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**POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDIES OF MIGRATION: THEORETICAL
AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES.**

Discusses teoretikal and methodological principles of research of migration within the limits of political science approach. Analyzes the basic principles and methods of research the relationship between migration and political processes.

Modern migration is one of the consequences of political modernization, globalization and bear the political burden associated with pressure on the existing political institutions, with the transformation of the primary political life, the threat of political stability and national security. International life forces to consider issues of migration explosion not only extremely important, but crucial foreign policy of modern states and communities.

Obviously, determine the impact of migration on the current political process is impossible within traditional approaches. The study of migration in isolation from the political process does not allow to predict the migration situation as a whole, its negative effects. That is why the purpose of this article is to analyze the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the relationship of migration and the political process. Tasks to achieve the goal, are:

- Identify the basic methodological principles to study the relationship of migration and political processes;
- Analyze national and situational and political dimensions of migration in political theory;
- Identify key migration issues are investigated within political science approach;
- Indicate the main methods of migration as a part of modern political processes.

Migration issues - are very relevant in today's world. I can say that no person who is not familiar with the migration, however, politicians recognize the complexity

of management and scientists, both domestic and Western, noted that in the study of the impact of migration on the political process should be aware that:

- Migration theory should analyze the movement of people within their multi-level relationships with other phenomena of globalization. Thus, the macro trends in the economy and politics are key within the global space in which these movements occur. And closely related changes in cultural and political life exercise greater influence on the shape and scope of modern migration. Moreover, this effect is bilateral.

- Migration research should study transnational processes (including the border crossing) and their political consequences. An important area of research there is a tendency to change in the mechanisms of hierarchical power to network configurations and voltage associated with this process.

- A key dimension of migration research is understanding how the political processes taking place at various levels (local, national and global) [56, 8].

Migration component of the political process is seen primarily in two conventionally defined levels:

- Macro level, ie within the existence of a state;
- Meso, ie internationally.

Migration is not always included in the scope of national security and in the range of disciplines "security research". D. Hyusmans in his article on migration and integration in Europe, one of the first noticed that migration as a political phenomenon begins to be seen in terms of security.

The so-called model of "sectoral security", which was due to the work B.Byuzana [232; 1] the concept of security has expanded to include five main sectors:

- Military security;
- Political security (stability of government, government);
- Social security;
- Economic security (resources, financial stability, market)
- Natural safety (environmental condition).

Expanding the concept of security still leaves the object of all threats to the state. Five sectors - is the only way in which the state may be in danger. However, migration - a source of potential threats, not only the state but also society, economic life. Model B.Byuzana for which the central element of national security was precisely the government simply failed to include all the consequences of migration for national and international security.

But in spite of this, migration still fit into the model of "sectoral security", developed with one difference: along with the state, objects which aims threats may still be a society, economic system, cultural identity. It is believed that migration can affect the security of countries receiving on four areas - political, socio-economic, cultural and law enforcement [32, 8].

In the second measurement migrants and their associations are considered as political actors who are directly involved in the political life of countries or entities are the effect of different political forces, both in host countries and in the host countries. In this regard, the urgent need of adaptation and incorporation of migrants into society and socio-political system of nation-states. The impact of migration on the institution of citizenship of nation states, electoral behavior and the formation of various government policies are considered by most political analysts in light of the problems of adaptation of migrants.

Migration is not just one of the elements that influence the political process. The problems of interference are much deeper and multifaceted. The task of political scientists who study migration problems is connecting together all the new approaches and the use of systematic and detailed way, so that they were Connecting-link in the study of migration and political processes.

The study of migration component of the political process involves isolating the methods by which this problem will be comprehensively reviewed. In addition to scientific methods (analysis, induction, deduction, generalization) used in the study of important migration within political science approach is systematic, comparative, empirical methods and extrapolation method and factor analysis. Let us consider each of these in more detail.

System method makes it possible to investigate the interaction of political system and the migration as elements of the social system; define mechanisms of adaptation, the development of the political system in the context of migration waves; identify migration component of the political process.

Comparative method and the method of analysis of documents used as key tools for comparison of state laws and party programs.

The method of extrapolation, which is often used for a hypothetical forecasting possible developments as migration and political processes;

Empirical methods as a set of empirical sociological methods by which accumulated and systematized empirical data (data specific economic, demographic, sociological, legal and historical studies of migration, analysis of documents of international organizations (including the UN, IOM and ILO) etc.

Methods of factor analysis, the essence of which is to identify the reasons for changing the state of the phenomenon of migration. For example, a study of national security without reliance on a factor analysis is almost impossible, as the National Security operates under the influence of a considerable number of interdependent variables. Factor analysis, therefore, is an important tool for National Security Studies.

Using the above mentioned method helps to ensure objective results of scientific research and relationship of migration political processes.

Consequently, political science approach used in this study is integrated theoretical and methodological tool - with which you can identify all the aspects of the relationship of political and migration processes.