

Movement Factors of Labor Migration

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Abstract: *The article describes unemployment and its consequences, as well as the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on the labor market, the level of unemployment in some countries and its impact on the economy, the direction of overcoming unemployment. to draw conclusions from the analysis of the problems and their impact on migration through data from sociological research researched.*

Keywords: Unemployment, structural unemployment, agglomeration, migration, society, state, labor force.

Introduction

In the process of integration and globalization of the world economy in the XXI century, labor migration also has a special place.

Factors related to labor migration are unexpected and unpredictable.

Despite the fact that the question of international migration is in the center of attention of the media center, a very significant population within the country is moving from different settlements. that is, not from villages to cities, but from economically backward districts to well-developed cities

Although the process of migration to large cities, especially in South and East Africa, is high, most internal migration in developing countries is due to migration from backward rural areas such as western Kenya, Bihar, India to central and more developed areas. At the same time, most of these migration flows are temporary. When the border was moved from national of the people of the state, will drift away to a distance of small size. A big part of the process occurs in migration adjacent to each other. This is especially in relation to developing countries is justice.

The process of stimulating and useful working power agglomerated joyful funds. The working position of the power excess on the theory of migration work ahead than to note that "ekzagen" the growth and organization of the work place was asoslanagan. This all kontsepsiyalar qualifying factor for the population are viewed as outgoing high migrasiya injury and economic losses.

Told about new theoretical look according to based on economic power (shartlangan) migration, expressed as a positive and selektsion jaraen

Aglomerasiya and migration of the labor force is expressed about the interaction of the questions later. Political offer that is, not to limit the necessary changes khuja, but naxaqoniy limit changes.

Workers and their families in danger of their power to fight with the government instead of the economy solaetgan aglomirasiyasi minion reasons to lose the motivation to leave their own men must beraetgan my husbands yonaltirish. They resolved these issues, the migration and they can replace up to raise the quality of economic growth.

Have moved to the working of power is based on economic effects, a large portion of the population and work to bring in place and moved several of layoqotlarning aloo'ida kontsentrashuviga to place the costs upon the use of algomirasiyaning gqo'shimcha brings. Funds in the range of world war two, work, power and raw materials will be limited to the flow of the world economy (the piece) to bring the cold when it hit in 1990, but finished globalizasiya to the maximum extent, and an end to restrictions on world economy (commanded to summarize) integrasiyallashdi.

Of mobility within the country and outside its funds (mobillik) is increased.

International mobility of the work force, especially after the mass movement started to decrease and now are qualified of the xix century is going to swell again in the days to come. But in this country of the population of the move process is accelerated.

So the reduction of the distance of movement of the labor force over the last hundred years, however, increased not only barriers, but also they are complex.

The most general classification is primarily migration of action in space-time is based on structural components. Classification of population migration if there are many of them on the basis of: type, condition (appearance), shape, causes, stages, migration included.

Migrasiya action not only within a country but also the state interagency can also occur. Therefore, we've two different types of migration: international (inter-state, external) and internal (within the state).

International migration and the properties of concepts like emigrasiya immigrasiya exactly is typical. Immigrasiya to read to work in any country for either a permanent or temporary (usually a long time) means to move into to live.

In many cases, replacement of citizenship (e.g., families combine) associated with there are a number of reasons.

Materials and methods

Emigrasiya to other countries, permanent or temporary (a long time) to move to live in (optional or required) means. Kontinentlararo international migration, for example, to Australia from the united states and Europe, legal in Europe for example, type of like the inside of the border differ.

Internal migration within a country from a specific region when it is in relatively speaking (settlements) to other areas and those going to come is provided.

Internal migration flows differ in the following areas: from city to city, from village to village, from the village to the city, from the city to the village. International migration in a certain sense it is also typical for these areas.

Migration (external or internal) they usually contours on tasniflayotganda farqalanadi follows: permanent (lifetime), temporary, binding, legal, illegal, labor, including seasonal, mayatnik, epizodik, commercial (trade).

Permanent (lifetime) associated with permanent residence replacement migration completely: from the village to the city or to other countries.

How enough time long-term migration, but not limited to, often pre-determined for the term work means to live in a place that is related to.

The move from one country to another is considered to be temporary working the majority of internal migration to areas of lower population and the long number (for example, to work on the contract for a few years) population is to be moved.

've forced migration specific migration is the modern appearances, it is the result of primarily political reasons.

Needless to say it's moved on to when you went internal review, it identified the individuals who download or those who move haraqatida is mandatory, especially in the movement of refugees. Another type of Soviet deportation was "border clearing." From 1930 and 1934-1935, people living in the border areas began to be displaced from their homelands: Finns, Germans, Poles from the west; from the south - Kurds, Iranians; Koreans from the Far East.

Finally, during the Second World War, there was a process of deportation of entire peoples and ethnic groups to remote areas of the country (Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Siberia). Thus, about 2 million people were evacuated.

With the disintegration of the former union, more forced migrants emerged. Currently, they include: refugees; persons granted temporary refuge; forced migrants; internally displaced persons.

Refugee status is obtained by those who are not citizens of the country, who are afraid of being persecuted for certain characteristics: race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group, political views, and who do not or do not want to enjoy the protection of the state of their citizenship. These include people who do not have a specific citizenship, cannot or do not want to go to the state of their previous place of residence. Persons who have committed crimes against peace, humanity, or other grave intentional crimes shall not be recognized as refugees. Temporary recognition is the basis for the number of individuals who qochoqxon to them as refugees, but to allow the petition to remain temporarily in the territory of russia of foreign citizens and citizenship application, you can add individuals who do not have limited. The basis for recognition as refugees, they can not have you, but will not be human on the outside deportasiya from russia.

Moved the inner person be domiciled in the territory of any one country, the cast of interethnic permanent residence as a result of the scandal is gone, but the citizens of the country who have ko'chuvchi status is mandatory.

External migration's you who is going about it another view – illegal (hidden) migration can also highlight. On the basis of his lies in the violation of the law. The control of such individuals who will be the subjects of migrant and illegal migration (the first one – going out to the citizens of russia cis countries through the territory of other countries, while the second did not repent – includes Russian citizens going out from our country to other countries) is.

Also illegal migrant to illegal foreign citizens and stateless persons coming to russia; certain requests are made in accordance with the purpose includes the person who is. Thus, illegal migrant – legal and illegal, on the basis of this, the condition later joylashayotgan illegal passing and illegal work, work in order to find individuals who had entered other countries (as tourism and h.k. private individuals called reasons) is included. Socio-organized by forms of migration, ie with the participation of state or social bodies and with their economic support (for example, migration on social challenges, organizational group of workers) and unorganized (individual), ie without the organizational and financial support of migrants carried out at the expense of, divided into forms.

Today, the number and share of individual migration in our country is constantly growing. But this does not lead to an understanding of the chaos of many migration processes.

Moreover, not only unorganized but also organized forms of migration are essentially the result of an individual's independent decision. The main difference between them is that migration in the second case is additionally supported by government agencies with special measures. The main reasons for migration are as follows: □ economic and social, (unemployment) it is often difficult to separate them (vacant agricultural lands and job-related migrations; in search of higher incomes; moving from rural to urban areas to change lifestyles and vice versa; to have a higher social status, etc. movements according to k);

- political - repatriation in connection with the avoidance of political persecution, racial and religious persecution, changes in political conditions or changes in state borders;
- military - evacuation and re-evacuation, deportation;

- ethnic (national);
- demographic (family reunification, marital migration);
- In many cases, natural conditions also played a role in migration, such as climate;
- environmental conditions - pollution of the environment, leading to disease in children and adults; as a result, parents are forced to move; environmental disasters.

At the same time, whatever the reasons for the formation of modern migration, the most important are the socio-economic reasons. Migration in many cases has a socio-economic character, primarily related to the expenditure of labor, the search for new jobs in other parts of the country or abroad. Labor migration – this constantly from other people in order to perform labor activities living area to the area (to the country) is on a voluntary basis in the legal basis of that is moved.

Foreign labor migration in the state you decide to carry out paid labour activity of the subjects of the stateless person also. To attract foreign labor migration of its citizens to other countries and sending foreign workers to work is associated with. The factors that affect labour migration in the same place into two large groups, namely economic factors and can be divided noiqtisodiy. Thus, economic factors are classified as follows in order of:

- the level of economic development of the country, that is, the labor force moved to the state of economic development strives to more countries than living itself;
- the level of economic development of the country, that is, the labor force moved to the state of economic development strives to more countries than living itself;
- I pronounced differently or the condition of the labor market of the country and the least developed countries the number of unemployed looking for work when the density of the population are ultimately left to the other;
- have good international relations established as a result of the liberalization in the economy and the share of the labor force arising include;
- the movement of capital, that is, capital import or capital as a result of the migration of skilled workers together with the withdrawal will also occur.

While noiqtisodiy factors include the following:

- political-legal factors;
- national factors;
- religious factors;
- racial factors;
- family relationship factors.

Also, the subject of migration among demographic demographic be considered an or an independent is still the debate on the ministry of science is going on. Demograflarning seen as a demographic component of migration, including evidence that iboratkı technique against the main bearing, no impact of the migration on the total number of the world's population that is equal to zero because it doesn't always equal the number of immigrants in the number of emigrantlar.

Professor V.A.Iontsevning according to demographic migration as a process that can only increase the population once again moved directly influence return migration may occur in the form of a review or not and only in this form it is the direct access to the subject demographic.

Demogarfik to the process in addition to the direct impact, indirect impact it can have towards international migration for demographic development. For example, us hardworking-born child in the family of migratlari the territory first and foremost on the principle of the right of a citizen of this country and thus, may influence the development of its demographic. On the other hand, even short-term feature that has the mass migration of the labor force is the export of the country of his birth and marriage in a negative impact on the process of business can be conducted. Or if not, the increase of the population is relatively low, the deficiency of the aging of the population and working power of the problems arising beneficially than are available countries (Russia, france, germany, italy, etc

Conclusion

In short, labor migration, like migration of the entire population, has generally accepted criteria for distinguishing between different types of migration in a space, including changing the place of permanent residence, crossing the mandatory boundaries of the territory, and keeping the migrant in a new place of residence for a long time. ends. In this regard, one of the main motives for the emergence of labor migration is the ability of the able-bodied population to have a comfortable job in order to earn high wages and to leave the country in search of the best possible employment.

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