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## **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES**

International migration is a process that affects every dimension of social existence and develops its own complex internal dynamics. The vast majority of people worldwide (approximately 97%) are not classified as migrants, yet their communities and lifestyles are often transformed as a result of international migration processes. By the beginning of the 21st century, there were hardly any societies left that could be considered «monoethnic» in terms of their homogeneity. Most countries have become diverse, multiethnic societies, while those that have not yet reached this state are steadily moving in that direction. Virtually every modern individual is born into a community where cultural elements from neighboring or distant countries are present due to processes of arrival, departure, or transit of both native and incoming populations.

The term «migration» has multiple meanings. In scientific and reference literature, the term originates from the Latin «migration» «(resettlement) and is defined as «the movement of the population within one country or from one country to another». A typical and widespread definition of migration is «the movement of people across the borders of certain territories with a change of residence permanently or for a certain period of time» [1, p. 180].

Migration can be viewed both as a system and as a process. Migration as a system represents a complex, open, and often self-regulating structure of sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, factors, and resources aimed at the territorial redistribution of the population. Migration as a process is accompanied by a series of defining stages, has its own dynamics, and leads to the territorial redistribution of the population. The migration process consists of three stages: potential migration mobility, the act of relocation, and the stage of migrants' adaptation to new living conditions.

Migration is a complex and multifaceted process, and its sociological understanding and analysis require the classification of its types, forms, and varieties. Classification occurs based on various criteria.

Depending on the nature of the boundaries crossed by migrants, three types of migration are distinguished:

- Internal migration – territorial movement of the population within the borders of the country of origin;
- International migration – territorial movement of the population involving crossing the border of the country of origin;
- Transit migration – territorial movement of the population with temporary residence in one or more countries en route to the final destination.

International migration is further subdivided into:

- Emigration – departure from one country to another for permanent residence by persons acquiring emigrant status;
  - Immigration – entry into a country by foreign citizens for permanent residence or long-term stay, acquiring immigrant status;
  - Re-immigration – voluntary return to the country of origin by emigrants acquiring re-immigrant status.
- According to temporal characteristics, two main types of migration are distinguished:
- Stationary migration – irreversible long-term residence;
  - Pendulum migration – episodic, seasonal, or temporary, with periodic return of migrants to their homeland or country of origin.

According to international classifications, five main types of international migrants are identified:

- Temporary migrants – those arriving in a country for educational purposes;
- Labor migrants – those arriving for work;
- Migrants arriving for permanent settlement;
- Migrants arriving for family reunification or creation of new families;
- Refugees and asylum seekers – those arriving in a country for humanitarian reasons.

In a broad sense, migration is the territorial movement of the population between settlements carried out by individuals called migrants. In the context of international migration, the countries of origin of migrants are referred to as «donor countries», while receiving countries are referred to as «recipient countries» [1, p. 182].

A comprehensive definition of migration is provided by Ukrainian scholar Olga Rovenchak: «Migration is the crossing of an administrative border, voluntary or forced spatial movement of individuals or groups of individuals from the place (country) of departure to the place (country) of arrival with or without legal grounds for a certain period of time or permanently, which may entail a change of permanent residence; this movement includes emigration and immigration. Hence, a migrant is a person engaged in migration» [2, c. 129].

International migration, which constitutes the object and subject of this study, has a long history but remains relatively underexplored. The first systematic scientific consideration of international migration is associated with the prominent 18-th-century thinker Adam Smith, who founded the so-called mercantilist approach to the study of international migration. According to the mercantilist concept, international migration is driven by geographic differences in income, employment, and other economic opportunities, contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction in both sending and receiving countries.

Modern scholars of international migration believe that the mercantilist concept provides a limited understanding of the causes of international migration. Most migrants do not move from the poorest countries to the wealthiest. Wealthy, industrially developed societies typically experience high levels of both immigration and emigration, as well as significant internal population movements. The volume and complexity of migration are often directly proportional to a country's level of development. This is explained by the fact that improved access to

education, information, social capital, and financial resources increases people's aspirations and ability to migrate, while better transport and communication systems facilitate the mechanisms of movement [3, p. 25].

At the same time, it is undeniable that global inequalities in income, political freedom, and quality of life play an important role in explaining the drivers of international migration. However, if both development and global inequality stimulate migration, how can we explain that the proportion of international migrants as a percentage of the world's population has remained stable at 2-3% over the past decades? Such paradoxes demonstrate that the relationship between migration and broader development processes and global changes is extraordinarily complex.

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### КЛЮЧОВІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ТРУДОВИХ РЕСУРСІВ В УКРАЇНІ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ

Війна спричинила безпрецедентні зміни у сфері трудових ресурсів України, кардинально трансформувавши структуру зайнятості, активізувавши міграційні процеси, спровокувавши дефіцит в кадровому забезпеченні критично важливих галузей (охороні здоров'я, будівництві, агросекторі та оборонній промисловості) та