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THEORETICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MIGRATION

Iryna Chernysh*, DSc in Economics, Assistant Professor
Isaac Dushime**, PhD student
National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic»

* ORCID 0000-0001-6565-5292

** ORCID 0000-0002-1207-3683

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Introduction. Since the last century migration topic has been a hot topic because over the last few decades we have seen countless number of people migrating from the third world countries to the first world countries in a hope of a bright future. Using both illegal and legal ways of migration which has tremendous impact on both sides the home country of the immigrants in terms of loss of a human capital also known as brain drain, young population specifically and on the host country where an immigrant could be either a burden to the government or an asset if he or she has outstanding skills that could be needed by the host country. We can't simply jump to the impact of human migration without remind each one of us what migration stands for and what make people migrate.

Overview of recent researches and publications. Significant contribution to the study of migration aspects have made such scientists as K. Zimmerman, J. Zweimuller, D. Gross, J. Harris, M. Todaro. Some scientists study the impact of migration on economic growth, as well as on the income level of residents of the recipient country (J. Borjas, C. Fuest, M. Tum, M. Peter and J. Verikios) and the fiscal effects of immigration on the economy. Some scientists study migration in the context of such socio-economic parameters as the impact on poverty (R. Adams, J. Page, A. Kemal, G. Rame, C. Croft, Hein de Haas, S. Drinkwater, P. Levin), a category of investment effects of cash transfers of labor migrants is reflected in the studies by C. Drinkwater et al. But despite, the theoretical aspects of international migration processes should be detected.

The purpose of the paper. The purpose of the article is to determine theoretical and instrumental principles of the migration.

The main body and results of the research. Migration refers to the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location.

People tend to migrate due to several factors and those factors are broken into the following categories such as economic, political and environment, etc.

Since the last century migration topic has been a hot topic because over the last few decades we have seen countless number of people migrating from the third world countries to the first world countries in a hope of a bright future. Using both illegal and legal ways of migration which has tremendous impact on both sides the home country of the immigrants in terms of loss of human capital also known as brain drain, young population specifically and on the host country where an immigrant could be either a burden to the government or an asset if he or she has outstanding skills that could be needed by the host country. We can't

ignore many immigrants who lost their lives recently trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea, others who were jailed and deported back to their home countries and others who were shot dead trying to settle in countries where immigrants are not welcomed. However, migration can be a fundamental tool to a sustainable business development of a given country once effectively organized, properly managed and more importantly strongly regulated, an example here goes to countries like: USA, Canada, Australia and many westernized European countries whereby they attract a certain number of immigrants every year from developing countries either in form of refugees or in form of lottery green card which is commonly popular in USA and statistics show that these immigrants have contributed tremendously on the sustainable development of the above highlighted countries especially in the sector of businesses.

Here are few impacts of labor migration on business development:

Labor migration led to increased productivity: for instance, in friendly immigrant countries like Australia, Canada, and USA. Statistic shows that Canada itself attracted 72.2 % of all immigrants with a university degree for the past five years and are now employed and their skills therefore increased productivity as well as reduced the disparity between labor demand and labor supply in the past five years.

Labor migration has contributed to the increase of taxes example goes for USA. Immigrants pay the same taxes as all other Americans – federal income tax, social security tax, Medicare tax, property tax, state income tax, sales tax, and so on. The taxes they pay help to cover federal and state services that benefit communities everywhere. In 2014, immigrants paid an estimated \$328 billion in state, local, and federal taxes. Immigrants paid more than a quarter of all taxes in California, and they paid nearly a quarter of all taxes in New York and New Jersey and that figure is also large than GDP of many countries where immigrants originate from. As we all know taxes enable government to develop modern infrastructure such as: roads, railroads, ports, airports, schools, hospitals, military and all of these elements once well-developed have a direct impact on business development in a certain country. Roads, railroads, ports, airports facilitate the smooth delivery of raw materials, finished products, schools produce skills needed by businesses, hospitals provide health care services to all business stakeholders and military insures security of businesses and businesses stakeholders too. Hence, leads to business development.

Despite the fact that migration might have positive impact once properly managed, and strongly regulated on the host country, in the other hand, migration might lead to the following impact on the business development of the home country of an immigrant:

Lack of skilled labor: As we have seen above most of people who tend to migrate nowadays are those highly skilled labor with high qualification and this leads to huge gap in terms of labor demand and labor supply whereby most domestic businesses find themselves hiring unskilled labor, hence leads to poor performance and inadequate performance leads to poor productivity which therefore leads to the close down of a business. Statistics show that 95% of all start-up businesses in developing world close its doors within 5 years mostly due to lack of adequate skills and knowledge.

Promotion of business development: FDI (foreign direct investment): migration leads to promotion of domestic business development once the immigrants decide to invest back home in terms of foreign direct investment and a good example goes to Israel whereby most of Israeli or Jews immigrants have a certain unforced financial contribution and knowledge based contribution they owe to their home country and their contribution made Israel one the most powerful technological hub in the world with a diversity of renowned companies that range from IT, agriculture mixed with technology as well as military technologies and all of this made Israel one the benchmark in the world of contemporary technology.

In a nutshell, if labor migration is effectively coordinated, properly managed and strongly regulated can be of a profound benefit for both host and home country by reducing the disparity between where there is a labor deficit and a labor surplus, it can also lead to domestic business development through both foreign direct investment of financial resources as well as human resources

Migration is not always bad and impactful in a negative way once it is well organized, effectively managed and strongly regulated it can be advantageous on the host and home country of the immigrant and therefore leads to an indispensable contribution to the sustainable development of both sides. Migration networks as well between host and home countries may lead to the promotion of entrepreneurship throughout migrant remittances, foreign direct investment more precisely in terms of capital flow, knowledge and skills transfer, hence results into more job creation besides, government must work with entrepreneurs in order to promote entrepreneurship as well as availing those subsidies if needed.

In order to come up with empirical data the following research methods will be used during our study:

Descriptive qualitative method;

Descriptive quantitative method;

Correlation and regression analysis.

Briefly, in this research we will emphasis more on the theoretical and instrumental principles of the impact of migration on the sustainable development of the country such as: human capital where highly skilled personnel may migrate to a highly developed country and add value to the development of the host country. In other hand, a less skilled person can migrate to a highly developed country and acquire some skills and go back to this country and add value to his country's development and an example goes to students from less developed countries that acquire skills abroad and go back home and apply those skills to develop their home countries. Lastly, this research will be dealing with the subject matter related to the human migration and its impact on the sustainable development of the country in terms of theoretical and instrumental principles and it aims at addressing the following questions:

1. What are the key push and pull factors of people to resettle or migrate?
2. Are there any impacts associated with migration to a country?
3. What are the mechanisms and policies to curb and to convince the immigrants their role to the sustainable development of their home country?
4. What are the tools to retain and empower human capital back home especially young people in order to avoid their migration?
5. Does migration contribute to the sustainable development of the country?
6. To what extent immigrants or migration contribute to the sustainable development of a country?

Concept also known as definition is one of the basic aspect of any study because the whole contents of a subject depend strongly on concept and approaches. A concept can be termed as an idea of a specific theme. However, Different scholars have tried to define the concept of migration distinctly because of their different approaches. While geographers have emphasized on the time and space significance of mobility, sociologists have laid stress on social consequences of mobility whereas importance to economic aspect of migration has been given by the economists. Literal meaning of "Migration" is "shifting of people or an individual or group of individuals from one cultural area to another, which may be permanent or temporary". In Webster's dictionary, the term has been defined as "the act or an instance of moving from one country, region to settle in another". Secondly it as defined as "an act of moving from one area to another in search of work". According to many individuals, the simplest meaning of the word migration can be a simple shift in the physical space. But it would be interesting to note that meaning of migration is changing simultaneously with the passage of time. Now-a-days, both the scope and definition of migration have become more complicated i.e. only mobility in physical state cannot define the concept of migration.

The detailed summarizing of definitions is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Definitions of migration [summarized by the authors]

Definition (USE THE AUTHOR'S DEFINITION)	Author name	Reference/source
Migration is a change in physical area.	Smith , T.	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding , Smith ,T. (p. 115)).
LEE, E.S (1969) proposed another theory of migration which involved some issues on various cyclical migration i.e. according to the author movement such as from villages to urban areas by people and visits back to the home town during their active could not be considered as migration unless it is done for the last time at retirement.	Lee , E.S	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration in-depth understanding, Lee, S(p. 115).)
Theodore Laplow came up with another scenario of the concept definition of migration by including the change of residence without necessarily touching the occupation, but however if we analyze deeply this concept a change of residence usually involves the occupational shift of any type.	Theodore Laplow	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Theodore laplow (p. 115)).
Eisenstaedt, broaden Lee, concept of migration which posed it limit of change in physical space only by adding in the transitional shift of an individual or group from one society to another. Eisenstaedt also	Eisenstaedt	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Eisenstaedt

mentioned that this movement includes leaving one social settlement and settling another one permanently. If we analyze his concept we failed to come up with the motivation behind someone or groups' movement from one geographical area to another. Eisenstaedt also mentioned that this movement includes leaving one social settlement and settling another one permanently. If we analyze his concept we failed to come up with the motivation behind someone or groups' movement from one geographical area to another.		(p. 116)).
Weinberg appears relatively flexible because he viewed human migration as the change of place permanently or temporarily for a particular duration of time as in case of seasonal workers. If people maintain multiple residences in city, town and village, then his frequency of movement will help in deciding his status as a migrant.	Weinberg	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Weinberg (p. 116)).
According to Baker, "migration is the act of moving from one spatial unit to another".	Baker	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Baker (p. 116))
Hagerstrand has studied the Swedish migration fields and he has defined migration in terms of change in the centre of gravity and has defined that an individual's mobility depends upon the change in the Centre of gravity, for example termini of journey to work, recreational and shopping movements may remain same, while there will be change in inter-urban move	Hagerstrand	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Hagerstrand (p. 116))
Arnold Rose. His definition establishes the relationship between migration and the growth of population although indirectly. According to him, migration does not add or subtract from the total population of world, but it can have hand effect on the total population by involving the movement of people from areas where they are likely to reproduce less to areas where they are likely to reproduce more or vice versa	Arnold Rose	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept of theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Arnold Rose (p. 117))
In the study of movement of people in Ghana, Fortes distinguishes mobility which he restricts to movement within boundaries and migration in which person crosses borders.	Fortes	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Fortes (p. 117)).
In Indian context, this approach poses certain problems. Safa has expressed her view that "Migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon though non-economic factors obviously have some bearing. Most studies concur that migrants leave their area of origin primarily because of lack of employment opportunities and with the hope of finding better opportunities elsewhere".	Safa	(https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/37372/9/09_chapter%203.pdf , concept and theories of migration an in-depth understanding by Safa (p. 117).)

After evaluating all the definitions of different scholars in the table 1.1 we come to find out that most of them have stressed upon time and space but none of them has laid stress on socio-economic repercussion. After considering socio economic concept i.e. consequences of socio economic migration, a new definition will be required which will study three dimensions of human migration i.e. time, space and socio economic implications. Therefore, migration can be defined as permanent or semi-permanent movement from one place to another which leads to culture diffusion and social integration.

While describing the migration and taking into account different concepts of it we should determine the difference between migration and mobility. We have summarized the definition of mobility by different scientists in the table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Definitions of mobility [summarized by the authors]

Definitions	Author's name	Reference
(Weeks 1999) a mover is someone who can make a temporary mobility or movement without necessary disrupting his activities i. e without changing his/ her everyday life for example her job or school, purchasing at the same grocery and befriending with the same people.	Weeks	(https://family.jrank.org/pages/1173/Migration.html) Weeks (1999), types of migration, theories of migration, family and global economy.
Clarke, J.I defined mobility by giving examples such as: the regular movement of pastoral nomads, short-term movement of tourists and the movement of commuters on the daily basis are all considered as mobility instead of migration because they involve no semi-permanent or permanent settlement in the new area.	Clarke, J.I	(clarke, population geography , 1965), p. 123
According Ghosh, R.C (1998, 86 p.) when people leave one place and go to a new place for a temporary span of time it is not migration from the demographic point of view it rather mobility .	Ghosh, R.C	(Ghosh, 1987), fundamentals of population geography. P. 34.
Zelinsky, V. (1971, pp. 219-225) stressed that territorial movements, commuters, holiday-makers, students moving from family home and college are temporarily mobility that are designated as circulation instead of migration.	Zelinsky, V.	(Zelinsky, 1971), the hypothesis of mobility transition, geographical review, Worcester.

After critically analyzing above different theoretical aspects of migration, we've realized that most scholars tried to deeply analyze and define the term migration wisely but in another hand scholars contradicted one another. For example, Kings provided a difference between a mover and a migrant while Chandna's definition of migration rely primarily on distance, Kings stressed that defining migration depend on the political , socio-economic and migration law and regulations of each country which simply means that there is no universal conventional definition of migration. Clarke stated that due to the fact that many scholars define migration as a displacement that involves a shift in settlement of a substantial period of time and he also stated that the exclusion of pastoral nomads, seasonal tourists and movement of daily commuters are not justified enough and their exclusion has no strong ground and therefore according to his analysis coming with a clear conclusion of migration is very complex and problematic. And lastly Newman's analysis highlighted that migration is primarily defined by a researcher or a scholar basing on his / her interest or objective. Newman's analysis has some ground because it takes into account the motivation and the interest of each individual researcher involved in defining migration. Kings' analysis of migration makes sense too because political, socio-economic and migration laws and regulations are fundamental elements to take into consideration while defining migration instead of defining it basing on a universal convention or basing solely on someone's interest or objective as Newman J.L stated above in his analysis. However, further research needs to be done while defining migration the world is dynamic, rules and regulations are adjusted constantly and furthermore most scholars bypassed an important element which can shift the meaning of migration. It allows people working anywhere from anywhere in the world without necessarily moving physically for example, someone can work in Berlin while enjoying his coffee in Manhattan, New York city (and this example explain how migration understanding and definition should be modified to cope with the dynamism of the technological world instead of relying on old elements such as, national boundaries, time, distance, place, etc).

Conclusions. All in all migration can be termed as a displacement that involves the shift of one national boundaries to another. Time is used a key element to determine whether migration is permanent or

semi-permanent. Distance and space determine if migration is international or internal migration and many researchers emphasized on place, time, space, distance, political, socio-economic and migration laws and regulations to give their grounded viewpoints on migration. However, no one took into account the nature of the changing world and technology cause these two elements can be of paramount importance while defining migration and therefore further research needs to be done in order to come up with a much reliable definition that comply with the dynamic world instead of relying primarily on non-changing elements or conventional definition of migration and hence, this research will thereafter suggest a definition that comply with the technological world we are living in.

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Черниш Ірина Володимирівна, доктор економічних наук, доцент. **Ісаак Душіме**, аспірант. Національний університет «Полтавська політехніка імені Юрія Кондратюка». **Теоретичні та інструментальні принципи міграції**. Розглянуто основні теоретичні аспекти міграції. Зазначено, що ефективна координація, належне управління й жорстке регулювання трудової міграції може принести значну користь як для приймаючої, так і для країн-походження мігрантів, зменшуючи розбіжність між дефіцитом робочої сили та її надлишком; це також може призвести до внутрішнього розвитку бізнесу через прямі іноземні інвестиції як фінансових, так і людських ресурсів. З'ясовано, що з минулого століття тема міграції була гарячою, оскільки за останні кілька десятиліть ми спостерігали незліченну кількість людей, які мігрували з країн «третього світу» до країн «першого світу» з надією на світле майбутнє. Використання як незаконних, так і легальних шляхів міграції, що має величезний вплив на обидві сторони країни іммігрантів з точки зору втрати людського капіталу, також відомого як відтік мозку, зокрема молодого населення, та країни перебування, де іммігрант може бути або тягарем для уряду, або активом, якщо він чи вона мають видатні навички, які можуть знадобитися країні перебування. Міграція може бути основним інструментом для сталого розвитку бізнесу певної країни, коли вона ефективно організовується, належним чином керується і, що важливіше, значно регулюється. Наприклад, це стосується таких країн, як США, Канада, Австралія та багато країн Європи, котрі залучають щороку кількість іммігрантів із країн, що розвиваються, або у формі біженців, або у формі лотереї «зелена карта», яка є загальноприйнятою у США. І статистика показує, що ці іммігранти зробили величезний внесок у сталий розвиток вищезазначених країн, особливо в секторі бізнесу.

Ключові слова: трудова міграція, теорії міграції, міграційні процеси, економічний розвиток.

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Chernysh Iryna, DSc in Economics, Assistant Professor. **Dushime Isaac**, PhD student. National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic». **Theoretical and Instrumental Principles of the Migration**. Main theoretical aspects of migration are considered. It is noted that if labour migration is effectively coordinated, properly managed and strongly regulated can be of a profound benefit for both host and home country by reducing the disparity between where there is a labour deficit and a labour surplus, it can also lead to domestic business development through both foreign direct investment of financial resources as well as human resources. Since the last century migration topic has been a hot topic because over the last few decades we have seen countless number of people migrating from the third world countries to the first world countries in a hope of a bright future. Using both illegal and legal ways of migration which has tremendous impact on both sides the home country of the immigrants in terms of loss of human capital also known as brain drain, young population specifically and on the host country where an immigrant could be either a burden to the government or an asset if he or she has outstanding skills that could be needed by the host country.

Key words: Labor migration, migration theories, migratory processes, economic development.