MIGRATION OF INTELLECTUALS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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SUMMARY

The article examines the social and economic aspects of the development of migration processes, including the determination of the place of migration of intellectuals in international migration and the modern world economic system in general. The influence of the modern labor market on the migration of highly qualified specialists, as well as the role of Israeli scientists in the production and implementation of scientific knowledge is revealed including the academic R&D Outputs in Israel.

Keywords: *migration of intellectuals, world economic system, labor market, highly skilled workers.*

DOI: https://doi.org/10.52327/1857-4440.2022.1(21).15
CZU: [314.74:316.343.652]:339.9

The migration of specialists and scientists often called the „brain drain", first attracted the noticeable attention of the world scientific community in the middle of the 20th century, including in connection with the significant emigration of British scientists to the USA. Since then, interest in the issue is growing rapidly. Bibliographies compiled only in English and French-language editions published in the 1960s – 1990s contain up to a thousand titles [1].

In Israel over the last decade of the 20th century and the first years of the 21st century, according to the author's approximate calculations, the number of works devoted to the migration of intellectuals is close to two hundred. Among them, there were articles by V. Valyukov, V. Iontsev, L. Ledeneva, T. Naumova, E. Neki-Belov, S. Simanovsky; articles and books by O. Ikonnikov, E. Krasints, I. Malakhi, I. Ushkalova, O. Zharenova, etc. Despite the growing number of publications, there is no unanimity in the approaches to the migration of Scientifics to the assessment of its consequences. Moreover, the specificity of the problem is unlikely to allow complete unity to be achieved by specialists from rich developed countries and scientists from developing countries. The main statement, most researchers agree with, is that the „brain drain" from Israel is in its essence a very negative phenomenon for the development of the country and for its place in the world community. Further, thorough consideration of the problem, in our opinion, needs approaches on the basis of which the picture of migration of scientists and specialists could appear as a component of the global world system [2].

As part of the notion of „globalization", and as a special subject of scientific understanding, migration is in the background, a shadow of financial, commercial, scientific, technical, environmental, and other planetary processes. At the same time, we can argue about the moment when the world community „awoke global": the 70s are the years of the 20th century, when, according to the visual image of J. Barton, the system of relations between the countries of the

world from accidental collisions trajectories, like balls in billiards, turned into a dense network of connections with a constant mutual influence (like a molecular lattice - Y.D.) or it was the period of the 15-16th centuries, when Europe established the world system of transport and trade relations, later deepened as interpreted by F. Braudel, I. Waller, and others. Leading experts in the field of migration studies, in particular, V. A. Iontsev, due to the practical significance and extensiveness of theoretical material, in fact, suggests highlighting the problems of population movements to a special migration science - ,,migrationology" [3].

We believe that the assessment of the place of migration in the modern world is impossible without a description of the basic principles of today's global system. The attitude towards the meaning and role of intellectual migration is difficult to determine not only without assessing the development trends of the modern world system but also without considering the place of science and scientists in this system [4.

After the loss of relevance of the theories of ,,modernization", the author considers the ,,world–system" approach the most authoritative and having a powerful heuristic potential within the social sciences. The concept of ,,world-system" is a continuation and development of ideas about the "world-economies", contained in the works of Fernand Braudel, widely known in our country. The holistic concept in its final form was developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the greatest historian of modern economics, head of the International Sociological Association, a professor at the State University of New York [6].

The ,,world-system" approach is based on an analysis of the level and nature of the economic development of large entities, including groups of countries and regions, united by a similar level of development of their ,,social systems". I. Wallerstein explores only the modern ,,world-system", i.e. capitalism, which swallowed up all the other social systems. Actually, The world-system of capitalism (like others before it) experiences long cyclical changes (birth - flourishing - crisis), as well as short ups and downs (expansion - stagnation or deployment - regression). The country of Israel, which was integrated into the capitalist world-system, according to the author of the concept, ,,represents a classic example not of the periphery, but of a semi-periphery - a state combining both the core features and the periphery" [6].

Today, the capitalist world- system has approached a certain next limit of its development, having largely exhausted the peaceful possibilities of moving forward, both in terms of the expansion of political rights, and in the matter of redistributing wealth. I.Wallerstein refers to the beginning of the crisis phase to the period from 1967 till 1973, when the descending phase of N. Kondratieff's cycle began and, as we see it, the intensification of the struggle for the role of hegemon in the center of the world system. Wallerstein citing compelling arguments in favor of exhaustion of the capitalist world with a system of developmental resources, and there are signs of the collapse of the world system of modernity and capitalism as a civilization".

The same thesis only in a softer interpretation is confirmed by V. L. Inozemtsev, in his interesting theory of post-economic society, the pre-economic, and economic epoch.

The changing of the world system after 1945, in particular, the rise of the USA, the expansion of the capitalist economy, as well as the university system, according to I. Wallerstein, led to the blurring of boundaries between scientific disciplines, in particular - between economics, political science, and sociology. This, in turn, strengthened the process of institutionalization of various scientific disciplines similar to corporate organizations, with their faculties, educational programs, scientific degrees, journals, associations, etc. According to the largest Israeli specialist in the field of macro- sociology, N.S. Rozov, ,,in fact, the financing of research is car-

ried out on the basis of disciplinary „lines" of sums allocated to the relevant science or group of sciences: a certain amount for the economy, for political science, for sociology, history, philosophy, etc.". A kind of dictatorship of financially strong structures in relation to science penetrates into the rules and principles of conducting scientific research, to a considerable extent separating the scientific branches that are close to natural convergence, making Wallerstein identify the immediate causes of phenomena rather than their root causes, as Merton's scientific ethos would have to do, which cannot but interfere with the achievement of truth.

Not always noticeable, but obviously increasing transfer of the principles of the world-system to the scientific industry leads to the fact that quantitative criteria for evaluating scientific results, in the opinion of many experts, become the only possible objective criterion, and specialists justified in „their" scientific directions, in journals, associations, increase the number of publications, references to them, the number of conferences, received grants, etc., and in essence, simulate the acquisition of knowledge. Already in the1960s, it was noted that the accumulated number of published scientific papers was doubled approximately every ten years, and these amazing rates continue to grow [8]. According to D. V. Ivanov, „virtualization of science" happens: The increasing professionalization and institutionalization ... led to a crisis of the legitimization of knowledge and the replacement of an appeal to the good and the development of man with an appeal to financial efficiency. Students are driven not by the desire for true, but for profitable knowledge. There is a separation of science from truth, the reproduction of science as an enterprise from the actual search for truth. Science and the increment of knowledge diverge in the same way as economics and production, politics and management. With the loss of legitimacy through the values of Freedom and Progress in Postmodern conditions, the principle of self-reproduction of science prevails. [9].

E. Ravenshtein, one of the founders of the migration theory, having formulated 11 so-called "laws of migration" at the end of the 19th century, emphasized that the scale of migration increases with the development of industry and transport, and most importantly - the economic causes of migration are determinative.

Migration of scientific personnel existed in the period of antiquity, in the Middle Ages, and even more in the new era, when the foundations of the Israeli academic science were laid, in particular, by German immigrant scientists. However, at each of these early stages, the reasons for the migration of intellectuals to a significant degree were determined by the peculiarities of the development of science itself, the unevenness of the advancement of scientific schools, and the desire to join the advanced knowledge [10].

Only from the 20th century, the migration of scientists began to be dictated largely by economic motives, both by the scientists themselves and, by decisive means, by an order from the countries of the center. In 1965, US President L. Johnson first formulated priorities in attracting foreign scientists to the country, and then this was repeatedly recorded in the initiatives of American presidents (including George Bush Sr.) and in the legislative acts of other developed countries [11].

The core of the world system operates in full accordance with the Stolper-Samuelson theory, according to which in the course of trade liberalization and expansion of trade relations, countries with a high skill level of the labor force experienced a decrease in prices for goods whose production is based on unskilled labor and the demand for skilled workers grows and leads to an increase their salaries. In practice, this is expressed in a deliberate policy to attract

the most talented specialists in the field of mathematics, nuclear physics, biology, etc. This opinion is common among those who deal with the problems of „brain drain". According to the Council on the Competitiveness of the United States (chief executives of 150 corporations), until 2010 in America 500 thousand scientists, engineers, and other specialists from the CIS and Eastern Europe were employed [12].

L. E. Strovsky writes directly that „transnational corporations have a great influence on the formation of migration flows, including on the migration of scientists ... If the sphere of interests of TNCs changes, migrants move from one place to another."

Not only scientists but also talented students are in the field of view of foreign companies. A survey conducted at the Israeli universities showed that about 7% of students received specific offers from foreign companies. Amazingly, there is evidence that 25% of the annual output of mathematicians from the elite universities of our country go abroad to work. What can we say about foreign specialists studying in US universities - up to 40% of them remained in the United States after graduation [14].

The import of scientific personnel allows countries to save huge amounts of money. By some estimates, from 1965 to 1990, the US saved at least $ 15 billion in education and science. Canada's profit from attracting foreign professionals is 7 times higher than the cost of aid provided to the countries of the periphery, and in Great Britain, it is 3 times higher [15].

The studies conducted by American scientists have shown that over the past few decades, the US state budget has earned an average of $ 200,000 from an immigrant with higher education. This is quite comparable with the number of funds received in accordance with the requirements of American immigration legislation for the wealthy, so-called immigrant investors, who are granted the right to settle in the United States if they invest at least $ 500,000 in an American enterprise.

In general, quite reasonable calculations of specialists show that during the period after the Second World War, more than half of the total increase in per capita output in the United States was obtained by creating new technologies, including those made by immigrant scientists who were involved in almost 90% of all new scientific ideas that emerged in the USA during the second half of the 20th century [16].

In addition, there is no need to specifically dwell on the obvious statement that the center of the world system is increasingly experiencing a shortage of workers associated with the aging population, low birth rates, etc. Moreover, it does not want to slow down economic growth and the standard of living and will do everything to set up the import of labor force, in the first place - highly qualified personnel. This is largely confirmed by UN research on population issues, in particular, such as „Migration to replace: addressing the problem of population decline and aging" [17].

There is a contradiction between democratic principles that do not allow countering this migration pressure and growing fears about the possible consequences of the migration wave. With the emerging political „rule" of the West, the growing protests against the influx of foreigners, the immigration policy of the countries of the core world-system will, in our opinion, more and more resemble a sieve through which only the most qualified specialists, intellectuals, scientists can pass. This is confirmed by the logic of the system of points designed for obtaining permanent residence in a number of developed countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, etc.).

Thus, the core of the world system, consisting of the most developed countries, concen-

trates a significant scientific potential, putting the intellectual resources of the planet in its service due to the tool of migration [18].

The center of the capitalist world-system determines the fundamental principles of the activities of scientists, putting efficiency and profitability at the forefront. The elements of monopolization that arise in this process, generate manifestations of stagnation. These contradictions give rise to the widest range of statements about the possible crisis and even the break of the existing system today - from the forecasts of serious specialists, such as I. Wallerstein, L. Turou, P. Drucker, J. Soros, and many others - to scandalous films and books of American journalist Michael Moore that showed that the selfish, conservative America, forcing the world, must either change or collapse.

It will be obnoxious, if undermine science for utilitarian purposes, economically strong states lead the world to a situation similar to the one that arose after the collapse of Ancient

Rome. It is obvious that not only the natural cyclical prediction of intelligent networks, as outlined by Randal Collins, threatens science today within the framework of the world system.

The survey, which was conducted among Israeli scientists in the 1990s, showed that 4/5 of respondents (83%) believe that the commercialization of science distracts from the study of fundamental problems, develops unhealthy excitement and entrepreneurial spirit, which are counter-indicative to science.

Unfortunately, experts point out that in the scientific community itself the position is confidently shaped. Almost a century ago, Max Weber, the shrewd classic of world science - sociologist, economist, and historian presenting his assessment: If science can do something, it is more likely to kill the belief that there is something like „the meaning of the world!".

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Prezented: 19 May 2022
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