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Theoretical aspects of intellectual migration research

Abstract. *The article analyzes the course of theoretical study of the problem of intellectual migration, which reflects the relationship of mental relations of all countries of the world. Since gaining independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan, as a subject of the international community, has freely communicated with the countries of the world. However, due to political stability, it is very difficult for an economically developing state to compete with the developed countries of the world in scientific, innovative, technological terms. Therefore, the departure of educated specialists and the best students from the country creates a brain drain. A comprehensive study of the threat of this issue to national security from the point of view of political science is becoming relevant. In the scientific article, general scientific methods such as analyses, synthesis and classification of conclusions were used to the theoretical basis of intellectual migration. Using this methods, it was possible operationalize the theories of researches on this issue and draw conclusions about the need to consider the problems of the country's brain drain as the basis of research.*

Keywords: *intellectual migration, brain drain, professionals, innovation, process, brain circulation, human capital.*

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Introduction

In the context of innovative development of the world, intellectual resources are one of the factors that demonstrate the competitiveness of all countries. As you know, countries with developed science and technology have a high chance of attracting intellectual workers from developing countries. Therefore, it is normal for a country that is being formed and developing as an independent state to transfer intelligence to developed countries with a high level of Science and education, providing favorable conditions for research work. The aim of the study is to analyze the problems of loss of intellectual resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan since

the years of independence of the direction of intellectual migration in the study of its impact on national security, first of all to study the theoretical and methodological basis of this complex problem. As a result of the theoretical analysis, the rate of brain drain of the country is considered as an urgent problem that needs to be studied by political science, theories are analyzed and concepts are proposed that serve as solutions to the problems of intellectual migration of the country. After all, in the modern world, intellectual human capital forms the basis of the country's economic, political, social, and scientific wealth. Therefore, the retention of this capital and its attraction from outside is a priority in the development of any country. The testable

hypothesis of the study is that in a developed world with a strong current global information flow, the shift of human capital is normal, but it is important to study its theoretical basis and demonstrate its effectiveness in order to analyze the threat and, in some cases, the need for it to the national security of each country.

Analysis of the theoretical basis of the study of intellectual migration.

Intellectual migration in the modern conditions of society's development is gaining a special significance and differential character, which is reflected in the emergence of new types of migration processes of intellectual resources. The development of the labor market, the demand for intellectual capital, is characterized as an objective process of development of the country. This phenomenon is likely to continue to develop in the context of the development of high technologies and globalization. Today, many scientists, researchers, politicians and the entire society are concerned about the consequences of migration processes for the world community and individual countries.

The problems of intellectual migration began to be studied as a process of population transition in international circulation from the beginning of the twentieth century. These studies are the basis of the modern migration process. Therefore, the political science of the country did not go beyond the study of this complex phenomenon. To study domestic intellectual migration, it is necessary to study the conclusions of the first foreign scientists. Thus, to focus more specifically on the conceptual foundations of the study of the migration situation of any country, especially the processes of mental migration, is given at different times in their works by I. Kant, E. Ravenstein, R. Park, L. Darsky, V. Zelinsky, G. Simmel, J. Clark, J. R. R. Tolkien. Considered by A. Zayonchkovskaya, V. I. Perevedentsev, V. A. Iontsev, L. L. Rybakovsky, T. N. Yudina and others.

E. Durkheim, K. Marx, L. Kosinsky, M. Protero, K. Kammeyer and H. Gene, J. Trevart, L. L. Rybakovsky, V. A. Iontseva, V. I. Dobrenkova, T. N. Yudina, D. N. Kuleshova devoted their

research to the analysis of typology of migration processes.

One of the first, I. Kant, in his treatise «On Eternal Peace», argued that all «citizens of the world» should have the right to freedom of movement, in his opinion, this process is based on «agreement in accordance with the Civil Law of the world». In fact, I. Kant was one of the first to lay the foundation for the relationship between the migrant and the Host Society [1, P.47].

In connection with this problem, in the late nineteenth century, the English scientist E. Ravenstein defined migration as a permanent or temporary change in a person's place of residence [2, p.33].

The following scientist L. I. Darsky defines the mechanical movement of the population as migration. That is, the territorial movements of people are interpreted as the displacement of people due to changes in their permanent or temporary place of residence [3, P. 45].

R. Park's theory is the classical foreign theory of migration. He sees migration as one of the forms that bring about historical changes. That is,» the migration of people becomes the mobility of individuals « [P. 4, 27].

Moving deeper into foreign theories, E. Lee in his theory of migration tried to create a methodological basis for the movement of the population in space. In his opinion, migration is defined as a change of permanent or temporary place of residence. According to E. Lee, there should be no restrictions on the distance and nature of migration (voluntary or forced) and no differences between internal and external migration. However, in his opinion, not all types of mobility in space belong to migration. In particular, the transition from one region to another, the constant movement of nomads and migrant workers are not subject to real migration [5, p.60].

S. Eisenstadt considers migration to be the physical transfer of an individual or group of people from one society to another. This transition usually requires abandoning one social relationship and accepting another that is different from the original one. It is aimed at changing the entire social life of a person at the

previous place of residence and creating a new complex of social life at the new place of residence where he moved [6, p. 30].

As for modern Russian researchers, T. N. Yudina understands migration as a complete form of territorial movement. «migration is a set of movements of a person in order to change their place of residence» [P. 7, 25].

E. Y. Sadovskaya, who contributed to the study of the problems of intellectual migration turnover of the country, in turn, states that migration is «the movement of the population across state borders, which requires internal and interstate regulation due to changes in the place of residence» [P.8, 44].

The concept of migration at different times was scientifically proposed by E. Lee, D. Ross, O. Shrivastava, S. Goldschneider, B. Ghosh, R. Chandra, J. Rubinstein and R. Bacon, R. Johnson, S. David, S. Mishra, V. I. Perevedentsev, V. A. Iontsev, L. L. Rybakovsky, T. N. Yudina, G. D. Gritsenko, N. N. Totsky, E. Y. Sadovskaya. Therefore, in order to understand and study intellectual migration, which is a complex process in the world, it is better to familiarize yourself with the theories of foreign scientists and analyze them. These theories are valuable scientific discoveries that can guide the study of the migration, help it make concrete decisions and analyze them.

Concept, essence, types, functions of intellectual migration.

Migration in general, especially intellectual migration is also directly related to the human capital of the country. Therefore, when we talk about intellectual migration, we should first focus on the concept of human capital. Human capital is a set of accumulated knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by an employee through general and special education, vocational training and production experience. The concept of human capital was first proposed by the American economist G. Becker in 1960. Today, it is widely believed that the main driver of economic growth is human capital [P. 9, 19].

Intellectual migration leads to the redistribution of human capital between countries around the

world. Mass migration of the most educated and promising specialists leads to the depletion of human capital in the country, which significantly affects its economic growth opportunities. If we talk about Kazakhstan, we should say that in recent years it is time to understand the need to get rid of dependence on resources, focus on the development of innovative technologies and strive to become a state with a science-based economy.

This requires investment in education, research, and science.

Today, it is important not only to grow human capital, that is, ready-made qualified promising personnel, but also to keep them in the country. Therefore, it is important to look for answers to a number of questions in order to understand what reasons motivate educated people to take this step when they decide to leave their homeland. Namely: what are the main reasons for leaving for another country? What are the circumstances that influenced the decision of migrants to take this step? How much damage does the country suffer as a result of intellectual migration? Is it possible to use this process for the benefit of Kazakhstan? These topical issues require analysis and solutions from the point of view of science. Therefore, it is advisable to theoretically study the study of the brain drain, which is becoming a complex problem in our country today, and choose the scientific basis for intellectual migration inherent in our country. After all, the theoretical aspect of the migration process should be studied and scientifically evaluated in relation to the specifics of our country.

Therefore, to understand the essence of intellectual migration, first of all, we had to look at the works of foreign, Russian and domestic researchers.

Today, there is no single approach to defining the concept of «intellectual migration». In a narrow sense, it is interpreted as the migration of scientists, researchers, holders of academic degrees, in a wide terms it is the migration process of educated and qualified personnel, including student migration, which is accelerating in Kazakhstan and around the world in recent decades.

At the present period, the increase in the mobility of skilled labor is associated with the rapid spread of technological innovations and the acceleration of globalization processes. Information is becoming more accessible to people. This is especially true for developing countries. The availability of information contributed to the spread of migration processes and opened up previously unknown opportunities for people. For example, thanks to the internet, it becomes more convenient to search for education online (remotely) and enroll. People will be able to take courses from the world's leading universities and improve their professional skills, quickly responding to the demand of the labor market. Learning foreign languages has become more accessible, which also opens the way for more educated migrants.

Thus, in the scientific literature, there are three main approaches to assessing the impact (profit / loss) of intellectual migration.

- «brain drain» – this concept is considered as a phenomenon with negative consequences for personnel exporting countries. That is, with the reduction of public investment in education, the influx of intelligence from the country increases due to the inability of the political regime and economic relations of society to create a favorable environment for educated and qualified specialists. The loss of intellectual capital leads to a shortage of highly qualified personnel and a violation of production technology, a deterioration in the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the economy as a whole.

The last obvious trend in the field of intellectual migration - «brain circulation» (brain circulation) due to the new qualifications of specialists who study and work abroad, their professional status increases, and a cyclical movement is determined as a result of their subsequent return to their homeland. A. Saxenian in his work «The New Argonauts: Regional Advantage in the Global Economy», was one of the first to compare intellectual migration to communication roots [10, p. 22]. That is, according to the researchers, the current state of mind changes the direction vector. Most people leave the country not to permanently settle in another country, but

to temporarily go to work, earn money, gain professional production experience and return to their country again. Such specialists return to their country with a stock of knowledge and experience.

The third concept is «brain waste», that is, when a migrant cannot find a job worthy of his intellectual potential in a new country, he loses his qualifications and professional experience by working in a low-qualified service. An emigrant cannot fully use his intellectual and professional potential as needed. [2, p. 44]. Intellectual migration is a complex and multifaceted process that must be considered from every angle.

For Example, «Brain Waste? Educated Immigrants in the U.S. The study «Labor Market» found that emigrants with higher education who came to the United States from different countries do not have equal opportunities to find a job worthy of their qualifications. This is mainly due to the characteristics of the country of origin that determine the quality of human capital. For example, these factors include the total cost of higher education in a country and the quality of English proficiency.

The TOKTEN project, launched in a number of developing countries, aims to establish contacts between representatives of the intellectual elite who have left the country and their former countries. This is a voluntary project that involves the return of immigrant compatriots to their homeland for a certain period of time for the purpose of knowledge, skills, professional experience and advice to their compatriots. Such a project is very relevant for developing countries, because often intellectual migration becomes a serious challenge and can have serious consequences for the economy in the long run. Similarly, a number of «exporting countries» understand that it is necessary to abandon the idea of curbing intellectual migration, and instead focus on the idea of developing national diasporas abroad and attracting them to the country's economy and cultural development.

As a result, there is an integration of current and «former» citizens of the country (i.e. emigrants) in the exporting country, which contributes to the development of human capital.

A striking example of this is India, a country that has achieved significant success in capitalizing on intellectual migration in recent decades. It has created a special network for communication with those who come from abroad, thanks to which not only repatriation of specialists is carried out, but also an influx of technologies, know-how and investment from Indians living in other countries, which is stimulated by legislative and tax measures.

The modern economy is linked with information, technology and innovation. These highly qualified specialists are becoming increasingly of strategic importance both for individual companies and for countries as a whole, as it is the high quality of human capital that can provide a competitive advantage in international markets. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a return intellectual migration for Kazakhstan.

A number of studies consider the process of intellectual migration in terms of its benefits to the world community. That is, due to migration processes, there is a natural redistribution of human capital: its carrier is directed to the place where capital receives the greatest benefit with the least risk, and therefore, according to economic theory, capital is used more efficiently. The international labor market leads workers and employers to find each other more effectively. At the same time, more effective channels of international education everywhere lead to the generation of knowledge and, consequently, effective solutions in the field of Science and research.

If we talk about countries that receive a ready-made educated person, then in the coming decades, many developed countries will create conditions for the economic development of the country through the use of qualified personnel. In order for many intelligent migrants to achieve professional success in the host countries, the strongest will be selected on the basis of natural competition, which will serve as the basis for further development of Science, Education, and the economy of that country.

And for a country that has lost its human capital, it has many negative aspects. In the

absence of a demand for specific skills and knowledge, or in the absence of the necessary material base for its implementation, when a specialist turns out to be unclaimed in his country, it leads to a devaluation of the country's human capital. Therefore, the decision on intellectual migration for an individual is a waste of human capital for the state, although it is economically rational in such a situation.

Conclusion

Based on the theories and conclusions of intellectual migration, the main types of processes of intellectual migration are clarified. The content of migration typology is considered as special features of the phenomenon of spatial movement, direction of movement, purpose and its nature, the size or measure of time, the regularity of migration, and the motivational base of migration.

Based on the analyzed conclusions, it is proposed to develop an applied theory of migration circulation, that is, «brain circulation», in which specialists study and work abroad, accumulate new qualifications, return to their country and contribute to the development of their country.

This is obvious that the development of the country directly depends on the state of human capital. This means that if we invest in the comprehensive development of the individual in society and pay great attention to education, Industrial Training, Health Protection, migration, the search for information on the labor market, the birth and upbringing of children, it will directly contribute to the increase in the cost of human capital. There are two main methods of assessing human capital - retrospective and perspective. The first method is based on taking into account past losses in capital formation. The second is based on accounting for income, the source of which is accumulated human capital.

It is known that intelligent migrants give their full potential to the host states in their true physical, intellectual reproductive time. In the first years of work, due to the maturation of employees, as well as the accumulation of

knowledge, skills and professional experience, the economic value of their skills and abilities fund increases. The rate of the physical and moral degradation of human capital is observed at the end of his work experience. Therefore, it can be concluded that if a young specialist (or student) leaves the country, there will be a significant loss in the long term for the overall human capital of this country, since the cost of such an employee will increase during this period.

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Интеллектуалды миграцияны зерттеудің теориялық қырлары

Аңдатпа. Мақалада әлемнің барлық елдері психикалық қатынастарының өзара байланысын көрсететін зияткерлік көші-қон мәселесін теориялық зерттеу барысы талданады. Қазақстан Республикасы тәуелсіздік алған сәттен бастап халықаралық қоғамдастықтың субъектісі ретінде әлем елдерімен еркін қарым-қатынас орнатқаны белгілі. Соған қарамастан, саяси тұрақтылықтың арқасында экономикалық дамып келе жатқан мемлекет ғылыми, инновациялық, техникалық тұрғыдан әлемнің дамыған елдерімен бәсекеге түсу өте қиын. Сондықтан білімді мамандардың, үздік студенттердің елден кетуі ақыл-ойдың ағып кетуіне әкеледі. Бұл мәселенің ұлттық қауіпсіздігіне төнетін қатерді барлық сыртқы саяси ғылымдар тұрғысынан зерттеу өзекті болып отыр. Ғылыми мақалада зияткерлік көші-қонның теориялық негізін зерттеу үшін талдау, синтез, қорытындыларды жіктеу сияқты жалпы ғылыми әдістер қолданылды. Жоғарыда аталған әдістерді қолдана отырып, осы мәселеге қатысты зерттеушілердің теорияларын жүзеге асыру және зерттеу негізі ретінде елдің психикалық ағымына қатысты мәселелерді қарастыру қажеттілігі туралы қорытынды ұсынылды.

Түйін сөздер: зияткерлік көші-қон, ақыл-ойдың ағуы, мамандар, инновациялар, процесс, ақыл-ой айналымы, адами капитал.

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Теоретические подходы к исследованию интеллектуальной миграции

Аннотация. В статье анализируется ход теоретического исследования проблемы интеллектуальной миграции, отражающей взаимосвязь ментальных отношений всех стран мира. Как известно, с момента обретения независимости Казахстан как субъект международного сообщества свободно взаимодействовал со странами мира. Тем не менее благодаря политической стабильности, экономически развивающемуся государству очень трудно конкурировать с развитыми странами мира в научном, инновационном, техническом смысле. Поэтому отток из страны образованных специалистов, отличников создает утечку умов. Актуальным становится изучение данной угрозы национальной безопасности с позиции политологии. В научной статье для изучения теоретической основы интеллектуальной миграции использовались такие общенаучные методы, как анализ, синтез, классификация выводов. Используя эти методы, удалось операционализировать теории исследований по данному вопросу и сделать выводы о необходимости рассмотрения проблемы утечки умов из страны в качестве основы исследований.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальная миграция, утечка умов, специалисты, инновации, процесс, циркуляция умов, человеческий капитал.

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