

# The migration theory's process of formation and development in the globalizing world

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## Abstract

In this article, the authors analyzed the process of formation and development of the migration theory, from the end of the XIX century to the beginning of the XXI century through the method of documentary research. As a result, the countries of origin reap the benefits of intellectual migration in the event of the return of their highly qualified personnel to their homeland. In conclusion, the labor market and the education system play the role of connecting elements between Diasporas and the local population, through which representatives of ethnic groups are built-in into the existing system of relations.

**Keywords:** International, Migration, Theory, Globalization.

## *El proceso de formación y desarrollo de la teoría de la migración en el mundo globalizado*

## Resumen

En este artículo, los autores analizaron el proceso de formación y desarrollo de la teoría de la migración, desde finales del siglo XIX hasta principios del siglo XXI, a través del método de investigación documental. Como resultado, los países de origen cosechan los beneficios de la migración intelectual en caso de que su personal altamente calificado regrese a su país de origen. En conclusión, el mercado laboral y el sistema educativo desempeñan el papel de conectar elementos entre las diásporas y la población local, a través de los cuales los representantes de los grupos étnicos se incorporan al sistema de relaciones existente.

**Palabras clave:** Internacional, Migración, Teoría, Globalización.

## 1. Introduction

The study of migration processes is one of the most urgent and demanded areas for research. Despite the fact that each person is familiar with migration to some degree, politicians are raising the problem of managing the complexity of this phenomenon, and scientists around the world are declaring a different understanding of the essence of migration and various approaches to studying this complex and multifaceted phenomenon. As post-Soviet countries have relatively recently joined the global migration processes - after the collapse of a single state, but Western researchers have been studying migration since the XIX century. Migration theory, like any other theoretical structure, is designed to reflect the surrounding activities. The theory development occurs under the change influence of the studied research objects. As the structure of migration flows in the globalizing world becomes more complex, and new migration trends are identified, researchers are faced with the tasks of studying, explaining, forecasting the consequences and prospects in the context of other processes of a political, social, economic, cultural, demographic nature. The authors selected the method of system analysis for theoretical comprehension of such a complex and multifaceted phenomenon as migration that characterized by a complex system of interrelations, diversity in terms of causes, forms, effects on the sending/receiving society.

One of the first Western researchers who studied population migration was Ravenstein. (1885) He is known for the fact that he first formulated the laws of migration. In response to the hypothesis of his contemporary, W. Farr, a well-known English demographer and statistician who claimed that the migration processes development is not inherent in any definite regularities, Ravenstein (1876) stated the opposite: migration can be explained and forecasted Ravenstein (1885), called them rules or principles. They were published in British journals: *The Birthplace of People and the Laws of Migration* (in 1876 in *Geographical Magazine*), *The Laws of Migration* (in 1885 in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*) and *The Laws of Migration: Second Paper* (in 1889 in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*). Thus, the first law (principle) says that the redistribution of the population occurs between the territories. According to the second one, the main difference of territories lies in their economic characteristics. The third law: most migrants move short distances. The fourth law: migration has a systematic character. The fifth law: there is a reverse flow for each migration flow. According to the sixth law: in the event that a migrant decided to overcome large distances, he will strive for large industrial and commercial centers. From the seventh law, it follows that greater mobility is inherent in the inhabitants of rural areas, rather than those living in cities. The eighth law concerns the gender aspect: women are more mobile within the country, but for long distances, men demonstrate more mobility. The ninth law: the growth of large cities occurs under the influence of migration. In accordance with the tenth law, the growth of migration flows is influenced by the development of industry, trade and transport. The final, eleventh law is economic reasons are the main ones in migrations.

Based on an impressive empirical material, E.G. Ravenshtein clearly distinguished the basic characteristics of the migration processes of that time. However, largely these laws are derived from empirical observations of internal migration in the UK. They are quite descriptive in nature and can hardly claim universality and all applicability. At the same time, the subsequent work of other researchers in the field of conceptualization of migration processes has largely become possible due to the laws of migration by Ravenstein (1889). To this day, they are the foundation for the construction of modern theories of migration. The Representatives of the Chicago Sociological

School made a special contribution to the development of migration theory. As you know, in the second half of the XIX century and in the beginning of the XX centuries the USA experienced a powerful growth of the urban population. Chicago from a small settlement in 1840 with a population of a little more than 4 thousand people turned into a major city with a population about 500 thousand people in 1880. Ten years later, its population reached one million, and in 1930, it grew to 3.5 million. Therefore, it is not a coincidence that a whole galaxy of eminent scholars of this school – Park (2011), Ernest Watson Burgess, Louis Wirth, Roderick MacKenzie, William Thomas, Florian Znaniecki and many others - conducted social studies in the field of migration, improved the collection and analysis of empirical data, by examining the impact of migration from European countries to the United States and the adaptation of migrants from rural areas to the new urban conditions of life. The object of studies of the school sociologist was the influence of migration processes on the social structure of the city, the formation of urban ethnic ghettos (i.e. areas of US cities populated by communities belonging to the same ethnic group).

The work by William Thomas and Florian Znaniecki the Polish peasant in Europe and America had great influence in terms of methodology, which made subsequent researchers interested in qualitative methods in social studies. A monographic method is of great interest, i.e. an analysis of personal documents, diaries, biographies, interviews, and a survey of Poles who came to the US and stayed in Poland, because it allows you to uncover what lies behind the masks worn by all people, they allow to penetrate into the inner world of memories and aspirations, fears and hopes of another person. Scientists have introduced the concept of social disorganization, which refers to the weakening of the influence of existing social rules of conduct on individual members of the group. The Chicago School was one of the first who paid attention to the phenomenon of urban spatial segregation (i.e., isolation of residence). The focus of scientists is an individual and the situations in which he finds himself (the so-called case study). According to W. Thomas, the social situation consists of objective conditions, attitudes of the individual/social group and interpretation of the situation by the acting individual. In a joint work, the scientists examined the system of social attitudes and determined that conflicts and social disintegration occur when the individual perception of the situation by the individual does not coincide with group values. The behavior of an individual, according to Thomas, is influenced by the following needs: the thirst for new experiences, the security and stability of his/her way of life, the need to recognize oneself on the part of the environment and the desire for social domination and superiority. Further, scientists, by analyzing the mechanisms of social adaptation, proposed a typology of individuals: a philistine (narrow-minded) type, for which traditional attitudes are characteristic; a bohemian type, characterized by unstable attitudes with a general high degree of adaptation; a creative type - the most significant for social progress, capable of inventions and the development of innovations. Znanetsky introduced the concept of the human coefficient into the sociology that means personally significant aspect of the human experience of this individual. According to Znanetsky, one should take it into mandatory account in the analysis of the individual's activities and means his/her understanding of the social situation.

Some of the founders of the Chicago School of Sociology are Park (2011) and E. Burgess. Scientists have implemented a large-scale research program City as a social laboratory, studying Chicago in terms of people's behavior, their interaction with each other. Since unlike the chemical and physical laboratories it is impossible to extract the relevant objects in the city (individuals, groups, institutions) from the environment and study them under controlled conditions, the authors

of the project studied social objects in the community lab. In order to create laboratory conditions, scientists established and maintained contacts with various city organizations that provided the necessary information to researchers. The result of this program was the publication of the book *The City: Proposals for the Study of Human Behavior in the Urban Sphere* Park (2011), E. Burgess and R. McKenzie). Here, migration is one of the fundamental principles of urban development: population growth and the increase in migration flows in one territory leads to an intensification of the interaction of individuals (social atoms) with each other. Because of this process, competition is exacerbated, the division of labor and the formation of social institutions are taking place. Society as interaction is the basis for the integrity of the community and consent. The work also examines various aspects of the influence of the social environment on the lives of individuals, the complexity of the migrants' adaptation in the host society, and their isolation.

The social and ecological theory developed by Park (2011) is of great interest. The essence of the theory is that social systems are considered as elements of a global ecosystem. The concept of social ecology is intended to emphasize that we are talking about a social phenomenon with biological characteristics. The concept of freedom occupies a central place in the theory of ecology, which has several dimensions. The most fundamental, according to Park (2011), is freedom of movement, it is necessary for the existence of any form of life, and allows you to learn and see the world; secondly, freedom of competition for a place in the overall economy; thirdly, freedom of competition for place and status in the social hierarchy, i.e. political freedom; and finally, freedom of self-expression, where its main limiter is tradition and moral standards. Thus, the society is based on 5 elephants: the foundation is the ecological structure (formed as a result of migration as a collective behavior of individuals), then the economic, political, social and cultural (moral order) levels are built up on this basis.

Park (2011) believed that the carriers of the ecological quality of the society are individuals whose competitiveness is manifested in their physical, spatial interaction - in migration, freedom of movement. Thus, the social organism consists, first of all, of individuals capable of movement.

Summarizing the contribution of the theorists of the Chicago Sociological School to the study of migration processes, the following should be noted. U. Tomas and F. Znanetsky were among the first who studied migration through the prism of social changes taking place in society, as well as the consequences of migration directly for the migrant and the host society. Park (2011) and R. Mac Kenzie, investigating the impact of industrialization and urbanization on human behavior in society, proposed a theory of human ecology. Having formulated the concept of the four levels of societal organization, the ecological order was interpreted as the structuring in the space of human displacements. Within the framework of this school, migration issues were also studied through the concept of a marginal personality. Park (2011) argued that at the present stage of societal development, people's mobility and migration have reached incredible proportions. Massively breaking away from their native traditions, people fall into the intermediate (marginal) position between the two cultural worlds, without belonging to none of them completely. In the joint work (Park, 2011), migration is considered as an indicator and accelerator of social development.

Many of American scientists recurred to the laws of migration by Ravenstein (1889) in their theoretical studies, following him wondering how far the migrants are ready and able to overcome, and whether distance is the main factor of the migration flow. In 1940, the famous American sociologist Samuel Stoffer published the article *Intervening opportunities: the theory of interaction between mobility and distance* in the *American Sociological Review* magazine. He believed that the

number of migrants depends simultaneously on two factors: from the opening perspectives that lead to an increase in the migration flow, and from intervening opportunities that impede the migration process and lead to a decrease in the volume of migration. Under the intervening opportunities, S. Stoffer understands any barriers that stand in the way of moving people: they can be high transportation costs, strict and restrictive local legislation, poor information of the migrant, lack of support from the local population, etc. At the same time, the distance, according to S. Stoffer, is not a determining factor affecting the mobility of people.

George Kingsley Zipf (1949), an American linguist and philologist, had a different point of view. In the article *The Hypothesis: On the Intercity Movement of Persons* (published in 1946 in the journal *American Sociological Review*), the scientist considered the migration between cities through the prism of distance as the main factor of migration and the principle of least effort or least resistance stemming from it. *Theory of Zipf (1949)* proceeds from the following assumptions: 1) people always tend to make the least effort to achieve a result; 2) the more distance a migrant needs to overcome, the more difficulties and costs he faces. Therefore, the magnitude of the migration flow from one city to another depends on the distance between cities. Further development of this theory was found in the book by Zipf (1946) *Human behavior and the principle of least effort*, published in 1949. In this work, the scientist offered the world a gravitational migration model. Why the proposed migration model was called gravitational? As is known, gravity is a universal fundamental interaction between all material bodies, in other words, it is a universal attraction, gravitation. The essence of this migration theory is the following: the force of interaction (the intensity of flows) depends on the significance (size) of objects and the distance between them. Population indicators are usually taken as a measure of significance. At the same time, the distance between settlements is always constant, and the population is a variable value, which (according to statistical data) varies with some periodicity. The distance between the countries suppliers of immigrants and the host country is usually calculated as the distance between the capitals.

Thus, unlike the theory of S. Stoffer and his very broad list of intervening opportunities, Zipf (1946) introduced two specific factors affecting the migration flow, one of which is a constant – distance. The migration model proposed by Zipf (1946) has become widespread among researchers, in the future mathematical modeling has turned into an important method of migration processes studying. The American sociologist Everett Lee (1966) made an important contribution to the development of the theoretical base in the field of migration. After the redevelopment of his predecessors' work, he proposed his viewing of migration, outlining it in his article *Theory of Migration* (published in 1966 in *Demography*). According to the scientist, factors of two types influence the migration: pushing and pulling (push-pull). He expanded the idea of Stoffer about intervening opportunities, calling them intervening obstacles. Such obstacles can be distance, cost of transportation expenses, low incomes and high costs for a new one, difficulties at the border crossing, etc. Moreover, migrants themselves can perceive these obstacles in different ways, for some they are only a small obstacle to the goal achievement, for others they are insurmountable barriers. The migration model formulated by Lee (1966) provides for the influence of various forces on the migrant - economic, political, social, cultural, and natural. The author of the theory believes that migration is a balance of pushing and pulling factors (in places of discharge and arrival), formed under the influence of intervening obstacles.

The theory of push-and-pull gives great importance to a subjective assessment of such circumstances by a migrant, based on which a decision is made on migration. For the first time in

the migration theory Lee (1966) began talking about the importance of the information factor on the individual's decision to migrate. Thus, information from migrants who have already left, significantly affects the formation of a potential migrant's notion on pushing and pulling factors and will ultimately determine his individual choice. The theoretical construction formulated by Lee (1966) is in many ways confirmed today. In the era of globalization, the information transfer from the destination-countries to the departure-countries has acquired unprecedented speed and scope. Migrants who have reached the destination countries share with their relatives, friends, and fellow citizens who live in their homeland various types of information, which act as factors of attraction for the latter and motivate them to migrate.

The theory of push-and-pull is very popular among researchers of migration processes. However, along with supporters who consider it as a universal migration theory Bauer and Zimmermann (1998), it has opponents Boswell (2002) who call it nothing more than a descriptive model the arguments of which cannot be verified by empirical methods. The weak points of the theory of push-and-pull include the following positions. First, the heterogeneity and the stratification of society in the departure-countries are not taken into account. The assumption that migration occurs from countries/regions with lower wages to countries/ regions with higher wages is not always confirmed. There are cases when migrants are citizens from higher middle-income countries and they are sent to poorer countries (however, this is usually also due to the receipt of higher income in the destination country. For example, labor migration of oil sector specialists from Western European countries and the USA to the CIS countries in order to receive higher wages and professional experience). In addition to the attractiveness of the destination country, the individual characteristics of the potential migrant (health, education, professional skills, etc.) and the extent to which these personal qualities meet the needs of the host country become important for making a decision on migration. Secondly, the demographic pressure that Lee (1966) attributes to the push factors does not always prove to be so in practice. Thus, the largest cities and capitals of the world attract the migrants from much less populated and ecologically more prosperous areas due to the best economic and social conditions. Thirdly, outside the explanation of this theory, there is a return migration, as well as the simultaneous belonging to the country and the countries of destination and donor countries for migrants.

Despite some limitations, the theory of push-and-pull is one of the most dominant in the migration theory. It finds very wide application in modern studies and undoubtedly contributes to the subsequent theoretical research on migration issues. Neoclassical theory. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, economists began to study migration processes. In the bosom of economic theory, the analysis of the migration situation was largely carried out based on the push-and-pull factors. The neoclassical theory explains migration at two levels: micro- and macro-levels. At the micro-level, the migrant is viewed as a universal person who strives to act with maximum benefit and with the least cost. Proceeding from this postulate, the direction of migration flows depends on where, in the opinion of migrants, they can maximize their potential and earn more. At the macro-level, migration is a process that is regulated by supply and demand in the labor market. Countries and regions with high demand and limited supply in the labor force can attract the missing labor resources from countries and regions with excessive supply in the labor force, by providing a large wage. The main point of the theory is the recognition of the fact of economic inequality between countries/regions. Because of this, there is a shift in the factors of production, including labor force. The role of migration is, however, an instrument that helps to alleviate this inequality.

Scientists Castles and Miller (2003) defined neoclassical theory as a theory of spatial and economic balance. How is this balance achieved? It is believed that, over time economic growth will take place in the exporting countries of the labor force, which, together with the increase in the emigration outflow, will affect the reduction in the wage gap and lead to a reduction in the incentives for departure. As a result, over time these countries can become importing countries of the labor force. History abounds with examples: such countries in Europe are Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal; in the South America - Argentina, Venezuela, and Chile; in Asia - Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong and Malaysia. Among the first followers of the neoclassical theory were (Harris and Todaro, 1970). The subject of the authors' research is internal displacements from village to town, in spite of the growth of unemployment in cities and, consequently, despite the high risk for villagers to remain unemployed. The scientists proposed a model now known as the Harris and Todaro (1970) model, explaining the corresponding migration flow by a significant difference in wage levels between the rural area and the city, which outweighs the risk of remaining unemployed. Later, the Harris and Todaro (1970) model was finalized, along with unemployment, such factors as material and psychological costs began to be taken into account. For example, the costs associated with the move can be attributed to the material costs, and to psychological ones are the stressful state of the migrant in connection with parting with close people, a clash with an unfamiliar social environment.

It should be noted that later the idea of correlating the expected benefits and costs was placed on the basis of the theoretical fabrications of many scientists who studied migration issues. The main development directions of the neoclassical theory on migration include the theory of the segmented (double) labor market, the concept of human development and the idea of an international immigration market.

The theory of the segmented (double) labor market sought to answer the question: Why are countries and individuals involved in migration processes unevenly? In search of an answer, scientists found that in economically developed countries, labor-force markets become double: the primary market is focused primarily on the citizens of the country; it provides a relatively high level of wages and relative stability of work. Secondary market is labor-intensive sector, unattractive for national staff due to low pay, instability and unpreparedness of work (in this sector the so-called 3D works predominate: dirty, dangerous, and demeaning). Therefore, there is a demand for migrant workers in this secondary market, which, in turn, sets in motion migratory flows. Migration of labor is considered in this theory as a structural element of the economy of developed countries. The weaknesses of the theory under consideration include the fact that the issue of the causes of different volumes of migration flows in countries with a similar economic structure remains open. In the human capital concept, the individual is viewed as a certain amount of investment invested in it (education, health, qualification, etc.). Migration, in which benefits prevail over costs, can also be a way of investing in human capital. J. Borjas has offered the concept concerning the reasons of the international migratory processes. He believed that because of the global and regional markets development, migrants have greater opportunities for self-selection. They consider the potential benefits and possible costs, and then decide where to go. However, the researcher does not take into account the rigid migration policy pursued by the host states.

In general, despite the importance of the neoclassical theory of migration and the valuable ideas expressed in the course of its development, many researchers have expressed doubts about the ability to use it to explain the current migration situation in a world dominated by globalization.

Many important questions were covered from the explanation within the framework of the neoclassical theory: why do people migrate in the absence of visible incentives for migration? For example, migration of people between developed countries. Another example: it is noted that with the reduction of economic inequalities between countries, migration flows continue to exist.

### **1.1. New economic theory of migration**

Continuing the tradition of neoclassical theory, the new economic theory is based on economic factors. The theoretical construction proceeds from the fact that the decision to migrate is taken at the micro-level, and not individually, but collectively. That is, not a migrant is at the forefront, but a household or family. The incentive for migration here is, first, the desire to minimize the risks of the household, and then to achieve the maximum income. Support for the migrant's family is provided through remittances. Despite the obvious merits of this theory, the rationale for the causes of migration is still recognized as one-sided. The new economic theory does not take into account the position of the host party. Such cases as migration of the whole family remain beyond explanation. Massey et al. (1998) developed the new economic theory of migration.

### **1.2. The concept of Zelinsky's Mobility Transition**

Zelinsky believed that the mobility of people depends on the state of development of society. He suggested the existence of society in five basic states (forms), successively replacing each other: 1) a stable (pre modern) traditional society; 2) early mobile society; 3) the late mobile society; 4) developed society; and 5) a super-developed society. At the same time, each of these five stages of the development of society is characterized by a different degree of the population mobility. It is important to emphasize that V. Zelinsky understands the development of society in the broadest sense of the word: this is both the growth of demographic indicators, and the improvement of the economy, and political stability, and technological progress, and communication facilities improving, and free access to information, etc. Initially, under the influence of developmental factors, internal migration increases, and then their influence extends to international flows.

The consistent overflow of some forms of the population mobility in others and is according to V. Zelinsky a mobile transition. The author of the concept characterizes the first stage as a communal system in which agriculture is developed and trade relations are extremely weak. The population migrates rarely and only for short distances, mainly with the aim of the residence place changing. Cities appear at the second stage, to which streams of internal migrants from rural areas rush. In the same period, colonization of undeveloped territories occurs. Zelinsky also admits the possibility of labor immigration of qualified personnel. With each next stage, the structure of migration flows becomes more complicated. At the third stage, the pace of internal migration is weakening. At the fourth stage, Zelinsky notes a significant increase in the migration of medium and low-skilled personnel. The migration level from rural areas to the city continues to decline, while the activity of the population increases when moving from city to city. At this stage, global migration flows are formed. At the final stage of the historical evolution of migration mobility of the population, the scale of migration of unskilled labor from economically weak countries to the more developed countries reaches unprecedented scale. This leads to the introduction by many developed countries



of legislative restrictions in the sphere of internal and external migration. At this stage, there is an improvement in the means of communication.

Thus, as the stages of evolution pass, migration processes change their character, become more complex, such is the path of their mobile transition. According to Zelinsky's theory, certain forms of population migration are linked both with each other, and with the processes of socioeconomic and demographic development (for example, economic growth, improvement of transport services and communications, rising living standards, etc.). Critics of Zelinsky's theory point to the fallacy of the opinion about low population mobility in traditional societies (stage 1), as many studies prove the opposite (Skeldon, 1997). Some authors also draw attention to the fact that changes in the demographic situation and forms of territorial mobility of the population are not directly related to each other, but indirectly (that is, economic, political, social and other factors influence migration processes). Thus, it is impossible to explain the people migration only through the prism of population growth. The population of countries with stable economic growth at high population growth rates may not show migration sentiments (for example, the countries of the Persian Gulf). Unfavorable economic and political conditions, even with negative natural growth, can push people to leave their own country in search of a better life (for example, Russia, Poland, etc.). The focus of this concept is on various aspects of the development impact on migration, while the reverse process is the impact of migration on development is almost not covered.

Later many researchers started from the concept of Mobility Transition to substantiate the connection between migration and development processes in the context of globalization. The theoretical concept of Zelinsky became a foothold for many researchers who studied the relationship between migration and development processes in the context of globalization. Thus, Skeldon (1997), starting from the concept of mobile transition, formulated the idea of regionalization of migration, in which he substantiated the connection between economic development, political structure and international migration. According to his theory, the world is divided into five groups of regions, each of which is characterized by a certain intensity of migration flows. For example, the countries of Western Europe, North America and Japan are the center of the world (core), attracting powerful immigration flows. The countries of Eastern Europe, South Africa, and East China are the regions adjacent to the world center (expanding core), in which migration is characterized by both emigration and immigration flows. There are regions that are suppliers of labor resources (labor frontier) – they are Turkey, Mexico, the Philippines, the countries of North Africa and Southern Europe. In addition, Skeldon (1997) allocates resource centers (resource niche) - regions in which migration flows have not yet been formed completely - the countries of Latin America, Central Asia, and Tropical Africa.

Martin and Taylor (1996), continuing to develop the concept of Zelinsky, proposed the idea of a migration hump. According to the researchers, there is some growth in the migration activity of the population under the impact of developmental factors in the initial stages. The subsequent growth of welfare leads to the fact that the population accumulates funds and can participate more actively in migration processes. In the next stages of development, the emigration sentiment of the population subsides, and countries that once positioned themselves as suppliers of labor resources are turning into countries attracting immigrants. If you display this process on a graph, it will look like a hump; hence there is the name of this concept. Examples of such countries may be Italy, Spain, South Korea, etc. The value of the concept of the Mobility Transition and its modification in the ideas of

Skeldon (1997), Martin and Taylor (1996) lies in the relationship between development factors and migration processes that they discovered and studied.

## **2. Methodology**

The systemic approach presupposes the migration study subject to the links, interactions, and changes at the macro- and micro- levels that result from involvement in migration processes. Many researchers recognize the need for an interdisciplinary study of migration, since the very nature of migration requires a comprehensive study of its interrelations and patterns. International migration and globalization are inextricably linked. The relations that have arisen between states (economic, political, cultural, informational and other) are manifested in various forms. Interstate migration of people is an important form of these links; they are caused by many reasons (for example, demand in the world labor market, uneven development of the economy of different countries) and factors created by globalization (for example, the development of transport and information infrastructure). Many migration theories appeared in the West (the USA, Canada, European countries) as an attempt of the researchers to understand of migration processes occurring in their countries. Under the influence of globalization, there is an intensification of scientific research and attempts to explain the interrelations between states, including migration. As a result, in a relatively short period, a valuable research experience has been accumulated in the field of international migration, which allows further study, search and development of optimal approaches to the management of migration processes.

## **3. Structural-historical approach**

Adherents of the structural and historical approach, divide the world into two poles: the developed countries have free access to resources, while the less developed countries are held hostage to their marginal position, occupying rather unenviable positions in the international economic system. The international migration that has engulfed the whole world because of the capitalism spread strengthens only the inequality existing between the two poles. In contrast to the neoclassical theory that considers migration as an instrument for smoothing this inequality and gradual economic development of the countries of the labor force outcome, the structural-historical approach interprets migration as an unfavorable phenomenon for the economy of less developed countries, which only divides the two poles even more. Within the framework of the structural-historical approach, the concept of dependent development is singled out. The essence of this concept is that migration negatively affects the economy of less developed countries, by strengthening their dependence. Migration destroys the established order in these countries and links, forcing people out of habitual societies and forcing them to migrate.

I. Wallerstein based his concept on the status of countries, which they occupy in the system of world economic relations, depending on which he proposed the following classification: countries that are the center of the world economic system (core), countries occupying semi-peripheral positions, peripheral countries and countries that are outside the system (external). According to the concept, the population of peripheral countries due to globalization and the development of

capitalism become participants in migration processes. The entry of such states into the world capitalist system has many negative consequences for them. Among them - the destruction of traditional structures, outflow of population (the direction of movement is determined by the demand in the world labor market).

The structural-historical approach is concentrated at the macro-level. Here the role of the individual, the adoption of a subjective decision on migration is not considered. The weak side of the theoretical constructions within this approach is their excessive rigidity. In practice, they were refuted by the development history of the countries of Southern Europe and the Asian tigers, which achieved economic growth. Once referred to the underdeveloped countries of the world, the level of emigration from which was huge, could enter the list of developed countries, demonstrating the impressive economic success. Probably, what consequences, positive or negative, will reap the less developed countries from inclusion in the world system depends on many factors: among them the state economic policy, involvement in the interstate integration processes in the region, the emerging external conditions, etc.

### **3.1 The theory of migration networks**

The theory of migration networks has many names: the network theory of migration, the theory of social capital, the theory of the migration chain, the synthetic theory of migration. Its author is sociologist Massey (1990), although its origins can be found in the theory of cumulative causality, proposed in 1957 by the Swedish economist and Nobel Prize winner in economics (Myrdal, 1957). Under cumulative causation, Myrdal (1957) understood the reasons explaining the concentration of economic activity in certain localities, and what consequences for the economy has uneven development in the bipolar system. In succeeding, Massey (1990) borrowed the concept of cumulative causality for the development of the theory of migration networks. The core of the study by Massey (1990) contains the factors of international migration, which he studied at the level of migrant communities. Analyzing the consequences of migration (economic and social nature), Massey (1990) revealed that they also play a role of migration incentives. For example, due to the development of migration networks, risks and costs of migration are reduced. In the future, the consequences of migratory networks in the form of risks and costs reduction will become additional causes that stimulate the migration behavior. Migration behavior with the lapse of time will become the norm, and so gradually the culture of migration is formed.

What are migration networks? These are the migration channels, which exist and fed by the migrants' connections with the motherland, relatives, friends, compatriots. Migration networks are created by migrants themselves, and, relatively speaking, they start working when a certain mass of settled migrants accumulate in the country of destination. In the future, due to the stable connections of migrants with people living in their homeland or in other countries with whom they are related by kinship or ethnic affinity, information exchange takes place under the influence of which subsequent migratory streams are formed. Sometimes migratory networks are called the social capital of migrants, meaning their powerful resource potential. On the one hand, migration networks encourage people to migrate (linking with settled compatriots abroad makes it easier to make a decision on migration), and on the other hand, they open additional opportunities for migrants (for example, reduction of material and psychological costs when moving).

The theory of migration networks is widely used by modern researchers to explain migration processes in the context of globalization. This approach explains the reasons for the remittances of migrants through the prism of their connection with the country of origin and self-sustaining nature of international migration (due to the nurturing role of migration networks).

### **3.2 The concept of migration systems**

According to the concept of migration systems, under the influence of the processes of globalization the world has become a single integrated migration system, within which there are large world migration systems: the North American, South American, European, Eurasian, Asian-Pacific, migration system of the Persian Gulf countries. Inside the large migration systems, as a rule, there are migration subsystems. For example, such a subsystem within the Eurasian system is the Central Asian; the center of attraction in it is Kazakhstan. Migration systems are characterized by stable migration flows within this system (this may be due to factors of historical, political, economic, social, demographic, cultural nature, etc.), as well as numerous migration links with other migration systems. For example, the Eurasian system has a center of attraction - Russia, at the same time large flows of migrants are rushing for Europe and North America from the Eurasian system. These connections of some migration systems with others show that countries can simultaneously be in several migration systems in the world (as in the global migration system), and that the division of the world into migration systems is not rigidly determined, but rather conditional.

The works of many foreign researchers are devoted to the study of the migration situation in the world through the prism of the concept of migration systems (Fawcett, Arnold, Portes, Borocz, Ivakhniouk, etc.). The demand for the migration systems concept can be explained by the fact that, firstly, as noted above, its design is not excessively rigid, it gives researchers a certain scope for theoretical research; second, the foundation for this concept was served by various theories formulated by other authors earlier. It turns out that the concept of migration systems is a set of the theories created before it, concrete historical factors are also taken into account in addition to them.

### **3.3 The concept of migration interdependence**

The essence of this concept is that, in the context of globalization, mutual dependence relations link all countries in the world - both developed and developing. Only through interaction economic stability and development of states be ensured. What is the cause of the dependence of developed countries on the less developed countries that are labor donors? On the one hand, the demographic situation in the developed countries of the world: forecasts predictably predict the growth of the elderly population against the background of a reduction in natural growth. On the other hand, the whole sectors of the economy (for example, construction, agriculture), as well as 3D work (dirty, dangerous, and demeaning) in the developed world depend on the effectiveness of migrant labor. Less developed countries due to migration outflow provide employment of surplus population, reduce the degree of social tension in their countries, and have the opportunity to develop through remittances from migrants.

Under the migratory interdependence concept, labor migration is viewed as an important resource, welfare and economic development depends from the existence and normal functioning both on destination-countries of migratory flows and on donor countries. Interdependence pushes the states to search for ways of interaction, including through integration.

### **3.4 Concepts for the integration of migrants**

In the context of the globalization of the modern world, international migration flows are increasing. We are talking about millions of people who have rushed for more prosperous societies in search of normal conditions for life. The question of how to integrate migrants in the host society is more acute than ever. Insufficient attention to the issue of integration or the choice of an ineffective strategy leads to an increase in discontent between local residents and migrants, clashes between them, violations of migrants' rights, migrant phobia and other negative consequences. This explains the shift in the focus of research in recent years from explaining the causes and factors that stimulate migration to the study of its political, economic, sociocultural consequences and prospects. The question on migrant's integration in the second generation in terms of their national identity is of particular concern.

The proposed integration concepts are multifaceted (the concept of melting pot, multiculturalism, the concept of salad and others). The idea of melting pot was born in America thanks to the work of Israel Zangvill, who wrote in 1908 the play *Melting Pot*. The protagonist of this work calls America as a great melting pot, in which all European nations unite. Judging by the fact that the author spoke exclusively about the peoples of Europe with common cultural and historical ties, one can assume that it was a question of creating a stable civilizational core of the nation (which is made up of European nations) existing in a multiethnic country surrounded by a number of other subcultures (Indians, blacks, Hispanics, Asians, etc.). The essence of the melting pot concept is to create a common identity, a single culture, the tradition and value of which are accepted wholly, unconditionally in the country.

In the 70 years of the last century, another concept became more and more popular. It has many names: for example, in the USA it is known as a salad bowl, in Canada it is a model of cultural mosaic, in Europe – multiculturalism. Unlike the previous concept of melting pot, the concept of multiculturalism provides that the peoples existing in one state do not lose their distinctive features (traditions, culture, language, religion), by melting in a common pot. In all their completeness, by preserving their racial and ethnic boundaries, they become part of a single system of society based on the principles and freedoms of democracy, on established norms of an economic, political, social nature.

The migration processes taking place in the world influenced the emergence of a new approach to integration. Large Diasporas, differing from each other and from the host society with their worldview, cultural and religious values began to emerge in the United States and developed countries of Europe. All this complicated the integration of migrants. The Diasporas sought to preserve their ethnic identity, by forming their economic and cultural environment. Each of these concepts has its supporters and opponents. Adherents of multiculturalism insist on the right of coexistence of different peoples, by preserving their racial and ethnic traditions, religions. In their justifications, they are based on the foundations of democracy, tolerance, toleration. Those who

support the concept of melting pot insist on difficulties in maintaining unity in a multinational society.

Coleman (2007) formulated the concept of the third demographic transition, the essence of which is that the migration of non-Europeans to European countries and the higher birth rates of the latter in destination-countries lead to the rationalization of alien populations in European countries and the gradual displacement of the local population. The concept of Brain Drain is a very popular concept for more than 50 years. The very term brain drain appeared in the UK in the early 1950s, in response to the departure of British scientists and intellectuals to the United States. According to this concept, the brain drain is understood as the process of highly qualified educated specialists' emigration from the country. Most often, the reasons for leaving the country of origin are of an economic nature, but there may also be a political or religious background. The carried out researches allow asserting that tendencies of departure of the qualified staff are peculiar not only to the less developed countries, including former colonies of industrialized countries, but also to the most developed countries. This is confirmed by the findings of the study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, according to which the United Kingdom has lost a huge amount of highly skilled labor. More than 10% of graduates go abroad. About 3 million of its natives live outside the UK, of which more than 1.1 million are high-level specialists, teachers, doctors, engineers. The vacated niches are replaced by flows of immigrants coming from developing countries. According to the journal Science, in the last decade, every seventh recipient of a doctorate degree has moved from Germany to the United States. Three of the four German scientists who are holders of the Nobel Prize, now work in the United States.

Some researchers argue that the migration of highly skilled personnel can benefit the countries of their origin. The positive aspects of such migration for the countries of origin are in the amounts of remittances that far exceed the transfers of unskilled compatriots. On this basis, they offer the concept of Brain Exchange. In our view, the countries of origin reap the benefits of intellectual migration in the event of the return of their highly qualified personnel to their homeland. At the same time, the Brain Exchange can be said if the returnee has enriched himself with new knowledge, valuable experience in the destination country that can be used for the benefit of his country.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Some researchers see positive effects in reverse investment and technology transfer. One can agree with this, there are quite lot examples of support for the countries of origin from the Diasporas. Yet, often the irretrievable migration of workers in intellectual work often has negative consequences for the countries of emigration. Losing the best of its citizens, the country of origin actually loses opportunities for gaining advantages in the world in which intellectual capital is highly valued for its contribution to the scientific and technological progress and economic development. Many migration theories, which later became very popular, were developed in the bosom of the American and West European scientific schools, that is, representatives of those countries that faced the greatest degree and continue to face international migration. Researchers of these countries carried out important work on the conceptualization of interstate migration processes. E. Ravenshtein laid the beginning of the theoretical interpretation of migration processes at the end of the XIX century,

thanks to the formulated laws of migration. The further development of the migration theory did not always represent a consistent logical chain, where each subsequent researcher, enriching the accumulated material of his predecessor, integrates the received knowledge into a coherent theoretical system. The representatives of various scientific fields studied migration processes: geographers, demographers, then economists, political scientists and others, carried out the first studies. In addition, even within the framework of one direction, different starting points could be placed at the center of the study. Because of this, researchers examined various aspects of such a multifaceted phenomenon as migration, and the derived theoretical constructions are more reminiscent of a number of theoretical constructions that are not always connected with each other, rather than a coherent unified system. Meanwhile, the value of the accumulated experience in the theoretical interpretation of migration processes is unquestionably great. Based on formulated theoretical structures and designs, further research is under way, approaches are being developed to manage the processes in the field of migration?

Summarizing the integration concepts, it is important to emphasize that representatives of many ethnic groups and confessions live in the US and Western Europe, and this is already an accomplished fact. Is it possible today to assert that in the conditions of globalization, complete assimilation of migrants in the host society is possible? As well as of migrants from countries of Latin America, China, Central Asia, Muslim Arabs, etc., whose civilizational values have significant differences from Western countries? The problem of various ethnic groups' compatibility is not only studied, but has not yet been adequately realized. The dynamics of the migration processes development and the integration of migrants suggests that the Diasporas, striving to conserve their culture and language, will continue to exist in Western societies. The labor market and the education system play the role of connecting elements between Diasporas and the local population, through which representatives of ethnic groups are built-in into the existing system of relations.

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