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INCREASING DIFFERENCES IN THE LEVEL OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD AND MIGRATION PROCESSES

There are sharp differences in socio-economic and demographic development between countries located in different regions of the world. These differences are more pronounced between Western European countries, the United States, Canada, Japan, and developing countries. That is why there is a large influx of people around the world. Currently, the main immigration centres in the world are the United States, Canada, Australia and Western Europe. Migrants from regional conflicts are also widely involved in migration flows around the world. Their influx of Western European countries creates several issues. For this reason, the countries receiving foreign migrants pursue a strict migration policy.

Sources and methods of research. To carry out the analyses the economic and social geography of the world, including scientific-analyses in the area of demographic development has been used. The reports of the UN Population Fund and the International Organization for Migration plays a pivotal role in this area. The analysis in the article is carried out with the help of statistics, the historical-geographical study of areas, mathematical analysis, comparative analysis methods.

Scientific innovations and personal recommendation of the author. For the first time, the occurring migration processes in the world and their issues of dependence on the level of socio-economic the development has been analyzed in the article. Using scientific and statistical sources, the author conducted an analysis in this direction, identified the main regions of migration in the world, its relationship with demographic development, and defined its regulating methods. The analysis highlights that international migration is also increasing intensively as the differences in the level of development between the countries intensify.

Summary of the study. European countries, the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia ensure sustainable development through the effective use of their economic potential and financial and technical capabilities. Problems in the field of demographic development in these regions, weak population growth, labour source shortages and problems create the need to accept foreign migrants. In most Asian and African countries, natural growth is still high, economic growth is slow in the face of high population growth in a short period, and the number of workplaces is many times fewer than the number of able-bodied people. The weak economic potential of this group of countries is not able to maintain the demographic potential. As a result, people migrate from rural to urban areas. Along with, external migration is intensive.

National and ethnic conflicts, border disputes, civil wars, and socio-political instability in some parts of the world have led to the expulsion of millions from their native lands. According to the UN's data, 90% of international migrants migrate to other countries in search of work. Almost all countries of the world are involved in this process. At present, there are 232 mln. international migrants across the world and about half of them are concentrated in 10 countries. Countries that receive foreign migrants are forced to take serious measures to regulate it.

Results. Differences in socio-economic and demographic development between countries in different regions of the world are growing, and international migration is taking place. High levels of natural growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as conflicts in North Africa, the Middle East, are contributing to the increase in migration. For this reason, countries receiving foreign migrants have a migration policy to regulate and, in most cases, reduce it. Today, about half of the world's immigrants live in 10 countries.

Keywords: developed countries, developing countries, socio-economic development, demographic development, external migration, immigration, labour migration, migration policy, natural growth, immigration centres.

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РОСТ РАЗЛИЧИЙ В УРОВНЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СТРАН МИРА И МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ

Резюме. Между странами, расположенными в отдельных регионах мира, существуют острые различия в социально-экономическом и демографическом развитии. Эти различия более резко проявляются между странами Западной Европы, США, Канадой, Японией и развивающимися странами. Поэтому в мировом масштабе происходит многочисленная миграция населения. В настоящее время основными иммиграционными центрами мира считаются США, Канада, Австралия, страны Западной Европы. В миграционных потоках населения в мире широко участвуют и мигранты из очагов региональных конфликтов. Их потоки в страны Западной Европы создают многочисленные проблемы. По этой причине страны, принимающие иностранных мигрантов, проводят серьезную миграционную политику.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для проведения анализа были использованы научные исследования в области экономической и социальной географии мира, в том числе в области демографического развития. В этой области основным источником служат отчеты Фонда Населения ООН, Международной Организации по миграции. В статье анализ выполняется с помощью методов статистики, историко-географического изучения территорий, математического анализа, сравнительного анализа.

Научная новизна и личный вклад автора. Впервые в статье были рассмотрены миграционные процессы, происходящие в мире в последнее время, и их зависимость от уровня социально-экономического развития. Автор, используя научные и статистические источники, провел анализ в этом направлении, определил основные районы миграций в мире, его связи с демографическим развитием, пути их упорядочения. Анализ показывает, что с усилением различий в уровне развития между странами интенсивно растут и международные миграции.

Обзор исследований. Европейские страны, США, Канада, Япония, Австралия, эффективно используют свой экономический потенциал, финансово-технические возможности, обеспечивают устойчивое развитие. Проблемы в области демографического развития в этих регионах, слабый темп роста численности населения, недостатки и проблемы в обеспечении трудовыми ресурсами создают необходимость приема иностранных мигрантов. В большинстве стран Азии и Африки естественный прирост по-прежнему остается высоким, в то время как экономический рост идет слабыми темпами из-за высокого роста численности населения, количество рабочих мест в несколько раз меньше, чем численность трудоспособного населения. В этих странах слабый экономический потенциал не в состоянии обеспечивать устойчивое демографическое развитие. В результате в миграциях внутри стран население мигрирует из деревни в направлении городов. В то же время интенсивно идут внешние миграции.

Национально-этнические конфликты, пограничные конфликты, гражданские войны, общественно-политическая нестабильность в некоторых странах мира приводят к тому, что миллионы людей покидают родные края. По данным ООН, 90% международных мигрантов уезжают на заработку в другие страны. В этом процессе участвуют практически все страны мира. В настоящее время в мире насчитывается 232 млн. международных мигрантов, половина которых сосредоточены в 10 странах. Страны, принимающие иностранных мигрантов, вынуждены принимать серьезные меры по ее упорядочению.

Результаты исследований. Различия в социально-экономическом и демографическом развитии между странами, расположенными в отдельных регионах мира, усиливаются, происходит международная миграция населения. Продолжающийся высокий естественный прирост в странах Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки, конфликты в Северной Африке, на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке также влияют на рост миграции. Поэтому страны, принимающие иностранных мигрантов, проводят миграционную политику для ее упорядочения и в большинстве случаев сокращения. В настоящее время около половины иммигрантов в мире находятся в 10 странах.

Ключевые слова: развитые страны, развивающиеся страны, социально-экономическое развитие, демографическое развитие, внешняя миграция, иммиграция, трудовая миграция, миграционная политика, естественный прирост, иммиграционные центры.

The actuality of the subject. Several factors determine the socio-economic development of the world. They are characterized by natural-geographical, socio-economic, natural-strategic, cultural-demographic, historical-geographical development and other direction can be grouped. The scope and usage possibilities of these factors that determine this development vary in different countries and regions. At the same time, the demographic potential of the countries, the provision of natural resources, production and technological equipment required for their use, the availability and level of training of qualified personnel, material and technical and financial opportunities are distinctive. This diversity leads to significant differences in socio-economic and demographic development indicators. Therefore, the dependence between the countries of the world is growing, the relations also are increasing. Migration plays a pivotal role in this relation systems. In many cases, the management of migration flows become difficult. Therefore, countries are forced to take more serious measures. In this sense, it is substantial to study migration flows around the world.

Object of research. The main research object of the article is the influence of factors affecting the socio-economic development of countries in different regions of the world, their main forms of influence and the resulting problems. In case of lack of labour force for the activity of the formed economic areas in developed countries such as Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia Countries, the countries which differ from their low economy-level have the demographic potential, and there are some challenges their providing. Hence, the migration that it is forming, the regions and countries which migration are occurring and their essential results have been studied in the article.

Sources and methods of research. To carry out the analyses the economic and social geography of the world, including scientific-analyses in the area of demographic development has been used [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. Data in this area are the main source of statistical data published in different countries (Russia,

Belarus, Azerbaijan) [7-12], reports of the UN Population Fund [13, 14]. The International Organization for Migration periodically collects information and prepares reports on migration processes in the world [15, 16]. These reports are widely used.

The analysis in the article is carried out with the help of statistics, historical-geographical study of areas, mathematical analysis, comparative analysis methods.

Study of the subject. Demographic characteristics and population migration in the world and regions with different levels of socio-economic development are widely studied by scientists as well as experts from international organizations. In this direction, there is a myriad treatise which is written by N.I. Alisov, B.S. Khorev [17], V.I. Butov [1], V.P. Maksakovsky [3, 4], S.V. Ryazansev, M.F. Tkachenko [18], D.I. Valentey, A.Y. Kvasha [2] and others. At the same time, J.A. Mammadov, H.B. Soltanova [5], Z.N. Eminov [6] conducted researches in this field in Azerbaijan.

Scientific innovations and personal recommendation of the author. For the first time, the recent migration processes in the world and their dependence on the level of socio-economic development has been examined in the research paper. Using scientific and statistical sources, the author conducted an analysis in this direction, and he has identified the main regions of migration in the world, its relationship with demographic development, and defined its regulation ways. The analysis conducted in the article shows that international migration is also increasing intensively in the process of strengthening the differences in the level of development between the countries.

Research results and explanation of the matter. There are sharp differences in the level of socio-economic development between world countries. These differences have been formed during a long period of historical development. Its formation is influenced by several factors such as the provision of natural resources, their consumption, the characteristics of historical and geographical development, the presence of a metropolis or a colony. Today, the capabilities of equipment and technology, human resources, participation in the world market and the competitiveness of products play a leading role in the development of countries.

The participation of countries in the world market, the quality of their products determine their competitiveness. The increase in the number of countries that already have specific products on the world market is facing very serious problems. Because the technology and equipment are quite complex, their constant updating requires a lot of financial resources, material and technical base. The problem of acquiring a new generation of technology that meets modern requirements is constantly manifesting itself [15].

In the current situation, developed countries, whose exports are dominated by finished products and on which there is a large number of financial resources, are constantly strengthening their economic potential. Large financial flows make it easier to improve the socio-cultural well-being of the population, assist the poor, train qualified personnel, and attract outsiders following the required number and requirements and these conditions create a working and settling opportunities for specialists studying in higher education institutions in the country.

Thus, European countries, the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia ensure sustainable development through the effective use of their economic potential, financial and technical capabilities, increasing the dependence of other countries on financial and technological, training, socio-cultural assistance. On the other hand, problems in the field of demographic development in these regions, slow population growth, labour shortages and problems create the need to accept foreign migrants (Table 1). Here, the preference for highly qualified personnel, the admission of the working age population has a serious impact on the demographic potential and staffing of other countries as well. Especially, this factor is one of the reasons for the growing inequality between countries. They are getting stronger every year, making underdeveloped countries dependent, and difficulties in economic development are increasing.

In a group of European countries, mainly in Eastern and Southern European countries, natural growth is negatively assessed, as well as population emigration is experienced, which migrates mainly to the highly developed countries of Western Europe. Therefore, the population has been steadily declining in the 21st century. The population decline was more intensive in 2011-2015 in Romania (333.0 thousand people), Greece (284.0 thousand people), Portugal (200.0 thousand people), Lithuania (123.0 thousand people) (Table 1).

In most Western European countries, natural growth is declining. However, this situation does not ensure population growth, the number of elderly people continues to grow, and it leads to the inefficacy of the labour force. Therefore, the population is rising along with the local population, as well as foreign migrants. Most of those who come to the country are of working age. Although natural growth in Germany, Italy, and Russia is negative, the population is growing at the expense of immigrants. The highest estimates

of population growth in 2011-2015 were in Russia (3445.0 thousand people), Great Britain (1870.0 thousand people), Germany (1405.0 thousand people), France (1410.0 thousand people) other countries (Table 1).

Table 1.

The number of world population and their growth

Countries	The number of population, in (mln).					Growth, %			Growth in 2011-2015, (thousand person)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	Natural	Total
Countries whose population is declining due to migration										
Countries located in other regions of the world										
Algeria	31,2	33,3	36,0	39,7	41,3	106,7	108,1	110,3	3797,5	2950,0
Brazil	175,8	188,5	198,6	207,9	209,3	107,2	105,4	104,7	9062,3	7330,0
Vietnam	77,6	82,4	86,9	91,7	95,5	106,2	105,5	105,5	5142,3	3844,0
Egypt	68,3	74,9	82,0	91,5	97,6	109,7	109,5	111,6	9454,4	7720,0
India	1053,5	1144,3	1231,0	1311,1	1339,2	108,6	107,6	106,5	80928,9	63605,0
Indonesia	211,5	226,3	241,6	257,6	264,0	107,0	106,8	106,6	16194,4	12756,0
Mexico	102,8	109,8	118,6	127,0	129,2	106,8	108,0	107,1	8864,9	6652,0
Turkey	63,2	67,9	72,3	78,7	80,8	107,4	106,5	108,9	4299,0	5149,0
European countries										
Poland	38,3	38,2	38,0	38,0	38,4	99,7	99,5	100,0	-34,2	-77,0
Romania	22,4	21,3	20,3	19,8	19,6	95,1	95,3	97,5	-295,7	-333,0
Lithuania	3,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	94,3	93,9	93,5	-53,1	-123,0
Latvia	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	91,7	95,5	95,2	-40,7	-82,0
Croatia	4,5	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,1	95,6	100,0	97,7	-58,0	-75,0
Greece	10,8	11,0	11,1	10,8	10,7	101,9	100,9	92,3	-88,4	-284,0
Portugal	10,3	10,5	10,6	10,4	10,3	101,9	101,0	98,1	-93,0	-200,0
Countries whose population is growing due to migration										
Germany	82,2	82,5	81,8	81,7	82,7	100,4	99,2	99,9	-928,9	1405,0
Great Britain	58,9	60,4	62,8	65,1	66,1	102,5	104,0	103,7	1089,3	1870,0
Sweden	8,9	9,0	9,4	9,8	10,1	101,1	104,4	104,3	115,3	350,0
Italy	56,9	58,0	59,3	60,7	60,5	101,9	102,2	102,4	-470,5	1352,0
France	60,8	63,0	64,8	66,5	67,1	103,6	102,9	102,6	1238,6	1410,0
The Netherlands	15,9	16,3	16,6	16,9	17,1	102,5	101,8	101,8	169,7	247,0
Russia	146,6	143,5	142,9	146,4	146,8	97,9	99,6	102,4	-26,9	3445,0

Source: Belarus and the countries of the world. Statistical Digest. National Stat Committee of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk, 2016.398 p., p. 19-20. Belarus and countries of the world. Statistical Digest. Minsk, 2018.398 p. p. 20-21.

Developing countries have very different characteristics due to their structure and socio-economic potential. Many of them have reached a high level of economic potential, living standards and sustainable development. Their economy are provided with labour resources at the expense of domestic potential. For this reason, the population is weakly involved in world migration flows.

In most Asian and African countries, natural growth is still high, economic growth is slow in the face of high population growth in a short period, and the number of workplaces is many times fewer than the number of able-bodied people. The weak economic potential of this group of countries is not able to maintain the demographic potential. Because the leading position of the mining industry and agriculture in the structure of the economy limits the opportunities to create new enterprises, incomes are low and the daily living conditions of the population, the provision of socio-cultural services are insufficient. As a result, people migrate from rural to urban areas. Additionally, external migration is intensive. They have great potential to send migrants to other countries.

In countries with high natural population growth and as a result, the number is growing rapidly there are sharp differences between natural growth and overall growth. This shows that millions of people from these countries join the global migration flow, and they mainly migrate to Europe, the United States, Canada and other countries. The difference between natural and total population growth in India is 17,323.9 thousand people, in Indonesia 3438.4 thousand people, in Egypt 2124.4 thousand people, in Vietnam 1298.3 thousand people, etc. (Table 1).

National and ethnic conflicts, border disputes, civil wars, and socio-political instability in some parts of the world have led to the expulsion of millions from their native lands. Millions of people from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen and other relatively small hotspots of conflict have become refugees and have to live in other countries and regions. Some of them are involved in global migration flows and are key participants in potential flows.

In some countries of the world, higher education institutions have a high material and technical base, human resources. The training of graduates of these science and education centres meets modern world standards. They are India, Malaysia, Turkey, Russia, Pakistan, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Algeria, Egypt and others. countries can be included. At the same time, along with these countries, many young people from other countries stay and work after studying at universities in European countries, the United States, Canada and other countries with immigration centres, and join the other immigrants. This factor has a significant impact on the economic development of host countries. In the process of interaction of these factors, migration flows occur between different countries of the world, and the number of participants in this process continues to increase from year to year.

Thus, according to the UN's data, in 2000 there was 175 million migrant in the world. people were migrants and 3% of the world's population lives outside their homeland. In 2005, the number of migrants in the world reached 191 million that this was 2.0 times more than the indicator which was experienced in 1980. According to the International Organization for Migration, in 2050, it is estimated that their number can reach 250 million [13, 14, 15]. Hence, it is essential to study and resolve the problems created by this process. They are implemented at the national level, and the regional level with the participation of international organizations.

The economic consequences of migration show themselves at broader aspect. However, it is not possible to register all of them. This is because not all remittances from migrant workers are taken into account, they do not report their income, and employers do not register all of them.

According to the International Organization for Migration, 90% of international migrants go to other countries in search of work. Almost all countries of the world are involved in this process. Migrant workers create material and spiritual benefits by applying their ability to work in countries where they are located. Moreover, they send some of the money they earn to their families through transfers. According to the World Bank (2005), the annual volume of remittances from migrants to their home countries constitute 230 billion dollars. The one-third of the world's financial flows falls to their share. In many countries, they form one-third of GDP and exceed foreign investment [16].

Countries that send migrant labourers make a lot of money in the process. Organizations that send them to work abroad pay taxes. In some countries, they collect taxes from migrants for employment. In many cases, external migration makes countries dependent on this process. During the economic recession, this group of countries receives less foreign investment, which leads to higher prices in housing and consumer markets as well. The economic structure of these countries depends on the export of labour force, so the development of the economy is slowing down.

Countries that receive foreign migrants are forced to take serious measures to regulate it. First of all, their location within the country must be effective. In most cases, migrants are sent to poorly populated areas and the improvement of underdeveloped economy is ensured here. In many cases, tax evasion occurs in countries that accept illegal migrants, and they create problems in the introduction of new technologies. Therefore, it is necessary to combat the entry of illegal migrants and their employment in the economy sectors.

The placement of immigrants in the country, their social protection requires a reasonable amount of funding. They are spent on the long-term maintenance, housing, socio-cultural security and adaptation of each person. In many cases, migrants live compactly in certain regions of the country or urban areas. The number of migrants from one country is growing in some parts of the city. The abundance of their number sometimes causes social, national and ethnic problems. For example to this, turks make up 7% of the population in the Kreisberg district of Berlin. In London, immigrants and ethnic minorities make up 16% of the population, and in some inner districts, their share reaches 30% [18].

This situation causes dissatisfaction and conflicts between migrants and the local population. To prevent this situation, it is necessary to expand the work on the integration of ethnic groups into society. Their children are involved in education in local institutions.

In countries which are receiving large numbers of foreign migrants, high natural population growth rates also have a significant impact on changes in the ethnic composition of the population. As a result of differences in the number of children in families, the number and share of immigrants in the population increases in a short period. For children to be more adaptable to society, it is necessary to expand the scope of those involved in education.

The reception of foreign migrants serves to meet the labour force needs of the economy. However, employment among them is several times lower than the local population in most countries. During the economic crisis in the countries receiving migrants, the level of employment of migrants decreases, sometimes leading to mass discontent. To thwart this challenge two methods are applied. Sometimes migrant workers are hired on a contract basis and are allowed to stay in the country for a long time. When they lose their jobs, they are forced to return to their home countries. Also, increased border controls prevent additional people from entering the country.

Migration has the potential to have a significant impact on economic, socio-cultural and ethnic-demographic processes around the world. In developing countries, 60% of migrants are under 20 years old. In highly developed countries, 70% of people are over 60 years old. The countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have managed to gather the "thinking brains of the world" in the region, as they prefer qualified personnel when receiving foreign citizens. Between 2010 and 2011, those with higher education accounted for 70% of immigrants, with an absolute calculation their number more than 27 million [14].

Table 2

The number of participant in international migration, mln.person

Regions	Years			
	1990	2000	2010	2013
Developed regions	82,3	103,4	129,7	135,6
Developing regions	71,9	71,1	91,0	95,9
Africa	15,6	15,6	17,1	18,6
Asia	49,9	50,4	67,8	70,8
Europa	49,9	56,2	69,2	72,4
Latin America	7,1	6,5	8,1	8,5
North America	27,8	70,4	51,2	53,1
Oceania	4,7	5,4	7,3	7,9
World	154,2	174,5	220,7	231,5

Source: World Migration in Figures. OECD-UNDESA. October, 2013.

The influx of people with higher education from economically developing nations remains a serious problem for them. This process is evident in sparsely populated countries and is becoming increasingly difficult to resolve. At present, there are 232 mln. international migrants across the world (Table 2). In the 1990-2013, the number of migrants in the northern countries increased by 53 million people (65%) and 60% of them are concentrated in developed countries. Although in the 90s the number of migrants rose 2.0 million a year the annual increase of them was 4.6 million people between 2000 and 2010 [14]. Migrants around the world take into consideration the following factors when choosing the countries they prefer to migrate: this is sustainable socio-economic development; high level of development of the social protection system; national-ethnic, religious, linguistic proximity; opportunities for staff to find work in accordance with their specialization and high salaries; pursuing a relatively soft and loyal migration policy; breadth of opportunities to adapt to society, etc.

Currently, about half of the world's immigrants are concentrated in 10 countries. These include the United States (45.8 million people), Russia (11.0 million people), Germany (9.8 million people), Saudi Arabia (9.1 million people), the UAE (7, 8 million people), Great Britain (7.8 million people), France (7.5 million people), Canada (7.3 million people), Australia (6.5 million people) and Spain (6.5 million people) [14]. Four of the 10 countries with the highest number of migrants are in Europe. Their total number is 31.6 million people. This constitutes 13.7% of the world's migrants. Considering other countries, this figure is quite high, and it reaches to 35-40 mln.

Results. Differences in socio-economic and demographic development between countries in different regions of the world are consolidating. That is why there is a mass migration of the population on an international scale. High levels of natural growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as conflicts in North Africa, the Middle East, are contributing to the increase in migration. Thus, countries receiving foreign migrants have a migration policy to regulate and, in most cases, reduce it. Currently, about half of the world's immigrants are located in 10 countries, 4 of which are Western European countries (Germany, Britain, France, Italy).

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