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Modern specificity of the psychosocial determinants of migration behavior.

The article is devoted to the study of the psychosocial determinants of migration behavior. We consider the subjective and objective determinants. Analyzed the concept of "migration motivation", "Migration Installation," "migration behavior." Much attention is paid to the migration of scientists.

Keywords: *migration, migration behavior, migration motivation*

Urgency. One of the manifestations of internationalization and democratization of economic, social and cultural life of humanity, and the effects of acute interethnic conflicts, direct confrontation between peoples and nations, emergencies and disasters is large-scale intra and interstate movement of people and labor in different forms.

This voluntary workers who enjoy the rights and opportunities provided by the global civilization and international labor markets to choose their residence and work, refugees and forced migrants do not leave home on their own will, and under pressure. The magnitude of flows and the dramatic situation of migrants in certain historical periods and years turn into a global problem.

The purpose of the article is to explore the social and psychological determinants of migratory behavior of man in the modern world.

The main material research. In modern scientific literature consider the following types of migrations:

- Internal and external migration,
- existential,
- economic,
- political,

- migration scholars.

Migration also share in the form:

- socially organized (guided migration)
- unorganized,
- compulsory;

for the reasons:

- economic,
- social,
- cultural,
- political,
- military.

According to this differentiation, scientists tend to isolate each type specific determinants. However, perhaps compile a hierarchy of factors.

Thus, the general mechanism for updating values (including values migration) is the projection of these values in pragmatic sphere of the person (getting emotional or sensual material results).

The process of actualization is due to emotional perception, awareness of the importance and tested in their own activities. The value perceived by human right on an emotional level (causes positive emotions in interpersonal interactions), whereas perceived to cognitive (understanding the importance of social transactions), confirmed by personal application (activity-level), and only then absorbed personality, becomes its value orientation (see . Fig. 1).

Fig. 2.1. Scheme personal aksiohenezu (VY Dmitriev).

B. Perevedentsev notes that should be allocated to the following reasons migratory phenomena that would be as general and deep enough, and it is specific to the processes of migration. Such reasons he defines as migration and factors distinguishes them two groups:

- subjective factors - are on the side of man;
- objective - factors that are on the side of "the world" [2].

Subjective factors the author regards as the adaptation of the individual to life, the pursuit of consistency between their own requirements and environmental conditions.

Objective factors of migration scholar defines as regional differences in living conditions important for the person, most of them systematically regulated society. These factors provide a "form" migration process affect the intensity, direction, results relocation and more.

In turn, the subjective factors V. Perevedentsev shared natural and social.

Natural factors migration - a territorial differences in natural conditions and social or social factors determine territorial differences in terms of social life or human groups (societies). Natural factors are divided into:

- orographic,
- hydrological,
- geological,

- climatic,
- phyto and zoogeographical.

These factors affect the migration not only directly but also indirectly, because natural conditions - is the basis of many industries.

Much more complicated is the structure of social factors. Distinguishes broad group of economic, ethnic, social, demographic, social and psychological factors. Each of these groups has a complex structure.

Thus, among the economic factors scientist identifies territorial differences in the structure of the economy, employment opportunities, nominal and real wages, conditions of supply, housing conditions. Ethnic factors associated with the ability to return to their ethnic homeland; social - with improving their social status in the society, opportunities realized in the community and more.

In the context of the theory of factors we can say that drivers of migration activity is economic laws of social production that determine the needs and interests of migrants. However, the important role and effects of social, psychological, ethnic character.

Thus, frequent, causes of internal migration is the search for work, better housing, improve and change the life of others. Partly migration due to causes such as war, political conflicts and natural disasters.

Existential migration. Determinant of this migratory behavior is essentially human desire knowledge of some aspects of life that can not be known otherwise.

Determine the number of motives underlying existential migration:

- the desire of the individual to more fully realize their potential;
- the desire for freedom and independence;
- openness to new experience;
- perception of their identity as a stimulus to the expansion of consciousness;
- Only a distinct advantage over foreign and strange familiar and the traditional. [1]

In addition to socio-cultural determinants of migratory behavior, scientists define the causes and even psychological nature.

Yes, allocate migration installation, migration migratory motivation and behavior. Migration is a plant regulator mental behavior, individual susceptibility, which

determines the consistency of actions determined positive or negative attitude to change places and living conditions. Migration setting determines readiness for a certain result migratory behavior.

Migration motivation or migration motives - a mental state of the individual who encourages her to achieve personal goals of economic, social and psychological problems due to the change of residence. Migration motivation arises from the higher needs of the individual. Migration motif has the following features:

- incentive,
- spryamovuvalnu,
- adjusting.

Motivation migratory behavior is the formation of a person inside the driving forces of migration behavior by acting on her needs, interests, desires, aspirations, values and ideals of motives to achieve the expected implementation of migration behavior.

It is not possible to ignore the problem and migratory activity of scientists. Socio-psychological study of migration intentions of Russian scientists (ie reasons under which they would like to go abroad) revealed that insufficient financial reward for scientific work is not, as often believed to be the main reason for the departure of scientists abroad. The system motyvoutvoryuvalnyh factors that cause migration activity of foreign scientists, the first two positions, according to the AG conducted Allakhverdyan, GY Moshkova, AV Yurevich, MG Yaroshevskim [3] psychological research, occupied dissatisfaction working conditions (mainly because of imperfection or lack the necessary scientific equipment) and the understated assessment of the public role of basic science, prestige of the scientist. In third place - the inability to give children a quality education, the fourth - insufficient opportunities to establish contact with foreign colleagues. Welfare same factor occupies only fifth place. From these results it is clear that lower rates of "brain intelligence" can including through measures that have seemingly directly related to this phenomenon: the expansion of scientific ways to contact local scientists with foreign colleagues, change the stereotypical image of the scientist and science in the public consciousness.

According to OG Allakhverdyan, GY Moshkova, AV Yurevich, MG Jaroszevska [3] an important factor constraining "leaked intelligence" or promote the return of scientists who are temporarily working abroad, have relationships potential migrant scientist with the head of the scientific team. It deserves special attention

emotional setting executives associated with the departure of employees. Empirical studies indicate a deterrent effect on "brain intelligence" psychological atmosphere. The long-term collective research program and favorable interpersonal relationships contribute to the scientist's installation on departure.

Conclusions.

Motivation migratory behavior is the formation of a person inside the driving forces of migration behavior by acting on its needs, interests, desires, aspirations, values, ideals. Migration setting - regulator mental behavior, personality orientation, which determines the consistency of actions to change the location and living conditions.

The psychological atmosphere in the team, prospect research, relationship potential migrant scientist with the head of the scientific collective attitude to working conditions (including the financial aspect) - factors that cause migration motivation scientist.

Lower rates of "brain intelligence" can and by expanding the ways local scientists scientific contacts with foreign colleagues, change the stereotypical image of science and scientists in the public consciousness, optimization of financial and career support.

Literature

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