

УДК 331.556.4

Sarvutyte-Gailiuniene M.,
Streimikiene D.,

Vilnius University Kaunas Faculty of Humanities, ЛИТВА

THE THEORETICAL ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Migration has many definitions. It involves any movement of people, i.e. in one state or crossing its borders; for a long or short period; voluntary or compulsory; on purpose to find other place of work or unemployment; legal and illegal; migration in order to change political, social, economic, cultural or other environment. A remarkably increased migration mobility of population is considered to be as one of the features of the development of modern society. Many fundamental works intended for the analysis of the topic of the causes and the consequences of migration have been prepared at the theoretical level. There are many foreign authors who analyse migration, the factors of "push" and "pull", "brain drain" caused by migration. However, they do not propose any specific measures how to handle the problems caused by migration.

Keywords: migration, complex problem, theories, international.

ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ОСНОВИ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ

Сарвутіте-Гаїліунієне М., Стреїмікієне Д.

Міграція має багато визначень. Вона включає в себе будь-який рух людей, тобто в одній державі або перетині кордону; протягом тривалого періоду або короткого; добровільною чи обов'язковою; з метою знайти інше місце роботи або внаслідок безробіття; легальна і нелегальна; міграція з метою зміни політичного, соціального, економічного, культурного чи іншого середовища. Міграція значно підвищує мобільність населення і вважається однією з особливостей розвитку сучасного суспільства. Багато фундаментальних праць, що призначені для аналізу причин і наслідків міграції, були підготовлені на теоретичному рівні. Є багато зарубіжних авторів, які аналізують міграції, фактори "виштовхування" і "вितягування", "витік мізків", викликаних міграцією. Тим не менш, вони не пропонують будь-яких конкретних заходів, як вирішити проблеми, викликаними міграцією.

Ключові слова: міграція, складна проблема, теорії, міжнародний.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ МИГРАЦИИ

Сарвутіте-Гаїліунієне М., Стреїмікієне Д.

Миграция имеет много определений. Она включает в себя любое движение людей, то есть в одном государстве или пересечении границы; в течение длительного периода или короткого; добровольное или обязательное; с целью найти место работы или вследствие безработицы; легальная и нелегальная; миграция с целью изменения политической, социальной, экономической, культурной или иной среды. Миграция

значительно повышает мобильность населения и считается одной из особенностей развития современного общества. Многие фундаментальные работы, предназначенные для анализа причин и последствий миграции, были подготовлены теоретически. Есть много зарубежных авторов, анализирующих миграции, факторы "выталкивания" и "вытягивания", "утечка мозгов", вызванные миграцией. Тем не менее, они не предлагают каких-либо конкретных мер, как решить проблемы, вызванные миграцией.

Ключевые слова: миграция, сложная проблема, теории, международный.

Introduction. Today's migration shows the highest ever mobility of people that has involved approximately 200 million of world population. Migration is becoming an increasingly complex problem in social, cultural, political, religious and economical aspects and no state can avoid the consequences of migration of any form. The current global migration rates equal to 3 percent, while in Lithuania this rate amounts to 18 percent. Therefore, it can be said that Lithuania lost its demographic balance at the end of the 20th century. The longstanding changes of demographic processes (birth rate, family evolution, mortality rate, migration) are huge in scales, rapid in rates, essential by content and deviating from the demographic development of advanced countries. Many fundamental works intended for the analysis of the topic of the causes and the consequences of migration have been prepared at the theoretical level. There are many foreign authors who analyse migration, the factors of "push" and "pull", "brain drain" caused by migration. However, they do not propose any specific measures how to handle the problems caused by migration. The following authors wrote about migration: Ehrenberg and Smith (1996); Fuglerud (2001); Issac (2000), White and Woods (1980); Porter (2002); Skeldon (2005); Bogardi (2007), etc. Lithuanian authors, who have been analysing migration are as follows: Kazlauskienė [1] and Mrazauskienė (2003); Matiušaitytė (2003) [5], Kripaitis and Romikaitytė (2005); Krumplytė and Obrikaitė (2005), Sipavičienė (2006) [9], etc. The Centre for Strategic Studies (2006) has carried out a consistent analysis and has prepared a long-term strategy of Lithuanian State. The Civil Society Institute and the Lithuanian Free Market Institute have carried out the analyses of the same kind (2005, 2006).

The limitation of the theories of migration. Various theories can be found in the scientific literature on economics, which analyse the process of migration. However, the systemic-holistic approach becomes more and more popular, i.e. Lind 2008, Castles 2008, Kritz and Zlotnik (1992). Strict allocation between those who have been analysing why and how migration has occurred (Borjas, 1989; Massey et al., 1993, 1998; Bauer, Zimmermann, 1995; Öberg, 1997) and those who have been analysing the situation of migrants in host countries and the processes of integration in the society (Hart, 1975; J. Van Dijk, 1986) is being gradually denied. The first group demonstrated a great interest in the development of the country; therefore, mainly economists, political economists and geographers have been working in this group. The second group was represented by sociologists, anthropologists, the scholars of cultural studies, political scientists, education experts, etc. Due to complexity of this process and persistent possibility to explain its causality in four levels, i.e. individual, family, national and global, it is difficult to formulate a versatile theory of migration process that would explain migration nature and factors, formation of flows.

Transformation of migration theories and connection between these theories are evident in scientific literature (see Fig. 1).

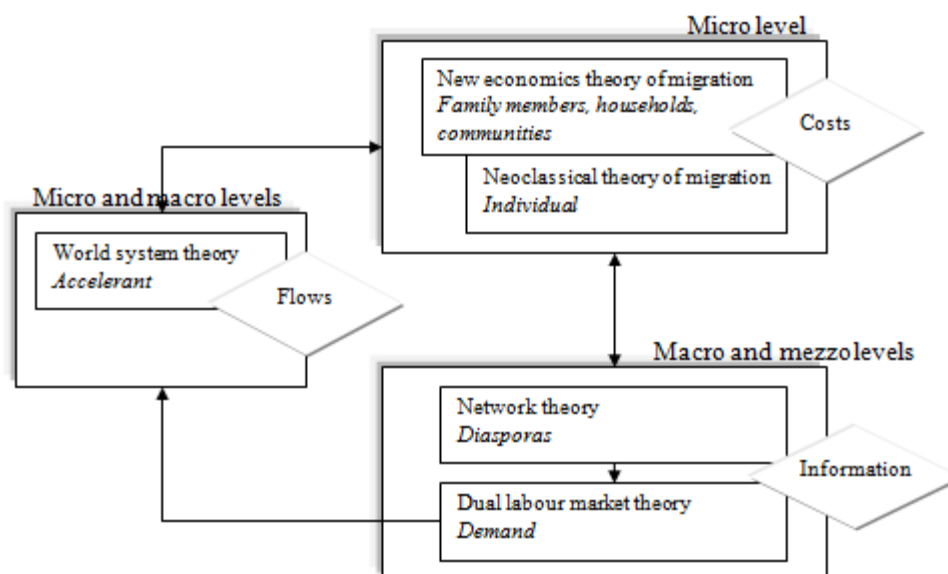


Fig. 1. Interconnection between migration theories

Source: created by the author based on [10].

Micro and macro levels, the costs of migration, information and flows are important aspects for universal migration theory. Neoclassical theory of migration and new theory of economic migration analyse the costs of economic migration. The fact that the costs are being calculated at different levels determines the main difference of these theories. The latter theories are related to the theory of migration network that describes relations between migrant and his family members who continue to live in the country of origin, because the migrant provides the information (voluntarily or as commercial favour) about the situation in the labour market and the opportunity to be employed for the lowest costs of migration. It can be argued that mutual connection between neoclassical theory of migration, new theory of economic migration and the network of migration exists because recipient of information communicates with information provider in order to satisfy their own needs (recipient of information seeks to be employed, whereas information provider seeks to find an employee). Neoclassical theory of migration and new theory of economic migration are associated with world-systems theory because economically developed centres within the country, the same as economically developed countries, are the points of attraction of migration.

Theoretically there exist four main groups of theories, which explain the process of migration and can be identified as follows: a) neoclassical theory of migration, b) new theory of economic migration, the theories of social welfare and the capitalism literature of state and diversities (transnational), c) the theories of world systems and dual labour market, d) the theories of migration network. It is stated in the modern literature on migration that due to the multiplicity of migration process these theoretical methods cannot be separated but perceived as complementary to each other although they suggest different hypotheses.

Independent variables of migration theories. The general assumption of the main theories is as follows: migration is primarily stimulated by rational economic considerations. Relative costs and benefits, mostly financial, also psychological are being assessed. In order to assess decisive factors for individual decisions of migrants, it is necessary to look at the wider economic context, i.e. the countries, which send migrants and host countries. This results in the analysis of labour

migration in the systemic level, i.e. *the dyad* of countries, which shows that countries tend to form a unique matrix from the macroeconomic, structural and political aspect, as well as the micro-level factors, which affect the decisions of individual migrants and change in accordance with the range of the aspects of individual level (i.e. the level of skills, profession, social or family status and age). At the time, the mechanism of the migrants' decision to emigrate has been analysed in the scientific literature. The factors, which determine migration, can be traditionally understood as *pull factors*, which serve as the motives of work in the target country. Higher wages and open migration policy can be identified as such motives. In order to fully understand the process of migration, additional aspects must be analysed, i.e. the opportunities and existence of social network that consists of certain ethnic groups or nations; *push factors* (low wages, inferior standard of living, high unemployment), poor investigational opportunities in the country of origin. Variables (income inequality and economic structure) often determine the formation of skills of migrants and their employment because they are based on economic well-being and determine temporal process of migration. It is likely that at that time ethnic relatives (diaspora) will form the flows of migration more purposefully.

Classification of the factors, which influence the scale of migration. Prior to the analysis of the factors, which influence migration, it should be noted that these factors may have a different effect depending on the circumstance whether migration takes place for the first time or "the chain of migration" is active. Neoclassical theory of migration, which analyses the process of migration, uses the concepts of *push* and *pull* factors. The country will act as the object, which attracts emigrants when the following conditions exist: (1) the countries must differ economically, geographically and technologically, and (2) "pull" factors of attraction must be stronger than "push" factors.

Mansoor and Quillin [7] present the grouping of "push" factors: economic and demographic; religious and cultural; health (medical); and political. During the analysis of migration, it is necessary to assess personal qualities and characteristics of individuals. "Push" and "pull" factors may unequally influence different persons. The following factors are attributed to "pull" factors: higher wages, better economic situation of other countries, demographic policy (the goal to attract young workforce), lower unemployment rate (Krieger, 2002). "Push" factors are the same, only with worse indicators, e.g. low social guarantees, high unemployment rate, low wages. The countries, which have insufficient number of qualified workers, may attract necessary specialists if they apply "pull" factors.

Janušauskas [4] states that the following dual factors at the same time lead to migration: expelling from the location in which the person lives at particular moment (push factors) and the ones, which attract to the location of intended migration of the person (pull factors). The neoclassical model of "push and pull" in the publication of the Public Policy and Management Institute (2008) is supplemented with the costs of decision-making and the emigration, which are included in the following six groups of variables: assessment of future perspectives, assessment of present situation, accessibility of information about benefit and costs of emigration, a possibility to transfer competences, assessment of future perspectives and assessment of present situation.

The allocation of factors into three main groups, i.e. macro-economic, micro-economic and non-economic, is the most common allocation of factors applied when analysing the causes of migration [1;3;5;6]. It should be noted that Kvainauskaitė [3] distinguishes the third group of

specific factors: state policy, immigration quotas and emigration barriers, political repressions and wars, ecological factors of the country. Such causes like political repressions and wars are mostly common in Asian and African countries. Grouping of migration factors is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Migration factors

Macroeconomic factors	<i>Wages, employment and unemployment rate in the country, the forecasted economic indicators, the economic situation of the country, the legal system, tax policy, social security, human capital-raising opportunities for industrial countries similarity.</i>
The micro-economic factors	<i>Gender, age, education, life - cycle stage, marital status, transactional costs.</i>
Non-economic factors	<i>Culture of the language, religion, political situation, personal beliefs and provisions of awareness, innovation, social integration, distance, a way of life.</i>

Source: compiled by the author referring to [1;3;5;6].

Čiarnienė et al. [2] identifies the factors, which influence migration as miscellaneous public processes, which determine self-determination of the individual himself. Sipavičienė [9], Pukeliėnė et al. [8] distinguish four groups of factors, which induce migration from the native country: structural factors inducing emigration in developing societies; structural factors, which attract immigrants in developed industry societies; the motives, aims and objectives (personal) of actors who react to these factors as they migrate to foreign countries; social and economic structures, which arise as they integrate sending and host societies (Fig. 2).

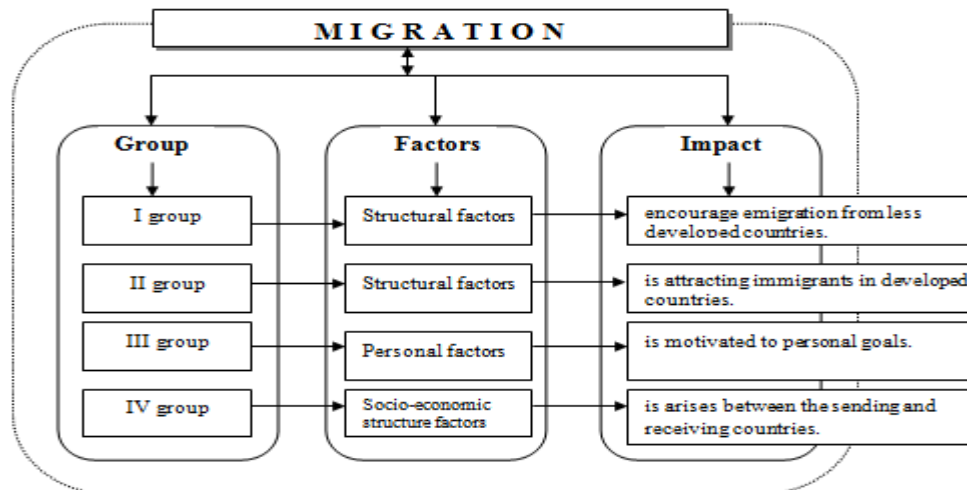


Figure 2. Factors and outcomes of international migration

Source: [8].

Conclusions. In summary it can be said therefore that that the general factors, which affect migration are demographic, cultural, political, legal, economic, social, psychological, geographical and the ones, which are associated with security. Only some factors, which influence decisions of migration, such as economic and political, partly social, demographic and cultural, are within the limits of governmental competence or ductile to governmental measures. Migration (especially labour migration) is influenced mostly by economic factors. Theoretically speaking, a person will emigrate if benefit of emigration exceeds the costs of emigration.

In order to carry out the research of migration, it is not enough to hypothetically classify migration factors. Accurate and precise estimates of the factors are necessary too.

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