

THE TERM OF MIGRATION AND ITS MAIN SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL MEANINGS

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ABSTRACT

In this article has been analyzed disciplines study population migration as a special process, but often population migration is included in the perspective of sociology, economics, demography, geography and history as well.

Keywords: population, migration, sociology, economics, demography, geography, social sciences.

INTRODUCTION

Many disciplines study population migration as a special process, but often population migration is included in the perspective of sociology, economics, demography, geography and history. For several centuries, the development of scientific views on migration was carried out within the framework of various scientific approaches: economic, geographical, historical, demographic, systematic, political, etc. The choice of approach depends on the tasks facing the researcher. Russian scientist V.A. Iontsev developed a classification that includes 17 main scientific approaches to the study of population migration, which in turn combined 45 scientific directions, theories and concepts, of which 15 are related to the economic approach, 5 are sociological, 4 are related to migration, and 4 are related to migration. demographic, 2 historical, typological, political and one each for nine other approaches. Over the centuries, one of the main ones in the study of migration is the economic approach, which combines more than a dozen directions, theories, and concepts. Among them are the following [1]:

RESEARCH METHODS

Mercantilism was one of the first Western scientific trends to include international population migration in its studies. Authors who consider the possession of money (gold) and the growth of the population to be the source of the prosperity and strength of the national state, T. Mann, J.-B. Colbert and others emphasized hiring foreign workers, especially artisans, and banning the immigration of their own citizens.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The classic concept considered international and internal labor migration. The authors of the concept (A. Smith and others) saw the main postulate in "the interaction and complementarity of capital and labor export." Therefore, A. Smith was a supporter of absolutely unhindered international movement of capital, goods and labor so that "market forces can maximize economic development and poverty reduction". Malthusianism is a theory that primarily deals with the concept of the "population optimum", which is the basis for much research on migration. The founder of the theory is T. Malthus.

Marxist theory considers migration to be one of the characteristics of population. The basis of the Marxist theory was K. Developed by Marx. Neoclassical theory focuses on the study of

international and internal labor migration. At the macro level, international migration is explained by the difference in wage levels in different countries and the movement of labor to countries with higher wages and the reverse movement of capital. At the micro level, territorial mobility is not considered as such, but only acts as a means to achieve certain goals. The benefits (or costs) of migration are measured in net income at the individual level.

The founder of this theory is D.M. Named after Keynes, Keynesianism also focused heavily on labor migration. One of the main differences from the classical and neoclassical trends is the "denial of self-regulation of the market economy", while trying to "bring about" unemployment, this theory paid special attention to "imperfect mobility of labor". Viewing the world economy as a set of state-regulated economies struggling to ensure full employment, Keynesianism clearly recognizes that the global labor market, formed primarily as a result of international labor migration, is a conflicting national labor market.

The "feedback" theory of economic cycles examined international labor migration at the macro level. Among the authors who worked in this direction, B. Thomas and others can be mentioned. According to this theory, the direction of labor force migration from country to country is determined by the reversal of the cyclical phases of economic development.

The theory of "human capital" studied all types of migration, including forced, micro-level - individual, household. The authors and supporters of this theory (J. Becker and others) considered migration as an investment in "human capital" aimed at increasing income and education. The global labor market, which does not have clearly defined territorial boundaries, is formed and operates as a result of the export and import of labor.

Their constant reproduction is determined not only by differences in the demand and supply of foreign labor and wages in certain regions of the world, but also by the global dynamics of political, demographic and other processes.

World economy or "world systems" theory. According to this theory, migration often occurs between former colonial countries and their colonies, which is facilitated by cultural, linguistic, administrative and other ties between them. According to the theory, the expanding world market entering developing regions (countries) serves as a catalyst for international migration. There is a demographic approach. It combines three scientific theories. That is: the general theory of population. The founder of this theory is the French scientist A. It was cold. In Russia D.I. Valentim, A.Ya. Kwasha and other demographers have studied. The general population theory, based on a complex, interdisciplinary approach, defines population migration as a purely demographic process that directly affects population growth, its age and gender composition, and other changes in demographic development, on the one hand. On the other hand, as a multifaceted phenomenon, it has economic, political, geographical and other aspects that can indirectly affect demographic development, taking into account the changes taking place in society.

A demographic transition is a. Landry, F. A scientific approach based on the concept of "demographic transition" by Notestein et al., which organically includes not only births and deaths, but also migration, as it includes migration along with other demographic processes closely related, migration also changes consistently in the transition from a pre-industrial to a post-industrial economy. And, apparently, only in this case, this concept can be considered as a theory of demographic transition, usually explaining the evolution of demographic development

in time and space. This concept L. Taba, N. Developed by Keyfits et al. Zero net migration is a concept that views migration as an important demographic process. Migration transition is a special case of mobile transition. The concept of the migration transition focuses on international irreversible migration, the changes that occur with socio-economic development, and its role in demographic development at various stages of the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society. A variant of this concept is an attempt to explain the changes in international labor migration, "the tendency of a country to temporarily expand during restructuring for accelerated economic growth", and in this sense it can be considered within the framework of the economic approach.

Migration Studies is a field of study developed by local scholars, particularly B.S. Khorev, V.A. Iontsev and others. The main idea of this scientific direction is to develop a general theory of migration mobility of the population, which is based on a comprehensive approach to its study and the law of population mobility, according to which the movement of migration is becoming a social development, more and more socio-economic necessity, and is usually increasing. At the same time, the migration movement means the sum of all types of territorial movements due to various factors and motives that form the basis of such a concept as "migration system". Unlike the concept of "migration systems", this concept is a system consisting of four blocks:

- 1) General migration mobility (or population migration activity);
- 2) Territorial redistribution of the population;
- 3) Migration behavior of the population;
- 4) Mechanism of action.

The concept of the three-stage migration process was developed by T.I. Zaslavskaya, L.L. Rybakovsky and others. The essence of the concept is to distinguish three interrelated stages in the migration process: the first is the initial, preparatory stage, during which territorial mobility is formed and the decision to migrate is made; the second is the main stage where the process of population displacement takes place; the third is the final stage, during which the process of living (adaptation) of migrants takes place in a new settlement or country of entry. The sociological approach includes five scientific directions developed mainly by foreign scientists. Among the Russian sociologists, Yu. Harutyunyan, A.A. Susokolov[2].

Connections (networks) migration system or "migration chain" theory. It is based on the concept of "migrant community", which includes the interpersonal relationships that connect migrants, ex-migrants and other people in the countries of departure and entry, and because of this factor, not only familial, but also friendly ties and relationships. immigrants as fellow citizens. As a result, after passing a certain critical threshold, the social migration structure autonomously supports the migration process.

The cultural orientation is based on the basic idea that migration occurs in the context of the process of interaction between people of two different countries and within a space that includes both parties. At the same time, the authors proceed from the assumption that social interaction takes place within the framework of the international labor market. The theory of assimilation is based on the principle of unilinearity in the process of adaptation of immigrants to the society of the incoming country. Assimilation theory is a special case of the general functional paradigm in sociology applied to the problems of foreign minorities[3].

The ethnosociological direction is based on the concept of culture as a collective method of adaptation to the natural and social environment and, according to the developers, represents a new, deeper level of understanding the mechanisms of migration, taking into account the historical traditions of the people, including those that reflect the previous experience of migration, which are inseparable from its acquisition. At the same time, it should be noted that within the framework of ethnosociology, in recent years, external migration is not necessarily associated with crossing the state border, and somewhat different concepts have appeared, which are not only related to identification with international migration. In other words, external migration can fulfill both an international and an internal role. However, this direction is often included in the historical approach, while at the same time, it is closely related to the ethnographic approach.

The systematic approach includes only one scientific concept - the concept of migration systems. It is based on a systematic approach designed to integrate different approaches to explaining migration and to demonstrate the significant interdependence of migration flows between countries of origin and countries of entry. Since migration creates a unique unified space (migration system) that includes countries of departure and arrival, it is necessary to consider the system as a whole in order to understand its dynamics. In this case, geographical proximity can play an important role, but it is not necessary. Some countries may form part of the global migration system.

The geographical approach is nothing but a geographical direction in the study of migration processes. It has been widely developed by foreign and domestic scientists. The latest V.V. Pokshishevsky, B.S. Khorev, V.I. Chapek and others. Perhaps, this is one of the first scientific areas that made a significant contribution to the study of migration, along with economics. In fact, it was geographers who founded the science of migration. It was in geographical journals that the most important articles were published, for example, Zelinsky. And if at first migration was explained by purely geographical factors (K. Taylor, J. Becker, etc.), later, from about the mid-1960s, it was explained by the development of population geography, economic geography, social, economic and other factors. taken into account. It is within this approach that graphic and cartographic methods of migration analysis were developed, and the first migration models of Stouffer, Zipf and others were developed.

The ecological approach includes the ecological direction, in the development of which R.V. Tatevosov. This course examines the relationship between population migration and the environment, particularly in terms of its impact on migration flows. The second, which determines the appearance of the 1990s, is the concept of "ecological migration" (ecological refugees and migrants). It should also be noted that, according to a number of authors, one of the first models of migration, the Stouffer model (1940), was developed within this approach [4]. Ethnographic approach is represented by ethnographic or ethnological direction. Deep research in this direction V.I. Kozlov, S.I. Brooke, W.A. Tishkov, A.V. Topilin and others. The main idea of this direction is to study ethnic migration, to show the decisive role of one or another ethnic group in migration flows and its impact on the socio-economic and cultural development of different peoples and diasporas. Due to the increase of forced migration in recent years, much attention is paid to its ethnic characteristics, in particular, to the migration of Russians.

CONCLUSION

Within this approach, several directions can be distinguished - the theory of differentiation of human behavior, the concept of cumulative motivation, etc., which are more or less related to the various migration motives that guide migrants at all stages of the migration process and the study of which is becoming more and more important. Thus, the point of view in which migration is seen as a way of meeting specific needs of an individual or a group, as a behavioral action in which the decision-making mechanism takes the main place, is gaining strength.

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