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Article



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FACTORS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE RISE IN INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL MIGRANT CASES

Abstract: In the modern world, the majority of countries are aimed at attracting qualified specialists, which allows women who have education and have competencies in their professional field, when looking for work abroad, they are able to get a job in their specialty. The gender theory of migration identifies independent labor migration of women as the main one.

Key words: The international labor market, female labor migration, genital theory of migration, cross-cultural and social adaptation of staff.

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Introduction

In the second half of the XX century. Humanity has become a witness to the insurmountable and irreversible power of globalization processes, which one way or another covered all spheres of public life and create a global system of mutual dependence of the countries and peoples of the world.

Globalization processes in combination with rapid changes in global political and economic systems contributed to a sharp inconsistent of world migration flows, led to the formation of a rewarding new migration situation in the world, the most important characteristic blacks are¹:

- unprecedented expansion of the scope and geography of international miracle;
- transformation of the structure of international migration flows;
- the decisive importance of economic and, above all, labor migration;
- Curly growth and structural “insurmount” of illegal immigration;
- growth in scale and expansion of the geography of forced migrations;

- increase in the significance of the international migration of the population in the demographic development of the modern world;
- dual nature of modern migration policy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Already only the scale of international migration makes it possible to talk about it as a phenomenon of global significance. According to the UN population, in 2019, there were more than 190 million “classic” international migrants (that is, people living in the countries where they were born) were almost 61 % of them in developed countries (see Table 1). Otherwise, at present, one of every 35 inhabitants of the globe is a “class” international migrant, while in developed countries, every tenth resident is an international migrant, while in developing countries- only every 70-th resident.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We note that these figures do not include illegal migrants, the number of which, according to various estimates, is from 20 to 35 million people,

¹ Abdurazakova N. G. Gender and migration: (to the formulation of the problem) // Bulletin of the Chuvash University. 2017. No. 3. P. 326-330.

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international tourists, whose number in 2020 exceeded 900 million people, as well as long-term, seasonal, pendulum and episodic migrants. In fact, if we talk about all categories of the population, in one

form or another involved in international migration flows, then, in essence, every sixth resident of the globe is an international migrant!

Table 1. The number of international migrants, 1960–2019.

	The number of international migrants, million people					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2019
The world as a whole	75,46	81,34	99,28	154,95	176,74	190,63
Developed regions	32,31	38,36	47,46	82,37	105,00	115,40
Developing regions	43,15	42,97	51,82	72,58	71,73	75,24
Europe	14,24	18,79	21,89	49,38	58,22	64,12
Africa	9,13	9,94	14,10	16,35	16,50	17,07
Asia	28,48	27,82	32,11	49,89	50,30	53,29
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,01	5,68	6,08	6,98	6,28	6,63
North America	12,51	12,99	18,09	27,60	40,39	44,49
Australia and Oceania	2,13	3,03	3,75	4,75	5,05	5,03

Source: Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2019 Revision. Интернет-источник. Режим доступа: <http://esa.un.org/migration>

The indicator of the growth of international migration is also an increase in the share of international migrants in the population of the host countries. Despite the fact that in the world context, the share of international migrants in the total population increased slightly (from 2.5 % in 1960 to 3.0 % in 2019), changes at the level of individual countries were much more significant. So, if in 1960 only in 27 countries of the world the share of migrants in the population exceeded 10 %, then in 2019 there were already 502 such countries.

The regional features of the international migration of the population deserve undoubted attention. Despite the fact that most international migrants come from developing countries, modern migration are not just a movement “from south to north” or “from east to west”; About a third of legal international migrants move from one developing country to another and the same share moves from developing to developed countries. In other words, the number of migrants who are stumping from the south to the south approximately balances the number of migrants moving from the South to the North.

Table 2. Regional structure of international migration, 1960–2019.

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2019
World at large	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Developed regions	42,8	47,2	47,8	53,2	57,5	59,4	60,5
Developing regions	57,2	52,8	52,2	46,8	42,5	40,6	39,5
Europe	18,9	23,1	22,1	31,9	33,5	32,9	33,6
Africa	12,1	12,2	14,2	10,6	10,9	9,3	9,0
Asia	37,7	34,2	32,4	32,2	28,6	28,5	28,0
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,0	7,0	6,1	4,5	3,7	3,6	3,5
North America	16,6	16,0	18,2	17,8	20,3	22,9	23,9
Australia and Oceania	2,8	3,7	3,8	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,6

Source: United Nations. Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2019 Revision. Интернет-источник. Режим доступа: <http://esa.un.org/migration>

Over the past 50 years, significant changes have occurred in the regional diversion of international migrants. If in 1960 most of the international migrants (57.2 %) were in developing regions, then at present more than 60 % of international migrants falls on developed regions of the world. Currently, the region with the greatest number of international migrants is

Europe (more than 64 million people in 2019), followed by Asia (53.3 million people), North America (44.5 million people) and Africa (17, 1 million people).

Thus, international migration flows have turned into a global phenomenon that has an impact on all aspects of the life of the global society.

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At the present stage of development, three levels of migration policy can be distinguished: international, regional and national. At the same time, the dual nature of the migration policy is clearly manifested at all three levels: both on the international (as a result of the contradictions between the interests of interior organizations and the national interests of individual states), and on the regional and interstate (as the existence of counteracting tendencies of liberalization of migration regimes Inside the integration regional unions and the tightening of their migration policy in relation to the citizens of the third that are not included in this association), and at the national level (as a contradiction between demographic and economic interests, on the one hand, and considerations of political and social safe-style-on the other)².

Labor migration gives women the opportunity to secure a higher standard of living for themselves and her family, change housing to more comfortable, give good education to children, which was confirmed by 91.0 % of migrated women surveyed.

High wages, the ability to undergo training and improve their qualifications, career prospects, obtaining professional experience, an attractive compensation package - these are the main driving motives for the search for work for women in the international labor market. When employing in a foreign company, in addition to material motivation by women, the desire for professional growth, self-realization, the desire to occupy a prestigious position in a promising organization.

The statistics of international labor migration shows that, despite the decent wages, a good compensation package, from 20.0 to 40.0 % of migrants coming to work from another country, return home during the first year of work. For companies, this means that all investments will be lost, and for migrants - disappointment and unfulfilled hopes.

A poll of migrants who returned to their homeland shows that the main reason for returning is an inability to adapt in a new cultural environment. Sticking up to work in a foreign company, women face the main types of adaptation: cross-cultural, social and professional. According to the majority, the most difficult are cross-cultural and social adaptations.

There are three main stages of adaptation in the new cultural environment of the employee who came to work³:

1) He or she likes everything, interestingly, he wanted this for a long time and is happy to take work;

2) inspiration passes, a cultural shock arises. The survey shows that this stage begins 3-4 months after arriving in the country and labor and lasts from 3 to 6 months. It is during this period that disappears. A person does not understand his/her new situation, feels lost, asks himself/herself: "Why did I do this?", "Why am I here?";

3) If the second stage is successful, then an ordinary life begins: he/she safely integrates into society- "gets used", starting to enjoy both from work and from living in a new country. If the stage of cultural shock is delayed, the employee comes to the conclusion that "everything is terrible", he/she does not like working in this company and life in the new country. In this case, he returns to his/her homeland.

CONCLUSION

The main measures of cross-cultural adaptation, which are currently used, are the following:

- trainings for employees, during which a complete income about the country is provided (features of residence, communication, culture, etc.);

- trainings for family members of a new employee;

- additional courses of intensive study of the country's language of the country, where emphasis is on professional vocabulary;

- Preliminary introductory visits to the country.

In a package of support measures of social adaptation, such benefits are most often included:

- help in hiring housing;

- compensation for costs associated with the move of the family;

- Ensuring the education of children.

An analysis of current trends shows that the higher the level of the treatment of women-migrants, the more often they take all children with them, and this is what accelerates the process of socialization in the new country. According to sociological surveillance, the migrants who are moving with children are much higher in the local society: it is carried out not only through labor activities, but including through children, their school or kindergarten life, visits to children's institutions.

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³ Migration policy: diagnosis, challenges, suggestions M.: Center Strategist. Development, 2018. 54 p.

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