

THE ESSENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION

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Problem setting. With the deepening of the process of economic globalization, the flow of production factors such as labor, capital and technology has gradually accelerated on a global scale, and labor, as an important carrier of capital and technology flow, plays a role in the entire globalization process. it goes without saying. However, in the process of globalization, most developing countries, including China, are faced with severe capital shortages and lack of medical treatment of international cutting-edge technologies due to their own conditions. Further development poses serious constraints. But on the other hand, developing countries can rely on their abundant labor resource advantages, by promoting the transnational flow of domestic labor, and taking advantage of the educational incentive effect, remittance effect, and migration network effect generated by the cross-border labor flow to provide for their development. required capital and technical support.

Analysis of recent research and publications. This issue is explored in the following publications: Abel G. J., Antczak B.O., Ballesteros I., Geddes A., Glassman C. F., Kivisto, P., Sander N. and others.

Purpose and objectives of the study. The purpose of the study is to study the theoretical foundations of migration processes in the context of globalization.

An overview of the main material. In theory, the cross-border flow of labor in developing countries, mainly the outflow of labor, will not only have an impact on the economy of the host country, but also have a certain effect on the economic growth of the home country. More representative is the impact of international labor remittances and overseas migration networks, which are accompanied by the outflow of international labor, on the home country. According to the statistics of the World Bank, in 2012, the international labor wage income was nearly 440 billion US dollars, of which about 350 billion US dollars flowed to developing countries, and each additional

unit of remittances will bring 2 to 3 units of GDP growth [1]. In addition to the loss of intelligence in the home country, the outflow of high-skilled labor will also form a huge overseas talent pool for developing countries, providing intelligence and capital for developing countries' foreign economies such as foreign trade, FDI and economic growth. support. For a long time, the focus of academic circles has been on the impact of labor inflows on host countries, and only in recent years have they gradually paid more attention to the impact of labor outflows on home countries, especially developing countries. A theoretical and empirical study of the impact of cross-border outflows on home economies.

Empirical research on the economic impact of cross-border labor mobility mainly focuses on the host country, such as the economic assimilation effect of the inflowing labor force, the labor market effect on the host country, and the immigration policy effect. On the basis of previous scholars, this paper uses panel data from the macro level to analyze the impact of technological progress, remittance effects and network effects on the domestic economy produced by the cross-border labor flow in developing countries. Research on home country economic growth provides empirical reference [2].

The economic context is hard to distinguish from the technological linkages as more prosperous countries are expected to have relatively more advanced technological linkages (e.g., intercontinental airports, large harbors or an elaborated telecommunication network). It is not hard to imagine that some international migration scholars see the aforementioned technological linkages as a technological context in which, for instance, cultural linkages and migration flows may exist.

Conclusions. Changes in the context of a migration system and changes in the linkages between countries form the time dimension of a migration system. This dimension is essential to flow and counterflow dynamics. In addition to external causes, changes in the context of a migration system and changes in the linkages between countries may also be caused by international migration itself. A large proportion of migrants in the country's population may influence the social, political, demographic, and economic contexts and the linkages between countries. As we saw

in the previous section, network theory and institutional theory try to explain the course of international migration flows over time. According to the international systems approach, institutional and network theory are examples of how the context of an international migration system or linkages in an international migration system change because of international migration flows itself.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Abel G J, Sander N. (2014) Quantifying Global International Migration Flows. *Science*, 343(6178): 1520-1522.
2. Barbara Olga Antczak. Consequences of international labor migration in world practice. *Journal of modern science*. 2023. vol 4/53. URL: doi.org/10.13166/jms/176326 (date of access 01.09.2024).