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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE STUDY OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Since the 21st century, with the acceleration of globalization, international migration has become a hot topic of research. The current European and American academic researches on social integration of immigrants have three characteristics: first, the dimensions of social integration of international immigrants are diversified; Secondly, the initiative of social integration of immigrants and its shaping effect on community space has become a research hotspot. Finally, there are "methodological nationalism" and "politically correct value tendency" in the perspective of research.

On the contrary, Chinese academic circles can accurately grasp the influence of national background, political system and immigration policy on the social integration of immigrants. In the context of globalization, international immigrants are fast flowing in the world cities, and the diversity of immigrants and the openness of integration. But the deficiency lies in the lack of multi-scale, multi-dimensional discussion of social integration; Lack of comparison of social integration paths, models and mechanisms between different ethnic groups and different types of immigrant groups.

Under the new situation, exploring the new path of social integration of international immigrants can provide new ideas for solving the problem of integration of international immigrants brought by globalization.

I. The role of migration in the modernization of the economy, state, and society. Migration can play a significant role in the modernization of the economy, state, and society in various ways. Here are some examples:

1. Economic modernization: Migration can contribute to economic growth and development by filling labor shortages, creating new businesses, and increasing trade and investment. Migrants bring skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurial spirit to their destination countries, which can lead to innovation and productivity gains. They also often send money back to their home countries in the form of remittances, which can stimulate economic activity and reduce poverty.

2. State modernization: Migration can challenge and transform the institutions and policies of destination countries, as well as the governance structures of origin countries. Migrants may demand greater rights and

representation in their destination countries, which can lead to changes in laws and regulations. They may also become politically engaged in their home countries, advocating for reform and democratic participation.

3. Social modernization: Migration can promote cultural exchange and diversity, challenging traditional norms and values and fostering new forms of social interaction and integration. Migrants bring their own cultural practices and beliefs to their destination countries, which can enrich the cultural landscape and create new forms of artistic expression. They may also face discrimination and marginalization, which can lead to social exclusion and conflict.

II. Methodological approaches and information provision of research consequences of migration processes:

1. Quantitative methods: These methods involve the collection and analysis of numerical data using statistical techniques. Examples of quantitative methods for studying the consequences of migration processes include surveys, census data analysis, social network analysis, and regression analysis. Quantitative methods can provide a large sample size and statistical precision, but they may not capture the complexity and diversity of migration experiences.

2. Qualitative methods: These methods involve the collection and analysis of non-numerical data using techniques such as interviews, focus groups, and ethnography. Examples of qualitative methods for studying the consequences of migration processes include in-depth interviews with migrants, participant observation, and discourse analysis. Qualitative methods can provide rich and nuanced data on the experiences and perspectives of migrants, but they may not be generalizable to larger populations.

3. Mixed methods: These methods involve combining quantitative and qualitative methods to provide a more comprehensive understanding of migration processes. Examples of mixed methods for studying the consequences of migration processes include sequential explanatory design, concurrent triangulation design, and embedded design. Mixed methods can provide a more complete picture of migration experiences and outcomes, but they require more resources and expertise to implement.

4. Information provision strategies: Researchers studying the consequences of migration processes need to consider how to access and use information from different sources, such as administrative records, surveys, and other data collections. Strategies for information provision include data sharing agreements, data linkage, and data harmonization. Researchers also need to consider ethical issues related to data privacy and confidentiality.

The methodological approaches and information provision strategies for researching the consequences of migration processes should be tailored to the research question and the context of migration. Researchers need to be aware

of the strengths and limitations of different methods and data sources and choose the most appropriate approach for their research.

III. Socio-economic consequences of labor migration in context concepts of socio-economic development

Labor migration can have both positive and negative socio-economic consequences on both the countries of origin and destination, and these consequences need to be studied in the context of concepts of socio-economic development.

1. Labor migration can contribute to economic growth and development by filling labor shortages, creating new businesses, and increasing trade and investment. Migrants often bring skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurial spirit to their destination countries, which can lead to innovation and productivity gains. They also often send money back to their home countries in the form of remittances, which can stimulate economic activity and reduce poverty.

2. Labor migration can lead to a "brain drain" in the countries of origin, as skilled workers leave to seek better opportunities and higher wages elsewhere. This can lead to a loss of human capital and skills in the countries of origin, which can hinder economic development and growth. However, some argue that the "brain drain" can also lead to a "brain gain" in the countries of origin, as return migrants bring back new skills and knowledge.

3. Labor migration can also have social consequences, both positive and negative. Migrants may face discrimination and marginalization in their destination countries, which can lead to social exclusion and conflict. However, migrants may also contribute to social development by promoting cultural exchange, diversity, and inclusion. They may also send money back to their families in their home countries, which can improve social welfare and reduce poverty.

4. Labor migration has policy implications for both the countries of origin and destination. Policies need to be put in place to protect the rights of migrants, promote their integration into host societies, and ensure that they are not exploited or discriminated against. Policies also need to be put in place to address the economic and social consequences of labor migration, such as brain drain and social exclusion.

The socio-economic consequences of labor migration need to be studied in the context of concepts of socio-economic development. While labor migration can have positive economic and social consequences, it can also lead to challenges and tensions that need to be addressed through effective policies and practices. By understanding the socio-economic consequences of labor migration, policymakers, practitioners, and scholars can develop strategies that promote inclusive and sustainable development for all.