбек нарығында жетекші позицияны иемденуге деген үм-

тылысымен сипатталады. Қытай мигранттары халықаралық миграциялық үрдістердің ірі қатысушысы болып табылады. Сол себептен оның құрылымын, негізгі бағыттарын зерттеу халықаралық миграциялық үрдістерді зерттеуде маңызды орынға ие.

Түйін сөздер: миграция, Оңтүстік-Шығыс Азия, қытай миграциясы, еңбек миграциясы, Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағы.

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Некоторые вопросы китайской миграции в Юго-Восточной Азии

Понятие «транснациональный» на сегодняшний день стал одним из основных составляющих факторов экономического, демографического и политического лица мира. Он влияет на все жизненно важные отрасли государств, принимающих и отправляющих мигрантов. С одной стороны, наблюдается приятный экономический эффект, который заполнил бы не востребуемые места на рынке труда, между собой расширяются обмен культуры и науки, для отправляющего государства является дополнительной возможностью для понижения внутреннего социального давления, укрепления и выдвижения своих политических и экономических интересов в других государствах. А с другой стороны, эмиграция является показателем экспортирования «потока сознания», способствует выезду активных кадров, демографического расхода, а также целесообразности вклада в национальную экономику.

КНР входит в один из ведущих государств зон Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона. В Китае наблюдается не только рост экономического благосостояния Китая не только в регионе рынка товаров, но и стремление приобрести ведущую позицию на рынке труда. Китайские мигранты являются крупными участниками международной миграционной тенденции. По этой причине исследования его структуры, основных направлений занимает важное место в изучении международной миграционной тенденции.

Ключевые слова: миграция, Юго-Восточная Азия, китайская миграция, трудовая миграция, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион.

Introduction

The relevance of the topic. Today the largest diaspora in the world, no doubt, is the Chinese diaspora. According to the rational policy of Beijing, foreign Chinese migrants today are an instrument of China's strong influence in different regions of the world, and for China itself is one of the most important factors of modernization. The last century of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is characterized by a growing interest in the trend in China. This brought the PRC into the ranks of the leading countries of the world and in the years 1960-1970, as a result of social and economic experience, turned, once lagging China into a leader among the states. Foreign Chinese diasporas, which make up tens of millions of people around the world, play a large role in the implementation of the reform program, their contributions have become the basis for the growth of China's economic strength. In this case, the head of the PRC faced to face with the need for relations with his foreign compatriots. The development of ties between the historical

homeland and foreign communities has become an important foreign policy of the PRC. The head of Beijing, when discussing the relationship with the states where ethnic Chinese live, takes into account the factor of the diaspora, since the Chinese society with a high economic level and a large number have the opportunity to influence the development and domestic policy of these states. The importance of analyzing relations between the PRC and foreign Chinese, primarily due to the emergence of the role and place of a new concept of the phenomenon of a transnational migration network in the field of international relations. In addition, much attention is paid today to the economic and cultural views of migrants. Today, migrants are seen as important external political and economic resources of the historical homeland. The change in the composition of today's Chinese diaspora was influenced by the «new» Chinese migration that began in the late 20th century. The emergence of the flow of the new Chinese emigration was influenced by several factors, and it increased in composition in a qualitative level. In principle, China's adherence to economic growth

and open policy, softened the former barriers, and a new view emerged to emigration. This, in turn, led to an increase in emigration. The authority of the People's Republic of China in the states of receiving Chinese immigrants increased. On the same level, the growth of the number of Chinese migrants in a certain level was perceived differently in the receiving states, led to the appearance of an opinion on the danger of the Chinese demographic Expansion. As a result, the notion of a «Chinese threat» arose. In this case, it was urgent to form a policy with regard to the Diaspora and emigrants to prevent the deterioration of China's relations with its partner states. On the same level with this, Chinese emigrants directly affect the social and economic life of the host states. Chinese migrants are major participants in the trend of international migration. For this reason, studies of their structures, the mainstream, play an important role in the study of the international migration trend.

In foreign science, many studies are devoted to the problem of Chinese migration. In particular, the last two decades due to the active growth of the migration trend from China, there is a sharp increase in interest in the above topic of American and European researchers. In the attention of Western researchers, new directions of Chinese migration, changes and positions of today's diaspora, which occurred during the decade after the founding of the PRC, are considered.

Methods

In addition to general scientific methods of cognition (analysis, comparison and synthesis), particular methods such as historical method, the method of comparative analysis and the system approach are widely used in this article. The most complex and effective for this study can be considered a systematic approach, in which the migration process is seen as a system.

Discussion

In Western scientific literature, Chinese immigration of Southeast Asia is widely considered in the works of Zuang Guotu Wang Wangbo [1]. And also the problems of international migration, including the history of migration in the Asia-Pacific region and its current situation in the works of Stephen Castles, Mark J. Miller [2] are widely studied.

In a scientific article, Cai Fang, Wang Dewen, «Impacts of internal migration on economic growth

and urban development in China» [3], attention is paid to the analysis of the factors behind the emergence of Chinese migration.

Among the scientific works devoted to the topic of externally Chinese migration, it is first necessary to note the four volume collection of articles «The Chinese overseas», published under the editorship of Professor Hun Liu of the University of Manchester [4]. This collection contains 68 works by leading scientists in the field of migration from different regions of the world. In their articles, the theories of the trend of Chinese migration, the stages and various problems of historical development are examined.

And also in the writings of professors DJ. Hali, C. Tan and Yu. Hali under the title «New Asian Emperors. The Overseas Chinese, their strategies and comparative advantages» [5]. In this work the business activities of foreign ethnic Chinese and the psychological characteristics of migration from China, their rules of conduct based on the philosophy of Confucius is analyzed. Chinese immigration to the United States, the question of their joining the local society is analyzed in the work of Zhou Min [6], and the question of returning migrants in the work of He Li [7].

In the science of Russia, among the main theoretical studies where general characteristics and types of the trend of international migration are considered, one can single out the works of V.A. Iontsev [8], I.A. Aleshkovsky [9], L.L. Rybakovsky [10], as well as the works of the employees of the Center for Migration Study Zh.A. Zayonchkovsky, I.N. Molodikov, V.I. Mukopil'ev [11].

It is necessary to note especially the works of the Russian scientist A.G. Larin devoted to the problems of Chinese migration. His works deeply studied the themes of Chinese migration in Russia, Chinese migration, the Chinese diaspora, several valuable works were published [12-14].

During the writing of this article, monographs of specialists and articles of scientific journals of Russian researchers, as well as publications of research centers and institutes were used. Concerning illegal Chinese migration, new Chinese migration and Chinese diaspora in the study of the topic, valuable information is located in the works of E.S. Anokhina, [15-16] and I.N. Zolotukhin [17].

In addition to the above works, concerning the migration of the PRC and the service of the Chinese diaspora in the world, in several aspects valuable works of several authors of scientific journals were published, as E.S. Stolyarov [18], L.E. Strovsky, the works of Jiang Jingne [19].

Among today's migration problems, the migration trend of Chinese attracts the attention of the whole world. Because the PRC has a great potential for migration. The population of China in the world according to indicators of 2016 is 1,382 billion people (one fifth of the world's population) [20].

Before the opening of the Chinese border, the resettlement of Chinese was under strict control and was equated with the crime as a betrayal of the Motherland. In those years, only the merchants and elected individuals had the right to cross the border. However, the defeat of China in the opium war led to the fact that the prohibition of crossing the border has disappeared. Therefore, it is more correct to consider the new history of China's migration since 1860 [21].

The most important aspect of China's interaction with the Southeast Asian states is their immigration. The world community began to pay attention to the phenomenon of Chinese migration since 1980. The migration of China began to show itself in 1980, millions of Chinese began to migrate to those countries where the production was highly developed. However, by the end of the 20th century, a new trend was noticeable: most of Chinese began to immigrate to the developing countries of Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa. The «New» Chinese immigrants differ from poor, uneducated, ignorant of foreign languages and who searched for sources of income – «Previous» Chinese immigrant peasants. The «New» educated money migrants began to move to Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa in 1990, when China's economic expansion began, when friendly relations with the states began to improve.

The migration of Chinese to Southeast Asia can be divided into four stages. In these places, before the «new» Chinese migration because of the similarity of the geographical location of China, there lived historical Chinese immigrants. In this region, Chinese traders appeared 2 thousand years ago.

The first wave of Chinese migrants to Southeast Asia began in the middle of the 17th century, after the arrival of Europeans. In the distant past, to develop trading ports, the European colonialists tried to attract Chinese traders and artisans. According to Chinese experts, in the middle of the 19th century, about 1.5 million Chinese lived in the countries of Southeast Asia [1, P.175].

The second influx of Chinese immigration can be called the migration trend of hired black workers, as a consequence of the Second Opium

War in the second half of the 20th century (1856-1860) in which France and Britain defeated China. According to the pressure of the winning side, the Chinese government allowed to employ workers, from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, about five million Chinese were exported abroad, many of them were sent to mines and plantations of Southeast Asia. In the 1920s, the Chinese of South Asia, with the calculation of the Chinese born abroad, amounted to about 5 million people.

The third flow of Chinese migration is connected with the economic growth of Southeast Asia in 1920-1930. Investments grew from the west and modern economic production of that time was built. The Chinese communities of Southeast Asia have grown. In addition to this, this period is characterized by the growth of Chinese communities abroad, as well as the spread of pan-Chinese nationalism in the territory of Southeast Asia. In the middle of 1940 on the territory of South-East Asia resided 7 million Chinese, and in early 1950, 10 million Chinese. In the interval 1950-1980, the flow of Chinese to Southeast Asia for 300 years stopped for the first time. The government of the Chinese Communist Party banned foreign migration, and many immigrants were considered a bourgeoisie, which had to be destroyed. At one time, the governments of all states of Southeast Asia after the proclamation of independence forbade the mainland Chinese to join their states. This situation persisted until the mid-1980s. Despite the fact that Chinese at that time did not arrive in the countries of Southeast Asia, in 1990, on the basis of natural growth in the countries of South-East Asia, the Chinese population reached 20 ml. [1, p.176]. At that time, many ethnic Chinese lived in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.

Today's «new» period of Chinese migration began in the 1980s. The term «New Chinese immigrants» applies to Chinese immigrants from the PRC in the 1980s, which differ from former immigrants. This term is widely used by scholars studying Chinese emigration and the Chinese communities of other states.

In the middle of the 15th century and until the beginning of the 20th century, Southeast Asia was the main emigration area from China, 80% of immigrants settled there. With the revival of Chinese immigration began in 1980 did not stop until 1990 in the states of South-East Asia. Since the mid-1990s, new migrants have undergone a number of changes. Many of them moved to developing countries, especially since the beginning of the 2000s. Southeast Asia, Africa, South

America, also Russia has become the main district of immigration.

South-East Asia is located on a neighboring continent with China, their economic relationship is relatively well developed. In the districts of states where there are large Chinese communities, new Chinese migrants spend less on the road to Southeast Asia, and also find work easily. The countries of South-East Asia represent a region of states with different levels of economic development, which includes both developed countries (Singapore) and developing (Myanmar). For this reason, different groups of new Chinese migrants in each state are involved in various services.

The states of South-East Asia for centuries served as the point of arrival of Chinese migrants. The first Chinese migrants left for other countries in need of labor for the purpose of earnings. Most of them were black workers. Comparatively the majority of migrants were men of working age. This is the main reason that explains the large number of Chinese in Southeast Asia. Chinese migrants who moved to Southeast Asia in the colonial period belong to the earliest and largest diaspora in the world. 75% of Chinese living abroad are in Southeast Asia. Their number according to the calculation of 2009 is 28.2 million people. Ethnic Chinese make up 6% of this population. In Singapore, 76%, Malaysia – 24%, Thailand – 14%, Brunei – 11.2%, Indonesia – 3%, Lakoste – 3%, Myanmar – 3%, Philippines – 1.5%, Vietnam – 1.1 %, Kombodzhi – 1% [22].

However, to date, the emergence of new trends of Chinese migrants has generated the notion of «new» migration. Their difference from previous migrants in the composition of migrants, if earlier most of them were laborers, then today many of them are competent specialists and businessmen. The «new» wave of migration arose as a result of the intensive growth of the Chinese economy, and also as a result of deepening economic ties with the countries of South-East Asia. On the same level with this, the Chinese government's attention in the field of scientific research, the education of young people abroad and the support of research work pushed young people to migrate.

In the countries of South-East Asia, the number of «new» Chinese migrants is 2.3-2.6 million people, of which 1-1.1 million in Myanmar [16]. The bulk of migrants in Myanmar are new migrants. In 1950-1980 the number of Chinese in Myanmar was 350-400 thousand. In the mid-1980s, China and Myanmar began active trade relations. As a result, Chinese businessmen opened the way to migration through the active assimilation of Myanmar's

economy. Many of the migrants are workers and professionals.

In the past decade there has been intense migration from China to Southeast Asia. This is mainly encouraged by the development of economic relations between China and ASEAN, as well as the place of Chinese expansion.

In Southeast Asia, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and the manufacturing part of northern Thailand have become the new district of Chinese immigration. Most of the new Chinese migrants are graduates of the Chinese university or college and are part of the potential elite. Comparing with the previous immigration, the Chinese origin itself has changed. If before that the Chinese of Southeast Asia were from Fujian and Tuan-tang of Southeast China, then new immigrants left China in Southeast Asia. Recently, there has been an increase of immigrants from Hunan, Sichuan and the center of the province and the west of Hubei.

To the developed states, the transit district of Thailand of Chinese migrants has become a well-known center for the acceptance of «new» migrants. Most of the migrants who traveled to Thailand in transit, subsequently refused to wander. The «new» composition of migrants in Thailand is 350-400 thousand people. This is mainly traders, managers, technical specialists, employees of the company, as well as specialists of outsourcing.

In Singapore the number of «new» migrants is 350-380 thousand people. Mostly these are students, specialists, traders and workers. Also, the number of migrants from China to the Philippines is growing, they are resettled on the basis of migration agreements. Their number is 150-200 thousand people. In the 1990s, Singapore attracted the attention of Chinese specialists who received a scientific vocation in developed countries and students.

According to the peculiarities of the legislation on the involvement of immigrant investors as a result of active export of labor, the bulk of migrants in the Philippines are businessmen and specialists.

Today, the structure of migration in Malaysia is different. The number of migrants here reaches 100-150 thousand people. Students from China are moving to Malaysia for study, specialists and businessmen to work, and pensioners and unmarried girls are moving. In 2003, 2710 people moved to Malaysia because of their marriage [23]. Malaysian Chinese tourists began to pull students and businessmen.

The number of migrants in Cambodia and Laos reaches 150-200 thousand people. In these countries,

first of all, migration is carried out through the company's projects, also through workers' building organizations, on the same level with this through businessmen and agricultural workers.

In the countries of South-East Asia, the number of «new» migrations, compared to the Chinese diaspora, resulting from the «old» migration is not very large. For this reason, in China, the Chinese diaspora in Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar was influenced by a wave of «new» Chinese migration, in comparison with some states. The influx of Chinese «new» migrants to these states led to the level of development of their economic cooperation with China. This leads to strengthening relations with China and expanding the Chinese diaspora.

The states, in which traditional ethnic Chinese live, were subjected to global migration. One of the states of South-East Asia that has not undergone a new migration from China is Indonesia. The Chinese, living in Indonesia are descendants of the Chinese who moved before the beginning of the 20th century. Many of their Chinese migrants who moved to Indonesia in the 1990s are Taiwanese investors who were looking for opportunities for financial investments.

In some states, the participation of Chinese people is in the reduction phase. Thus, in the last decade, despite the «new» migration of migrants from China to Malaysia, the total population is decreasing, in 1957, it was 37%, in 1990 32%, in the middle of 2000, it dropped to 25%. In Brunei in 1990, the number of ethnic Chinese was 25%, in 2010 it dropped to 11.2% [16, p.63]. The above-mentioned trend arose in different countries for various reasons. This trend in Brunei is associated with a tightened government policy towards ethnic Chinese. And in Malaysia with a high rate of population growth of Malaysians.

One of the global causes of all this is the immigration policy of the host state, as well as the relationship of the local population. This problem was considered in the society of Chinese immigrants at the level of assimilation. On the same level with this, assimilation is one of the main barriers for Chinese migrants.

Despite the general similarity of Chinese in Southeast Asia, several models can be divided based on the level of assimilation and place in society: non-assimilated (Indonesia, Malaysia), assimilated (Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam), Chinese with an excellent degree (sikchaku). The direct reason for the low level of assimilation of ethnic Chinese is the local government's policy. After the proclamation of independence, the

government of Malaysia began to oppress the local Chinese, actively promoting the policy of unity of the nation of the Malaysians, as a result of this policy, a Chinese enclave appeared.

The separation of Chinese from the mainstream of society is also associated with a religious factor. If most of the Malaysians adhere to the Islamic religion, then many Chinese are Christians. This factor revives the main problem in the ethnic marriage, also prevents the Chinese from getting into the local society.

In Indonesia in 1966, the traditional mistrust of Chinese caused their persecution and resettlement, this phenomenon ended with the loss of half a million Chinese. Later, the anti-Chinese law created a dividing line that does not allow assimilation of ethnic Chinese with the local population. Even getting citizenship was a long problematic issue. 50% of Chinese living in Indonesia in 1960 could not obtain citizenship. Only by the end of 1970 for the Indonesian Chinese have facilitated the right to obtain citizenship. However, at that time a divided and closed Chinese diaspora arose. The prohibition of Chinese schools and correspondence in the 1970s, although led to a decrease in Chinese speakers, it did not affect the assimilation of Chinese migrants in Indonesia with the local population.

Ethnic Chinese of Indonesia can be divided into two groups: «peranakan» – descendants of migrants who survived to the middle of the 20th century, «totok» – the Chinese of the first and second generation. «Peranakan» is spoken in Indonesian and assimilated, «totok» speak Chinese and actively support Chinese culture. The term «Peranakan» originated in Indonesia is widely used in South-East Asia. To date, scientists use the term «peranakan» for children from mixed marriages between ethnic Chinese of Southeast Asia and local representatives of the nation [24].

Results

Chinese migrants of Thailand are more assimilated than in other countries. Despite the fact that Bangkok has a china -town, many Chinese live in towns scattered. Many of them are called Thai and do not speak Chinese. Ethnic Chinese of Thailand are self-sufficient and strong, they differ from local residents non-ethnically, and economically. In Thailand, two groups of Chinese were transformed: Chinese speaking Chinese and Chinese speaking Thai-»Luk Tsyn.» As a result of inter-ethnic marriages, Peranakandra has transformed in Thailand, and the network of the Guanci tradition (family hierarchy) has also preserved.

In the Philippines, assimilation was carried out on a directive example, and therefore proved to be fruitful. 1950-1960 immigrants were obliged to take Filipino names, also to take local culture and traditions, on the same level they had to build a management network in order not to lose business and investments. As a result, most of the Philippine migrants are assimilated. Since mid-1950 in Vietnam, the government of the VDR has pursued a policy of gradual assimilation of the Chinese. In 1960, the Chinese language was given the status of a foreign language. After the unification of Vietnam in 1975-1976, the policy against ethnic Chinese was toughened, after which many of them had to leave the country. In 1975-1979, Vietnam left about 430-460 thousand Chinese, half of them moved to China, and the remaining half to other countries in Southeast Asia. In Singapore, ethnic Chinese make up 75% of the population. Since the proclamation of independence, the Government of Singapore

has been engaged in the unification of Singapore. In schools, English was taught as the main first language, and the Chinese second additional language. However, the foundation of Singapore's unity is Chinese culture and the Chinese business label of the traditional «guanci» network has an advantage in the economy.

Conclusion

Unity of ethnic Chinese in South-East Asia is affected by China's strengthened strengthening. In addition to assimilation for the Chinese of Southeast Asia is the communication with the local population. Thus, in the Huaciao district and foreign Chinese diasporas have a great economic potential and directly participate in their economy. In the economic life of local states, foreign Chinese contribute, on the same level with this, economic development of motherland of China is helped by large foreign capitals.

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